

Other's Day
and a good day to write her
that letter you've been putting
off.

Vol. 1—No. 290

Today's Russian Lesson

YA VAHSH DROOG.
I am your friend.

Sunday, May 13, 1945

4 Divisions Attacking On Okinawa

GUAM, May 12 (ANS).—Four divisions of the Tenth Army launched the strongest attack of the 41-day-old Okinawa campaign shortly after dawn yesterday despite numerous Jap counter-attacks by land and air throughout the preceding night.

Pacing the ground offensive, the Sixth Marine Div., which the previous day bridged the Asa River estuary, advanced to within a half mile of the west coast port of Naha, Okinawa's bomb-and-shell-shattered capital.

In the center of the four-mile line, along which perhaps 50,000 to 100,000 Americans and Japs were locked in battle, the First Marine Div. and the 77th Army Div. gained heights dominating Shuri, medieval fortress city called the key to the enemy defense system.

Hand-to-Hand Fighting

Gains in the center were scored by tank-led troops fighting the Japs in hand-to-hand battles over rough, high ground.

All four of the assaulting divisions—the First and Sixth Marine and the 77th and 96th Army—were fairly fresh outfits. The 96th had about a week's rest and the other three moved into the line about a week ago.

Preceding the new drive, Jap aerial attacks on U.S. shore installations and ships lying off Okinawa damaged three small naval units, Adm. Nimitz announced. More than 40 of the raiders were shot down.

New Landing Made On Mindanao Island

MANILA, May 12 (ANS).—American troops made a third landing on Mindanao Island Thursday, surprising one of the principal Japanese forces remaining in the southern Philippines, Gen. MacArthur reported today.

Yanks of the 40th Div., veterans of a half dozen Philippine campaigns, went ashore unopposed at Macajalar Bay on the north Mindanao coast after a destroyer bombardment which concentrated on enemy positions along Sayre Highway. They quickly established a beachhead and pushed four miles inland.

The new landing formed the northern jaw of a pincers on the Jap Bukidnon garrison in the interior, already menaced from the south by the 31st Div.

The 31st also cut off the retreat route of a Jap force near Davao on southeastern Mindanao which was being attacked by the 24th Div.

On Tarakan Island, off Borneo, Australian and Dutch troops pushed ahead two miles, expanding their hold on the island's rich oil area.

On Luzon Island, two U.S. columns converging on Ipo Dam were less than four miles apart after a long maneuver to clear the area of entrenched Japs. Ipo Dam supplies Manila with water.

U.S. Returns Land to Britain

LONDON, May 12 (UP).—The last 50,000 acres of the land used by the U.S. Army for training troops in the British Isles are being returned to the control of the British War Office, it was announced today by that government agency.

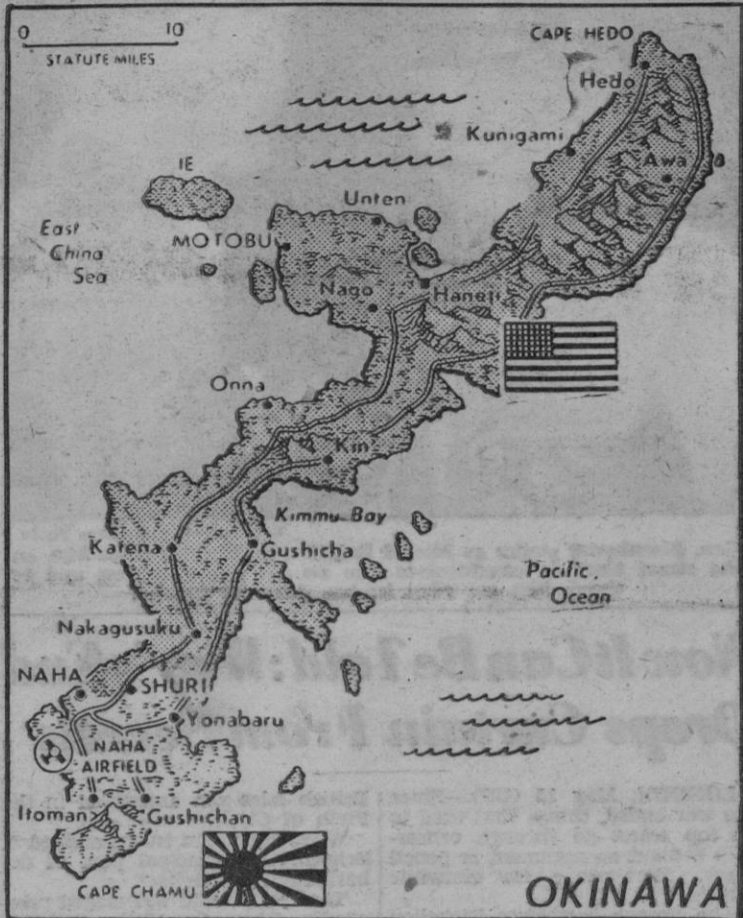
At one time, the U.S. controlled more than 3,000,000 acres in Wales, Northern Ireland and 15 counties in England.

Next month, the U.S. Army will pay tribute to the British people when a monument will be dedicated at Slapton Sands, Devonshire, where amphibious landings were practiced, forcing the evacuation of some villages.

Greece Expels Axis Nationals

ATHENS, May 12 (INS).—The Greek government today ordered all Germans and Italians expelled from Greece. The Greeks have been reported negotiating with the British to transport Germans and Italians to their homelands.

Okinawa Campaign Still Rages After 41 Days



Four American divisions have struck at the Japanese in the biggest battle of the invasion, driving to within a half-mile of Naha, the capital. Shaded area is territory held by U.S. forces.

Three Jap Generals and Envoy Taken in Reich by 7th Army

Scores of additional Axis notables, including the Japanese ambassador to Germany and three Japanese generals, were revealed yesterday to have been taken into custody by the U.S. Seventh Army.

SHAEP said that approximately 130 Japanese diplomatic personnel had been seized with Ambassador Mioshi Oshima; Lt. Gen. Mitsuhiro Komatsu, the military attache; Maj. Gen. Osamu Otani, member of a Tri-Partite Pact commission, and Maj. Gen. Yoshitada Mishima, of the Foreign Office. Those captured had been members of the Japanese staffs in Berlin, France, Italy and Vienna.

Also taken into custody by Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's army were between 100 and 200 high German ministerial personnel, including Dr. Walther Funk, the Reichminister of Economics, and the former Nazi ministers of agriculture and economics, the postmaster general and the chief of the Reich Chancellery.

Infantrymen of the Seventh Army's 42nd Div. made a prisoner of Col. Gen. Falkenhorst Nikolaus, commander of all German forces in Norway from the invasion in 1940 until last December. He told Maj. Gen. Harry J. Collins, division commander, that the German general staff always knew that it could not win the war "under such mad leadership."

Radio Belgrade announced that

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S & S Reporter Gets Story—And a Discharge

How does it feel to get a discharge on points? Well, Trooper Charley White, gray-haired veteran of The Stars and Stripes staff, happened to be in the U.S. on rotation when the plan came out, and he happened to have more than 85 points. So they twisted his arm and he finally consented to take a discharge and now he's ordered to report to the Fort Dix Separation Center, Monday, as one of a batch of the first GIs to be released.

We hope to present a daily series of stories tracing his steps and emotions through the Separation Center and back to Bean Blossom, Ind., but not knowing what vicissitudes may lie in our path, we don't make any guarantees. Anyway, here's the first story.

By Charles W. White
Formerly Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N.Y., May 12.—This is a rather hard story to write because if any GIs read it I have an idea their reaction will be:

How'd that chair-borne screwball wangle a discharge while we're still sweating it out over here?

Then, on the other hand, there will be a lot of officers and EMs on The Stars and Stripes—for instance, one who assigned me to do this bit of rejoicing—who will read, sigh, and say: "At last, we got rid of Trooper White. Now, the next thing is to find Hitler's body."

Of course, it will end up in an argument about points.

I'm getting out on points, traveling by motor. It says in these orders that the "Transportation Corps will furnish the necessary transportation."

How I got the points and how many I have, I don't know. I have a hunch Major Polk got tired rescuing me from jail and settling arguments of various kinds and dug up points himself. Some of them, I think, are Canadian points, because I did 18 months with Brigadier Worthington's one-track tanks before your tanks came to our rescue and raised the price of pretty things in England—but we'll argue about that, too, some other day.

All I got out of that Canadian deal was the rank of "trooper" and some choice Brussels sprouts. But, eventually, they let me into Uncle Sam's luxurious forces and it was only then that I realized I was lonesome and had lost a lot of friends. However, the U.S. Army put me on The Stars and Stripes and I never was lonesome again—just plenty confused. The office wants to know the emotions of a man about to receive a discharge on points in the U.S.A. I have two emotions. No, three.

Emotion No. 1: I'll believe it when I see it in my hand.

Emotion No. 2: The other guy on these orders is Pfc Roland Young, ASN 33909724, who will report to Camp Lee, Va., to OCS. My emotion is that while he is to be congratulated and encouraged in every way, I do not envy Pfc Young and would not trade

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Africa-ETO Vets Not to Be Sent to Pacific, Ike Says

By Ernest Leiser
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

Gen. Eisenhower yesterday ordered his commanders "to be sure that no combat soldier is sent to the Pacific who has fought in both North Africa and Europe."

In a theater-wide letter to all generals down to division level, Eisenhower called for "human understanding" in the

application of the point system and the discharge of combat troops from the ETO. He said that "blueprint designs" must not be followed rigidly in the redeployment of troops under his command.

He said that even if some soldiers who had fought in Africa and Europe did not have enough points to be eligible for discharge, these men "should be retained in the ETO for the Army of Occupation, as they should not be required to fight another campaign."

Must Release Men

The Supreme Commander said that "when the bell rings" . . . "we must be prepared to release the high-point men in each combat division who are eligible for discharge, even though it results in an immediate reduction of divisional strength below the authorized figures."

"We must prepare now," said Gen. Eisenhower, "so that we can release these men promptly." He asserted: "It is not a subject to gossip or talk about. It does require thinking ahead; determining of how the approved factors can be applied so that the release of those found eligible under the system can be effected with minimum loss of efficiency to the command but with maximum dispatch."

Asks Personal Attention

He asked for the personal attention of all commanders in supervising the "pattern of redeployment," and said that he had received a personal letter from Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, pointing out a concern, which Eisenhower said he shared, in the human problems involved in redeployment.

Gen. Eisenhower said he was forming a small control group to co-ordinate efforts of all commands and that redeployment policies and procedures would be announced by this group from time to time.

Army Reveals 5 Divisions With ETO-Africa Service

WASHINGTON, May 12 (ANS).—A War Department spokesman today identified five divisions that have fought in North Africa and Europe, but pointed out that because of widespread personnel changes entire divisions as now constituted could not be eligible for exemption from Pacific duty.

Listing the divisions as the First Infantry, First Armored and Ninth, 34th and Third Infantry, the spokesman said that most men in these outfits with combat experience in both North Africa and Europe would have 85 points, tantamount to discharge.

"Those men with less than 85 points and African-European service records," the spokesman said, "might either return home or remain in the Army of Occupation."

He said that Gen. Eisenhower's statement to senior commanders that "we must be sure no combat soldier is sent to the Pacific who has fought in both North Africa and Europe" was in full agreement with the Army's point system of demobilization.

Austria Bans Nazis

Moscow radio announced last night that the Austrian provisional government had ordered the dissolution of the Austrian Nazi party and the death penalty for those who continue to work for the banned organization.

Thirty Campaigns Count for Stars

WASHINGTON, May 12 (ANS).—Battle participation stars, one of the factors for combat credit under the Army's discharge system, are based on 30 campaigns and battles listed so far by the War Department for all theaters.

They are: Egypt-Libya, Algeria-French Morocco, Tunisia, Sicily, Naples-Foggia, Rome-Arno, air offensive over Europe, Normandy, northern France, southern France, Ardennes, Germany.

Air offensive over Japan, Aleutian Islands, Burma-1942, Central Burma-1945, India-Burma, Guadalcanal, northern Solomons, East Indies, China, Bismarck Archipelago, eastern Mandates, central Pacific, western Pacific, southern Pacific, Philippines and adjacent waters, Papua, New Guinea and Luzon.

'Super Regime' Of Ex-Premiers Seen in France

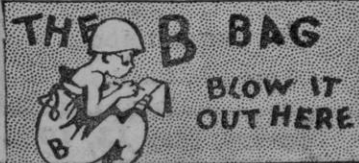
Reports that France soon may have a "super government," composed of four former prime ministers, were aired yesterday in an Associated Press dispatch on a lengthy conference between Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Edouard Daladier, former French premier.

The former premiers mentioned are: Daladier, Paul Reynaud, Léon Blum and Edouard Herriot. The first two already have returned to Paris. Herriot was reported to have arrived in Teheran and Blum was said to be in Tunis, en route to France.

Political circles, the AP said, believe De Gaulle may ask the four to form an "inner cabinet," taking the titles of "ministers of state" and acting mainly as personal advisers of De Gaulle.

It was considered unlikely, the AP added, that any of the four would take a portfolio in the existing government.

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Soldier to Soldier

I have always been chary of enthusiasm for the "brass," but Gen. Ike's performance as leader of our armies is well worth praising.

No Queue for Officers

Have we former EMs who were drafted more than four years ago committed such a terrible crime by putting forth a little more effort, interest and self-sacrifice to raise ourselves from the ranks of an inductee to that of an officer, that we should be overlooked when discharges are discussed?—A former EM.

Le Marché Noir, Jr.

I am deeply interested in France because a good part of my life has been spent there, including six months of the German occupation. For that reason, it grieves me greatly to see generous GI Joe encouraging a junior black market.

Fear—O

The S & S has repeatedly referred to Pétain as "the hero of Verdun."

Good Men in Demand

A couple of weeks ago, we lost a damn good officer. A week ago we lost another one. Now another. Why in the hell is it they take the best officers. The rest of the boys feel the same way as I do.

Memo for Nest-Foulers

Germany has always glorified war. She has erected monuments to perpetuate militarism in the minds and hearts of her people.

To perpetuate the memory of this in the minds of this misled people, there is a monument already erected by combat teams of fighting doughs, gunners, bombers and supply—the ruined cities of Germany.

Let them so remain until a new Germany, dedicated to the ways of peace, arises; a Germany co-operating with the nations of the world.

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Vol. 1, No. 290

Russia Offers Trusteeships Amendments

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Russia today entered the trusteeship discussion with proposals that the security council of the proposed world organization have the power to name so-called strategic and non-strategic territories and to supervise the administration of such territories.

Incorporated in the Russian amendments are provisions that would make Russia and China permanent members of the proposed trusteeship council along with the U.S., Britain and France.

Heretofore, during the meetings of the United Nations Conference here, attention had been centered on the differences of the U.S. and Britain on the trusteeship question.

Trusteeship Council Sought

The American plan, the United Press said, called for a trusteeship council on which nations holding trusteeships, as well as an equal number of those not holding trusteeships, would be represented.

Another amendment on the same subject by Russia declares that independence for peoples in all colonial mandates is a main objective.

Deadlock Ended

Meanwhile, Reuter reported that the American delegation has ended its deadlock on how to fit regional security systems into the world peace organization.

The security council committee postponed action on demands by the smaller nations to increase the council size from 11 to 15.

The French delegation announced that the U.S. and France had reached complete agreement on the prosecution of war criminals, as a result of conversations growing out of the arrest of Pierre Laval in Spain.

The Argentine delegation arrived today.

Congratulations From an Ally



Gen. Eisenhower smiles as Michel Delattre, of Rheims, stops him on the street there to congratulate him on the Allies' success and to thank him for what he has done for France.

Now It Can Be Told: War's End Drops Curtain From Secrets

LONDON, May 12 (UP).—Since the war ended, things that used to be top secret go through censorship without an argument or pencil mark. Here are a few erstwhile secrets:

The French battleship Richelieu operated for weeks with the British Home Fleet in the Arctic during the winter of 1944 and took part in carrier-plane attacks upon Norway.

The old American battleships Texas, New York and Arkansas at one time regularly led convoy escorts from New York and Norfolk, Va., to Glasgow and Belfast.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, was the principal convoy assembly and starting point for the British Isles.

All American Fortress and Liberator attacks throughout the war were carried out from bases in East Anglia, roughly from Norwich to Cambridge.

Lt. Gen. James Doolittle's Eighth Air Force headquarters was a girl's school at High Wycombe, just northwest of London.

An American cruiser was damaged in the North Sea during the summer of 1942. That was believed to be the first damage suffered by an American fighting ship in the European Theater, but it was not announced at the time.

That part of the North African invasion force that sailed from the British Isles was assembled in the Firth of Clyde.

When American troops arrived in Britain, the principal port of debarkation was Belfast.

The Dieppe raid was staged principally from the little Channel port of Newhaven, and most of the survivors returned there.

The evacuation from Dunkirk in 1940 was directed from the cliffs of Dover and largely handled through the port of Dover.

The British never ran a convoy from the west coast of Scotland around Norway to Russia unless it was covered by a separate cruiser force as a trap for the Germans.

This was the way the German battleship Scharnhorst was bagged.

Man Found Slain In Chicago Hotel

CHICAGO, May 12 (ANS).—The body of a handsome young man who had been stabbed and slugged to death with a lamp and black-jack was found yesterday in the closet of a room at the Stevens Hotel.

Police said that two men, both about 25 years old, had registered for the room under the names of Robert Levitas and Harold Gordon of New York. They believed that the victim was one of the two and began an immediate search for the other.

Police found a "Do Not Disturb" sign, printed in crude letters on hotel stationery, which had fallen from the door to which it had been pinned. They also found a letter signed only "Mom," and addressed to "My Boy." Its contents suggested that one of the two men might have been a fugitive.

Canadian Casualties 102,875 to May 7

OTTAWA, May 12 (AP).—Canada announced today that Army, Navy and Air Force casualties to May 7 totalled 102,875, including 37,206 killed and 3,769 missing.

Canadian casualties in World War I were 190,092, including 72,817 killed.

Discharge . . . (Continued from Page 1)

with him, but I hope if he gets a commission he will try and be something like Gen. Ike, who was just sort of a football coach, and Pfc anyway, and who saved many lives and bumps for guys on the team, whether we knew it or not.

Emotion No. 3: Frankly, I am a bit alarmed about this business of becoming a civilian. The only solution I can see is to go out to the hills of Brown County, where Ernie Pyle used to rest up now and then . . . where the sounds sing all night and the owls hoot all day. And where a person can sit down for a while.

I'm going to take the Army's discharge money and buy a shack there in the woods, near a lake, and after that, Mr. Truman, try and find me.

The only people I will salute will be the bartenders in town on Saturday nights.

Up Front With Mauldin



Luger, \$100... camera, \$150... Iron Cross, \$12... It is good to be captured by Americans.

Allied Papers To Be Barred From Germany

WASHINGTON, May 12 (ANS).—All Allied newspapers and ordinary magazines will be barred from Germany indefinitely, according to Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information.

Seven special newspapers for the Germans will be printed in the American occupation zone, and five in the British zone. Magazines with documented and illustrated accounts of such Nazi enterprises as the Buchenwald concentration camp will be distributed throughout the Reich.

(The United Press reported from Washington that the OWI hoped to use Radio Luxembourg for broadcasting to the Germans. The Washington Daily News was quoted as saying that American occupation of Germany will mean drastic censorship.)

(The news was further quoted that American troops in Germany, will use unbacked invasion money.)

Davis said the reason Allied newspapers and magazines will be barred from Germany is simple: "Germany is a sick man. He can have only what the doctor orders now. Later on, he will have a more ample diet."

If the Germans had free access to Allied publications, Davis pointed out, they might get "too much of an impression of divided policies, because, for 12 years, the Germans have been getting out of the habit of understanding what a free press means."

Schools Closed in Reich; Allies Plan Curriculum

WASHINGTON, May 12 (ANS). C. Tamblet, chief of the European division of the OWI who is to run the joint U.S.-British educational propaganda program in Berlin, said yesterday that all schools in the Reich will be closed until authorities work out a curriculum to offset Nazi teachings.

France to Keep Food Ration

Although France's food situation is bound to improve as more ships become available, the end of the European war will not mean an immediate improvement in rationing, according to Paul Ramadier, minister of food. He added that the food card system could not be abolished for four or five years.

The meat situation was typical, he said. Before the war, France consumed 1,700,000 tons per year, but during the occupation the country produced only 400,000 tons, of which the Germans took half. Present production at most will yield 400,000 tons, so that the ration of 125 grams a week must be maintained until the livestock situation definitely improves.

There is no hope for an increase in wine and sugar rations until next year, he declared, and the present ration of 450 to 500 grams of fats will be maintained due to what he termed "the world-wide shortage" of fatty foods. A gradual improvement in this ration, he said, will reduce the black market in butter.

He was optimistic only regarding bread. France's last wheat crop was good and, inasmuch as imports from North Africa and elsewhere soon may be resumed, bread rationing may be ended in the near future.

AMERICAN FORCES NETWORK

Table with columns for Time and TODAY, listing radio programs like 1105-Ch. McCarthy, 1135-Concert Hall, etc.

Table with columns for TOMORROW, listing radio programs like 0600-Rise and Shine, 0700-World News, etc.

Warweek

Occupation Army: A Peace Weapon
Fallen Italy Was Ally in Reverse
The Gestapo Victims Died Twice
MacArthur Takes Long Road Back

Sunday, May 13, 1945

WARWEEK—THE STARS AND STRIPES

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Occupation Aim:

Winning the Peace

By John Christie
Warweek Staff Writer

NO matter what a man's personal opinions are about being in the Army of Occupation in Germany the fact is he will be participating in the greatest undertaking of its kind in world history.

The Army of Occupation will be the strong arm of an Allied governing body, having the mission of guiding reconstruction of Germany and rehabilitation of its people in a way that there shall be neither means nor the will to stage another military comeback.

This means doing a lot more than just breaking up what's left of the German war machine, facilities that produced it and of wiping out remnants of Nazi influence. It involves far-reaching measures—re-education of German youth with the idea of eventually creating a citizenry capable of governing itself intelligently; determining for Germany an entirely new industrial set-up that will not lend itself to ready conversion for war, and even of controlling the country's imports to the same end.

OCCUPATION of Germany is a job as important as winning the military victory. It's a job feebly attempted and badly bungled after the last war with the result Germany easily acquired means and the will to make a comeback less than 25 years later. In other words, occupation is the business of trying to make the hard-earned peace that came last Tuesday mean something to future generations.

It's going to be hard as hell sometimes for a Joe walking a post, supervising a pick and shovel detail of ex-Wehrmacht, or doing other monotonous tasks, to see himself part of a lofty and ambitious enterprise. The only possible explanation: just as any small job contributed to winning a battle, so in this case will it contribute to an operation as important as any battle.

Every nook and corner of Germany will be occupied by American, British, Russian and French troops and possibly troops of other United Nations in Europe. Exact boundaries of each nation's zone of occupation have not been announced. It is known the American zone will be an area in south-eastern Germany.

IT may be several weeks before these forces are located in their zones of occupation. It will require considerable shifting of troops now located in Germany. For example, a good part of U.S. forces are now in the eventual British zone of occupation. Considerable shifting of troops also will be occasioned by redeployment for the Pacific and home.

During this period of transition, there are many important "first step" occupational tasks to be done. Troops will be needed to guard German military formations and dumps where captured arms and equipment are deposited. Other priority guard-details include frontiers to prevent escape of wanted persons, headquarters to safeguard vital records and numerous other "intelligence targets" as well as communications centers. Troops also will be involved in high priority tasks of evacuating and processing

remaining slave workers and political and war prisoners.

When the occupational armies are in their respective zones, a supreme governing body for Germany, known as the Allied Control Council, will function in Berlin. The Allied Control Council will operate much like an ordinary federal or national government and will be composed of officials and their staffs representing occupation powers. Every directive and decree issued by the council must represent the unanimous action of the national groups of which it is composed.

OCCUPATION troops in each zone will be required to carry out directives of the council. However, it is intended that undischarged German soldiers shall do the dirty work. For example, under supervision of GIs, Tommies and Red Army men, Heinies will be put to work tearing down fortifications and war plants; taking stock of equipment and doing whatever is necessary to dispose of it; pulling up mine fields and removing demolitions; cleaning up war damage necessary for operation of vital civilian services and for the benefit of military operations.

Working with occupation troops will be many military and civilian experts, whose special knowledge will be needed to examine German technical equipment, evaluate and direct disposition of ordnance equipment and disbandment of production facilities. There will be hundreds of experts in law, education and public information services needed to supervise purging of schools, courts, press and radio of militaristic leanings and to get these institutions back on the beam.

There is likely to be very little discharging of German military personnel in the initial stage of the occupation and it will be an intentionally slow process all along. In addition to manpower requirements for the armies of occupation, European countries which have suffered war damage are asking for several hundred thousand Heinies for reconstruction work.

THE only discharges apt to take place in the near future are of men vitally needed to maintain health and minimum welfare of German people so the burden on the Allies can be cut down. The first call is likely to be for doctors. The concern over the food supply in central Europe is such that need for agricultural workers will get high priority. Then will come discharges of qualified workers needed to get public utilities—railroads, power plants, water systems—back in operation.

German commanders will be ordered to prepare rosters and all military personnel will be required to fill out personal data forms. These will serve as an inventory of available manpower for assignment to occupation and reconstruction jobs and for eventual demobilization.

Aside from claims on their services, German military personnel are not going to be let out of the service en masse for a very good reason: the Allies do not want restless, unemployed ex-servicemen wandering around. Experience after the last war proves such a condition

(Continued on Page 5)



Strategical bombing of Reich had no favorites. International Harvester plant (upper left) and I. G. Farbenindustrie factory (below) at Ludwigshafen reduced to rubble. Arms train met fate at Munster.

Bombers Struck Where Big Pay-off Loomed

LETTERS from Capt. Fred T. Rogers, of the 314 Inf., and S/Sgt. Leo D. Newsum, 2nd Bn., Med. Sec. 406 Inf., asked The Stars and Stripes B-Bag Editor to explain why targets which they assumed would have been of primary military importance were captured by our ground forces intact or almost so. Their letters were turned over to Brig. Gen. Alfred R. Maxwell, Director of Operations, U.S. Strategic Air Forces in Europe. His answer is printed below. The two original letters dealt with the Wetzlar optical factory and the Krupp steel works. Similar letters have mentioned other industrial properties, left unbombed, in the Reich.

This is in reply to the attached letters, pointing out that certain German industrial plants have escaped damage from air bombing. Our soldiers, who fought their way to these targets, are entitled to an explanation and it is suggested that, if space permits, this answer be printed in full.

The Leitz Optical Works plant at Wetzlar was attacked once—by 47 U.S. Eighth Air Force bombers on July 20, 1944. The near-by Wetzlar marshalling yards were attacked by the Eighth on March 8 and March 12, 1945, and the marshalling yards at Rastatt, where a Leitz branch plant is located, on January 7, 1945.

It is understood that all shares of the firm are owned by the family of Dr. Ernest Leitz, Sr., a German national. The Leitz firm owns, besides the parent plant at Wetzlar, a branch at Rastatt/Baden, where production was discontinued four months ago. Several branch works were opened in surrounding villages during the last eighteen months.

The Rastatt plant and the small branch works were not bombed.

Now let me explain why the Wetzlar plant and its subsidiaries were not attacked vigorously by our heavy bombers. The answer is simple: the target was not important enough compared to other objectives. In addition to co-operation with the ground forces whenever necessary, the mission of American heavy bombers operating against Germany always has been to strike at those industries and agencies most critical to continued effectiveness of the enemy's war machine—the German Air Force, the

oil industry, submarine plants, ball-bearing factories tank and ordnance works, transportation facilities, etc. Optical works never were high on our priority list. It would have been utterly impossible to bomb every industrial factory in Germany. Instead, our bombing effort was concentrated against vital links in the German economy which would seriously cripple the enemy.

Men who have had tons of steel hurled at them may well wonder why we did not attack the steel industry heavily in preference to other targets. Although attacks upon many German steel plants were made, either as secondary targets or because finished products such as tanks were produced in some steel plants, it was not practical to go after the whole industry. This was because individual steel plants are of very heavy construction and the industry as a whole is very large. It takes a long time for steel, a basic material, to go through the various manufacturing and assembling processes and find its way to the front in the form of finished weapons.

Also, steel is used in a variety of products of little or no military importance. For these reasons, attacks were aimed at the more vital assembly plants for tanks and self-propelled guns, ordnance depots and ammunition dumps. Also, it must be remembered that attacks against the oil industry and transportation system not only severely limited the mobility of such weapons at the front, but actually prevented large quantities of all types of weapons and ammunition from ever arriving where they could have done great harm to our troops.

Doubtless, other captured factories will be found intact or slightly damaged, either because they were not "bottleneck" targets or because they were attacked as targets of opportunity. Some obviously vital targets have escaped destruction because their location was not known or because smoke defenses or bad weather had restricted our opportunities to attack or had caused us to miss the target when they were attacked.

To implications that certain plants or industries were spared because of Allied interests—nothing could be further from the truth. It should be sufficient to point out that millions of American dollars were invested in oil industry targets destroyed by us.



The Last Time: U.S. occupation troops are shown leaving Coblenz.



Top: American artillery pounds Cassino; doughs enter captured town in Naples area. Below: Poised rifleman covers enemy-occupied farmhouse; Nazis' touted Gothic Line.

Mud, Mules and Mountains Were the Setting for the ... ITALIAN CAMPAIGN .. That Ended 22 Months Of Room-by-Room Fighting

By Earl Giffin
Warweek Staff Writer

PROSTRATE Fascist Italy cast a mocking shadow over the Reich's corpse this week. The two ambitious Axis countries had decided to hang together—and Italy hastened that end.

Back in September, when the Allies were driving in on Germany from the Normandy beaches and from Stalingrad and the Russian steppes, the Nazis were forced to draw some 40,000 fresh Wehrmacht from their bulging lines to help anchor tottering Italy.

Mars' Heyday

Two months before, seven divisions and 40 percent of the aircraft under Gen. Mark W. Clark's command in Italy were sent north for the Allies' thrust through France. With his remaining forces, Clark kept 30 to 34 German divisions busy on the peninsula.

As one American colonel put it: "Italy was the millstone around Hitler's neck. The enemy's ground and air forces tied down in Italy otherwise would have been used on the Western or Eastern Fronts. You can figure out for yourself what that added weight could have done for Germany at the Battle of Caen, the German counter-attack at Avranches, or Rundstedt's breakout in the Ardennes last December."

A major said: "The last remnants of German armies in Italy laid down their arms May 2. Germany's end came May 7. V-E Day might still be in the future were it not for that little-publicized war on the peninsula."

For 22 long months—from the first Allied landings in Sicily on the morning of July 9, 1943, until the enemy's hopes of conquering Italy were smashed with unconditional surrender last week—Mars had a heyday.

Always Rough Going

The war was fought in malaria-infested swamps, through ravines and valleys, aside and atop mountain peaks, in blistering tropic heat and freezing cold, in deep mud and slush, over ice and snow.

It was a war in which the best-dressed soldier packed both suntans and heavy woollies. One day the battle may be fought on burning sands, the next day on blizzard-swept mountains.

It was a war fought in a natural fortress, heavily-reinforced with enemy guns overlooking mined valleys and passageways—a war in which many towns, like Cassino, had to be cleared room by room.

Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander-in-chief of Allied armies in Italy, led men of more racial strains than probably any other officer in the world. They included American whites, Negroes, and Americans of Japanese ancestry, who call themselves Nisei; British, French, Italian, Greek, Polish, Palestinian, New Zealand, East Indian and Brazilian troops.

The battle-ried Nisei distinguished themselves in rugged Italian terrain, wresting many peaks from the Germans. Most of the Nisei want to fight in the Pacific, but they don't differ in appearance from the Pacific enemy and would invite attempts at enemy infiltration.

Much of the time it was pure infantryman's war, Allied armor being unable to cope with jagged mountains forming the Italian peninsula's backbone. A dough had to be a virtual mountain goat to pursue the enemy up the rough boot.

The jump-off for the Italian invasion and the first dent in Hitler's Greater Europe was made from Africa, where American, British and French troops had mauled the famed Rommel Desert Fox and

sent him scurrying across the channel to Sicily.

Less than a month after Nazi resistance in North Africa collapsed—an invasion fleet of 2,000 craft invaded the strong defenses of Sicily's southern and eastern coasts. Bitter fighting ensued before the Germans called it quits 39 days later.

Early in September, the British Eighth made its way across the straits to land on the Italian heel. The Tommies took the enemy by surprise and had him reeling backward up the bleak coast of Bari. There, resistance stiffened.

Surrender Without Peace

Meanwhile, Sept. 9, 1943, the American Fifth went ashore at Salerno, one-third up the Italian boot and more than 100 miles north of the British Eighth. The two-pincer stroke followed Mussolini's fall and Italy's unconditional surrender. It brought no peace, however, because German reinforcements were rushed through the Brenner Pass to seize the north and center.

Salerno marked one of the most bitter and bloody battles of the war. For eight days, American troops were battered by Luftwaffe and 88s and 170s shielded in mountain lairs behind the beaches. The living hell of Salerno threatened to turn into a rout, but the Yanks held their ground and fought back.

During mopping-up operations in battered Salerno, the Fifth lashed

out again at the desperate Germans, driving them up the rocky coast. The British and Americans linked up on the road to Foggia, and together they captured the nearby chain of airfields.

The Fifth went on into Naples where wild, cheering crowds swarmed over rumbling tanks. Routed Nazis withdrew 30 miles to the Volturno River, made a futile stand, and then retreated into the Apennine Mountains.

When the Allies entered Bologna, a newly-elected anti-Fascist mayor was in office in the town hall. Italian partisans had elected him a few hours earlier, after disposing of the few Fascists who remained in the city.

Partisans also lent a helping hand in freeing Genoa, Turin and Milan, pouncing on German garrisons in advance of the Allies' northward sweep. Milan, Italy's second largest city, was the birthplace of Benito Mussolini's Fascist movement in 1926. Nineteen years later, in the same public square where he once received his followers' cheers, the masses strung up his broken body.

The Germans made one of their staunchest defenses in mid-November, 1943, at Cassino, which straddles the Gustav Line. Here, the Americans fought room to room to oust the fanatic defenders. Supported by the 15th Air Force, which played a big role in unseating the enemy from strong mountain positions, the Fifth took Cassino.

Anzio Come-back

The Allies surged onward, piercing the Gustav and Adolf Hitler Lines to Anzio. Allied forces struck the coastal town in the early hours of Jan. 22, 1944, fought their way across the beaches. On the third day they were thrown back to the water's edge with heavy losses. The Anzio battle continued for four months and a confident enemy broadcast to the Allied remnants: "Catch the last boat back, boys, before it's too late."

Allied troops were hit night and day by artillery and swarming dive bombers, but steadily forced the enemy back. The Nazis again were in flight.

The Americans and British raced northward in pursuit, taking Leghorn and Florence at approaches to the Gothic Line, 70 miles below the yellow waters of the Po. Here, Nazi resistance again stiffened and their most effective ally—weather—stepped in to convert perilous Apennine Mountain passages into seas of mud, ice and snow, bogging down the Allied drive for the winter. It was tough enough for men and mules to get through, virtually impossible for the big stuff on wheels.

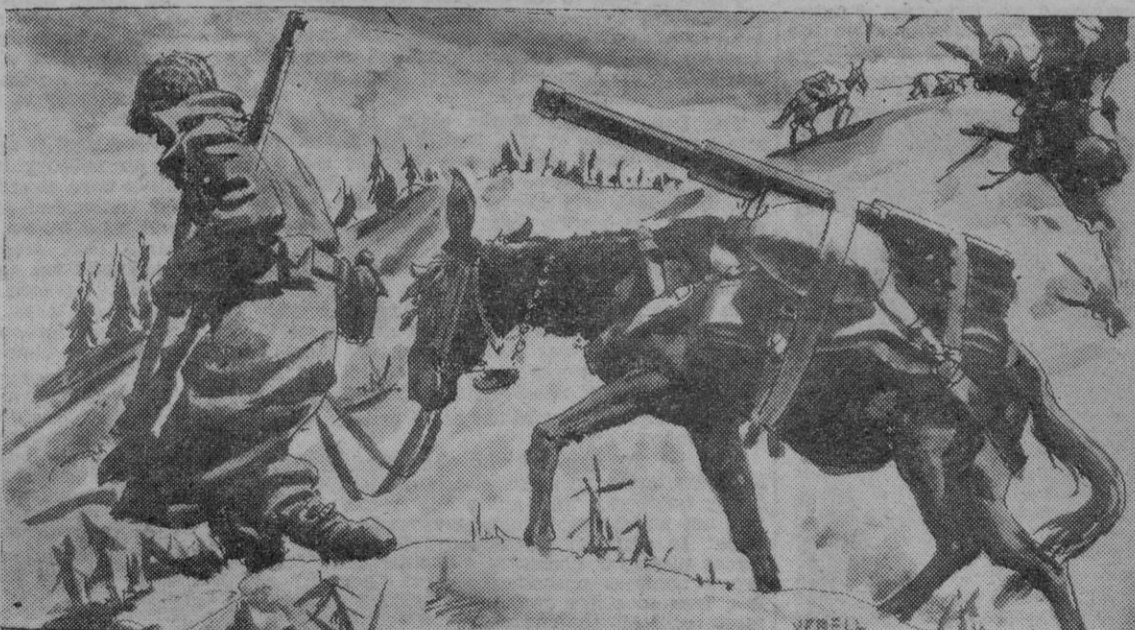
Italy Unshackled

A month ago, the Allies lashed out anew and, against a mad defense making house-to-house combat again necessary, drove through heavily-defended Bologna and sent Col. Gen. Heinrich von Vietinghoff's bewildered forces reeling toward the Po.

The breakthrough to the Po plain climaxed months of back-breaking mountain and passage fighting and gave armor a chance to roll into high gear for the final blow at remaining enemy troops in Northern Italy.

From a 50-mile beachhead on the Po's north bank, the Fifth and Eighth, with aerial support, drove a wedge across the sprawling plain, cutting the Po Valley in two and sealing the Brenner Pass, the enemy's escape gap into Austria.

Von Vietinghoff's career ended abruptly. Simultaneously, enemy forces in Italy and Western Austria laid down their arms. Italy again was free.





HITLER PLOTTERS DIED TWICE..

The Gestapo Torturers First Garotted — Then Hanged the Eight Men

By Vernon McKenzie
Warweek Special Writer

THE Gestapo executioners of Hitler's Nazi government, trained in their profession through thousands of concentration camp killings, had their biggest job last summer after the unsuccessful bombing attempt on the Fuehrer's life.

When the trials were ended, eight of more than 60,000 suspects had been screened out as the principal military plotters. Death, for them, was to be a special test of Gestapo ingenuity and sadistic brutality.

The men for whom this special attention was ordered were the ringleaders of the plot. They were:

Field Marshal Erich von Witzleben, conqueror of France in 1940.

Col. Gen. von Hoepfner, commander of the Fourth Panzer Corps before Moscow in the winter of 1941-42.

Gen. Lieut. Paul von Haase, commandant of Berlin.

Gen. Maj. Helmut Stieff, General Staff of the Wehrmacht Oberlieut. Robert Bernardis, General Staff.

Count Peter York von Wartenberg, Reich Councillor.

Capt. Kausing, General Staff.

Oberlieut. Albrecht von Hagen, General Staff.

They were the leaders, the men who engineered the plot and who died, slowly and horribly, in the basement of a Berlin "People's Court"—because it failed.

There were others, the civilian plotters, and for them there was another mass execution on Sept. 10—one month after the first.

In the second contingent were:

Wilhelm Leuschner, Labor Front leader.

Ulrich von Hassell, former Ambassador in Rome.

Dr. Josef Wirner, lawyer, who had been promised the post of Minister of Justice if the plot succeeded.

Adam von Trott zu Solz of the Foreign Office.

Count Helldorf, SS General and Berlin Chief of Police.

Faced with the assignment of devising a fitting kind of death for these Nazi big-shots who had turned against their Fuehrer and

This almost unbelievable story of ancient torture in a modern world, this tale of century-old execution under modern stage lights and with the finest products of the German camera industry in action, was told by the man who arranged the lighting and who witnessed the killings.

Protected by the pseudonym of "Hans Berghaus," he had been called from his post as a movie studio electrician for a "special job" under Gestapo supervision. What he saw in the death chamber so affected him that he is today a nervous wreck. His hands flutter convulsively as he talks. He sobs. Sometimes his voice rises almost to a scream.

"Hans Berghaus" was the ninth victim of the Nazi torture squad. No scars mark his body, but he will never forget what happened to him during the ten hours in which eight other men died.

Inquisition the garotte, or wooden collar, was used as an instrument of torture. The garotte is an ingenious device in which the victim is lashed into a chair having a wooden post upright behind it. On the post and at the height of the victim's neck is the wooden "collar," in two parts, which can be tightened or loosened at will by the operator turning a screw.

If it is "tight enough," the victim ceases to breathe.

If it is not quite so tight he is merely in excruciating agony. Examples of the garotte have been preserved in museums of torture instruments but, except in a few very rare cases, it had not been used for 100 years. One of those cases was in Vienna, in 1934, when two Nazi street-fighters who had assassinated Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss, were put to death in the garotte. The men, named Holzweber and Planetta, died shouting: "Heil Hitler. We did it for the Fatherland."

When Hitler's executioners decided on the garotte, they added a few

new details on direct orders from the Fuehrer. One was a full stage-lighting effect and the second was a battery of moving picture cameras to record the whole grim scene from start to finish.

None of the victims died in less than an hour, some took considerably longer. The whole affair lasted 10 hours.

In a sardonic order of seniority, the eight men were introduced to garotte. The vise was opened, the halves of the collar separated and a head inserted. Screws were adjusted and tightened. If the neck was small they were specially adjusted.

Tighten, loosen. Loosen, tighten. Tight, tighter—now he's fainted—loosen it a bit. Now tighten again.

So the eight died. Each of the living had to stand and watch the torture. Seven saw Von Witzleben die. Six witnessed the next man... and then one was left. Then there was none. For the last man the only witnesses were Gestapo executioners, the technicians and the stolid cameramen, grinding away at their job of recording the Fuehrer's vengeance.

Even when the last of the eight could no longer be revived for more torture the executions went on. This was the last sadistic jest—each man was killed twice.

Just below the ceiling of the chamber of death a beam had been installed, running from wall to wall. In it were eight strong iron hooks. From each hook dangled a numbered noose. Each body had been tagged with a corresponding number. One by one the limp forms of the condemned men, already tortured to death, were lifted off the floor. Each head was inserted in its noose, each body swayed limply in the brightly lighted room. The movie cameras whirred to a stop.

Thus died Von Witzleben, Von Hoepfner, Von Haase, Stieff, Ber-



Hoepfner, Helldorf, Bernardis, Von Wartenberg, Kausing and Von Hagen. That was the fate of the men who tried to kill Hitler—and failed.



Field Marshal Erich von Witzleben on trial before the people's court.

Occupation of Germany...

(Continued from Page 3)

breeds disorder and hinders efficient handling of the people.

ALTHOUGH occupational duties will be more serious and purposeful than after the last war, it is recognized that most soldiers will have a good deal of time on their hands that they won't want to spend the Army way. A comprehensive recreation and educational program has been designed to take up the slack. Important feature of this program is the provision that has been made for men to take practical training—either fitting them for continuing their education when they get discharged or for a trade.

A generous leave schedule, reportedly on a basis of 30 days per year, is the chief means by which the Army hopes to compensate men for absence of normal social con-

tacts due to non-fraternization policy. Whether leaves will be for one or two weeks at a time probably will be up to unit commanders. It is likely they will have to be for at least a week because of the necessity of going to France, Switzerland or some other country to escape the non-frat ban. However, it is planned to take over certain German resort towns as leave centers and staff them with girls of either non-German nationality or of American auxiliary services.

All in all, this second occupation of Germany promises to be as different from the first as the uniforms, equipment and tactics of this war differed from the last. It promises to be more purposeful, more positive in its aims because now it is recognized that, unless the job is done better and more thoroughly than before, it may have to be done again.



Witzleben, Goerdeler tried to kill him, the Gestapo technicians of death went back to the Spanish Inquisition for the instrument they used. During the

No Pistol Packin' Parcels, Please

By Ralph Harwood
Warweek Staff Writer

WHAT with the shooting over in Europe, a lot of erstwhile fighting men are finding time now for the gentler pursuit of souvenir hunting. This is as good a way as any—it says here—of sweating out one's redeployment. Besides that, it has a further practical purpose:

Any man who ever convinced a roomful of people back home that he, personally, won the last war can tell you it pays to give them something to look at and feel while you modestly fill in the awesome details.

In connection with souvenir collecting, there is a theater order to the effect that soldiers are allowed to mail small items of enemy equipment with certain exceptions—such as nameplates from captured equipment, explosives and stuff the Army needs for its own use, or for research training or scrap worse than you need them to impress the little woman. Aside from military regulations, however, the U.S. Post Office Department imposes other mailing restrictions which are quite the same as those in effect at home.

One of these postal laws has to do with explosives, which are also ruled out as mail in the theater order. If you have one of those greetings-your-friends-and-neighbors pals back home to whom you would



SHE'S FER ME BRUDDER INNA PACIFIC!!

like to send a little token of your esteem, please don't make it a booby-trap or anything else in the live grenade, incendiary bomb or live ammunition category. This is all in the interest of preventing mayhem in Main Street, also to protect a lot of innocent postal clerks who have to handle what you mail.

The mailing of poisons, narcotics and alcoholic beverages is also prohibited by statutes which make it very clear what can happen in the way of fines and imprisonment for violations.

Firearms that can be concealed on the person are definitely taboo so far as the mails are concerned, so lay that pistol down, chum. If you think postal authorities are unable to spot the parts of a Luger

or P38 pistol you are only kidding yourself.

Rifles are OK for mailing at this writing if broken down so the package will fit inside a mailbag, that is, the length approximately 40 inches. Remember that parcels containing captured material must also contain a certificate in duplicate signed by your superior officer.

One of the worst things the postal people have to contend with is the improper packing of parcels. Soldiers sometimes fail to take into account long distances packages must travel and the many handlings they receive before being delivered. Photos and other thin, flat articles are often broken because they are inadequately cushioned. If a thing is worth mailing at all, it's worth the care of mailing it right.

Parcels which cannot be enclosed in domestic mail sacks cannot be accepted. The limit is 100 inches, length and girth combined, but the mail sack requirement reduces this to a package the approximate size of a foot-locker. As already mentioned in connection with rifles, 40 inches is the approximate length limit. The weight limit on parcels from the Continent to the United States through the Army Postal service is 70 pounds.

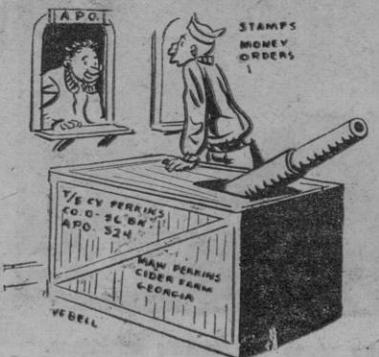
There is a weight limit of 22 pounds on parcels to be delivered through British Postal system in

the United Kingdom. If the package is for delivery by U.S. Army Postal Service in the UK, but enters the British Postal system en route, the weight limit is 50 pounds.

Within weight and size limits prescribed, foot-lockers and barracks bags are mailable as parcel post, when unlocked. Barracks bags cannot be insured because of danger of their coming open in transit, and items of particular value should not be sent in either barracks bags or foot-lockers for this reason.

It is advisable to use two shipping tags. The practice of inclosing a slip, showing name and complete address of both sender and addressee, with bag, locker or any other parcel is a good one. It facilitates delivery in case the outer label should become detached.

Wooden crates approximately the size of a foot-locker (30" long by 60" around) are usable as mailing containers. Nails



or metal bands on such crates should be countersunk to prevent injury to personnel handling them and damage to postal equipment.

The best way to prepare a package is to leave one flap unsealed but tied with heavy cord. This permits postal inspection and insuring of the contents. Sealed first class parcels require registration if indemnity is to be provided for, and when you are talking in pounds, that first-class rate adds up.

One last word to the souvenir hunters: Take it easy. You know very well that half the Kraut helmets which find their way to the States will never survive two spring house-cleanings, and you may have difficulty in agreeing that a geranium looks cute growing out of a shell case.

Pacific Parade

A Thousand Miles of Sea To Every Yard of Sand...

By Ed Wilcox
Warweek Staff Writer

FIGHTING men in the ETO, busy with the serious and occupying business of eliminating the Nazi enemy, have had little time to glance eastward to the Pacific, where other fighting Yanks have been making great strides toward the total defeat of Germany's partner in crime, Japan.

In the Pacific, such geographical designations as Guadalcanal, Tarawa, Saipan, Iwo Jima, Luzon, Okinawa mark the Allies' counter-march. In between these famous names lies miles of ocean, greatly extended lines of supply, the story of a great comeback since Dec. 7, 1941, on the part of the U.S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

First, it may be well to have a look at the situation immediately following Japan's sneak attack on Pearl Harbor. Hong Kong fell on Christmas Day, Manila was occupied Jan. 2, 1942, Singapore toppled Feb. 15, and in a three-month period the Japs managed to grab off a million and a half square miles of territory and a treasure in raw material.

Australia was threatened by invasion by the conquering Japanese Army, the U.S. was left with Pearl Harbor as its forward Pacific base for fleet operations.

The British battleships Prince of Wales and Repulse were sunk in the South China Sea a few days after Pearl Harbor, and, after the battle of the Java Sea, Allied naval resistance in the Pacific disintegrated.

MacArthur Takes Over

The high command realized, in order to stage a successful counter-offensive, Hawaii, Alaska and Australia had to be held at all costs. When Gen. Douglas MacArthur assumed command, he took immediate steps to start moving in the right direction.

Revising an early battle plan which had provided for allowing the Japs a good portion of Australia before making a do-or-die stand, MacArthur ordered a new line established in New Guinea and went over to the offensive with the few assorted Australian, U.S. and native troops then at his disposal.

Within three months after MacArthur assumed command, American naval units were making diversionary raids on the Marshall Islands, the Gilberts, Wake, Marcus, and, finally, in April, Tokyo itself. Under the screen of these attacks, U.S. supply lines were being built to carry the war against the enemy.

In the spring of 1942, a full-scale Japanese invasion fleet, steaming in the direction of the New Hebrides and New Caledonia, hoping to open the path for invasion of New Zealand, was routed in the air battle of the Coral Sea.

Failing this, the Japs then mounted an invasion task force to take Midway, in the Hawaiian Islands. In what was probably the most disastrous sea engagement of the war for the enemy, Japan lost four carriers sunk, many planes, and scores of smaller craft—our losses, though by no means small, were well worth the result.

The last amphibious landing made



Okinawa: A hard-fought-for stepping stone to Japan's backdoor.



Manila: MacArthur kept his promise

June, 1944, a huge task force landed on Saipan, in the Marianas, where Japs fought furiously to stem the tide of American arms and men—Saipan would furnish an air base from which Superforts could bomb the Japanese home islands at will. Once Saipan was in our hands, Guam, Rota and Tinian fell quickly.

The full striking power the U.S. marshalled in the Pacific was shown in the return to the Philippines. Gen. MacArthur made good his promise of early 1942.

The Philippines were invaded after bloody campaigns for the Paulaus, Ulithi Island in the Carolinas Group, and Morotai Island, north of Halmshera. Then Admiral Halsey's Third Fleet split up, Task Force 58 administering a pounding to Jap defenses in the Philippines, Ryukyu and Formosa group, leaving once-formidable installations a twisted heap of junk.

Bataan Avenged

A spur of the moment decision left MacArthur to decide to go right into the Philippines, revising an earlier battle plan. Eleven days after the big show began, Halsey's Fifth Fleet steamed into Leyte Gulf with the invasion forces. The Japs realized their loss if Leyte fell, promptly risked an attack which reduced them to a third-rate naval power. At Leyte, our forces handed the Japs another terrific defeat. Enemy casualties were 117,997 and 2,747 planes. Following up his advantage, MacArthur seized Mindoro Island, then invaded the main island of Luzon Jan. 9, 1945. Manila was entered by our troops 26 days after our landing, Bataan fell Feb. 17.

The assault continued with invasion of Iwo Jima and a landing in the Ryukyu group, bringing us almost within small-arms range of the Jap home islands.

Early last Easter Sunday morning, seasoned troops under Lieut. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner Jr. invaded Okinawa, largest and staunchest rung in the Ryukyu ladder to Tokyo. Once firmly established here, Americans could climb up the 370 miles to Kyushu, Japan's southernmost main island, or climb down 365 miles to Formosa, potential springboard for landings in China.

The Japanese high command demanded suicidal resistance by the island's defenders, and the Tokyo newspaper *Yomiuri-Hochi* warned that if it were lost Japan would have "no hope of turning the course of the war."

Resistance in the early stages was light and in 24 hours doughs and marines had pushed on to the east coast, cutting the island in two. The invaders fanned out toward strategically-located airfields as enemy defenses tightened. Late this week, our forces were killing Japs at the rate of 1,000 a day in subornly-contested southern Okinawa.

Through many lives, a lot of blood and courage to fight against terrific odds, the stage is getting set for the grand finale in the Pacific, with the full striking power of the United Nations trained on the grinning Nipponese.

Shinto makes the Japs feel good about dying for their Emperor-god. The Tanaka Memorial makes them fight desperately for their place in the sun. The dream of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is still in their twisted minds.

On our side is the fight against a way of life which denies men their rights, a longing to settle up a debt we owe Japan for that surprise party Dec. 7, 1941, and the knowledge we haven't much farther to go now—we will defeat the enemy in his own backyard.



Yank land, sea and air forces have gone a long way since Pearl Harbor. Then, the Japs: "We'll dictate surrender terms to the Americans in Washington." Today, they await invasion of their own homeland.

by the Japs was in the Aleutians. There, they won footholds on Kiska, Attu and Agattu (all of which were taken back by our troops the following summer).

Our first offensive invasion move came in August, 1942, when Marines and the Army and Navy got together and stormed ashore at Tulagi, on Florida Island, and on Guadalcanal. The Japs, in subsequent weeks of hard fighting, were turned back many times in their

attempts to get supplies and reinforcements to their beleaguered garrisons. Guadalcanal, after six months, was in complete possession of U.S. troops, a base for future operations toward the naval stronghold at Rabaul.

Sept. 25, 1942, marked one of the most important battles of the Pacific war. On that day, two brigades of Australians turned back fanatically-attacking Japs in the jungles of New Guinea, near Imita. From then on, the Nips were on the receiving end.

The MacArthur formula by this time was working beautifully: ground troops were used to take airfields. These strips were used against the enemy, for bombing supply lines, cutting off their garrisons, starving and isolating them.

The strategy in the South Pacific approximated that in full swing in the southwestern Pacific. Bougainville was attacked Nov. 1, 1943, by the First Marine Amphibious Corps, supported by the Army's 37th Div. Japs on the other side of the island were left to die in the jungles, unable to get supplies to carry out a successful counter-attack.

From Bougainville airstrips, the enemy naval base at Rabaul was within range of our bombers. The Japs threw counter-attacks at our perimeter on the island and were annihilated. From that time on, the Solomonians saw no more ground activity, and our troops there became garrisons whose job was to protect airstrips and naval bases and to keep an eye on by-passed Japs on the surrounding atolls.

An estimated 250,000 Japanese troops are so isolated in the Pacific—cut off from supplies and faced

with rotting in undergrowth on Bougainville, New Guinea, New Britain and New Ireland.

In the central Pacific (see map), our offensive didn't get under way until almost two years after Pearl Harbor. In September, 1943, U.S. naval and air forces in great strength attacked Marcus Island, only 1,200 miles from Tokyo. The Marshall and Gilbert Island groups received similar treatment, rocking under the pounding of our big guns and bombs.

Late in November, the Gilberts were invaded and the marines and the Army took Makin, Tarawa and Abemama at heavy cost.

Philippines Invaded

Following on these successes, Yanks, now growing in strength, struck to seize other strategic islands in the Marshall group. A diversionary raid was staged on Wake Island, and then marines and infantrymen stormed ashore at Kwajalein after a bombing and shelling which left the Japs in bad shape for a fight. The ratio of casualties was forty Japs to one American.

With the taking of Namorik and Einiwetok in February, 1944, the 32 atolls of the Marshall group were firmly under our control. Those islands, not actually occupied, were rendered useless to the Japs and the garrisons were isolated.

MacArthur then found himself with only the Carolinas between him and the return he promised the Philippines back in the dark days of December, 1941. Eight days after Yanks cracked Fortress Europe in the historic invasion of

This Happened in America:

Industrial Headaches Brought by V-E Day

By William R. Spear

The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

NEW YORK, May 12.—V-E Day this week brought America some headaches, and they were not all caused by the lifting of the midnight curfew for nightspots and by figuring out sons' and husbands' discharge points. Some were caused by the tapering down of war production to the reduced requirements of a one-front war.

One of these headaches was the labor situation. The Administration has estimated that 1,500,000 workers would lose their jobs within the next six months and that another 3,000,000 would be laid off in the following six months. Also, the Army will release 2,000,000 men during the year. This does not mean that all of these 6,500,000 will be unemployed, but the shift of these men and women to different jobs will bring complications in housing, transportation, wages and other fields.

The magazine Business Week finds that a large majority of women holding non-agricultural jobs—perhaps 70 per cent of them—intend to keep on working, and that campaigns are underway to make their jobs more secure. The Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor is endorsing a proposal to give working women maternity leaves in which their seniority would accumulate; after the baby is born they would be guaranteed their old job back.

As war plants in some cases reduce working hours, cutting into overtime for which workers got extra pay, the CIO United Auto Workers has started a drive to break the Little Steel formula, which curbs wage increase. (The Department of Commerce reported that cash dividends for the first quarter of 1945 rose 3.4 per cent over 1944.)

The WMC is lifting its controls July 1 in areas where there is adequate manpower—New York, Memphis, Scranton, Cincinnati and many other places. This means the 48-hour week is no longer mandatory and that workers can change jobs freely and employers can hire as many people as they wish.

At the little town of El Paso, Ill., the American Legion Post plans to form a corporation called "Veterans' Industries" to give jobs to the town's 364 servicemen and women. The company will manufacture building materials and many also undertake certain community services, such as farm surveying and crop harvesting.

Some Congressmen and the Treasury Department's tax experts have recommended sweeping revisions of business taxes to aid in the reconversion from war to peacetime production. Congress is expected to act on the matter soon. But there will be no recommendations for any changes in individual or corporation income taxes until Japan is defeated.

"GI Jill," who means a lovely voice and good music to servicemen all over the world, receives and answers more than 3,000 letters from her audience each month. In private life, she's Martha Wilkerson, of Chicago, the wife of a soldier and the mother of a three-year-old girl. In the absence of television, we might add that Jill is blonde and attractive, with a personality as smooth as her voice.



Martha Wilkerson 3,000 letters a month

THE cigaret shortage has brought out a flock of new brands, most of which are selling for the same price as the better-known popular makes. The situation has brought complaints from smokers, and the OPA has announced it will investigate to see if they are worth the price. Under OPA regulations, manufacturers of the new cigarets may use the ceiling prices placed on the most similar brands of smokes by their competitors.

The FBI arrested a woman ticket agent at the Pennsylvania station in New York, Mrs. Helen Valerie Martin, on charges of black marketeering in railroad reservations to Florida. She is accused of giving to her "customers" the names of persons who made reservations but had not yet called for their tickets. Fees, the FBI said, ranged from \$25 upward. The "customers" would call for the tickets, using the names of the persons who had reserved them. When the rightful owners called they found their tickets already picked up.

Sinatra Reported Coming to ETO

COMEDIAN Phil Silvers says that he and Frank Sinatra will fly to the ETO next month to entertain GIs, and apparently he's not kidding. Silvers says: "Frank is a regular guy" and predicts there will be no doubt about Sinatra's reception in the ETO "once the boys get to know him." Songstress Faye MacKenzie will accompany them.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars is urging that winners of the CMH be given honors corresponding to those received by British wearers of the Victoria Cross. VC winners get pensions, free rides on all government-controlled transport, immunity from common street arrest and numerous other privileges.

BOSTON has come up with a "Murder On The Escalator" case. It happened in a downtown subway station. Witnesses said that John J. Sousa, 45, fired two shots into the back of Miss Helen Lukas, 35, who was on the escalator ahead of him, and then shot himself in the head. Both were dead when the escalator reached the top.

In San Francisco, Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius and the chairmen of seven Latin-American delegations to the United Nations Conference were trapped in a hotel elevator for almost half an hour. The car dropped to the bottom of the shaft and stayed there until a girl operator could summon help. There were no casualties.

THE HERO of today's policeman story is Lt. Clayton Blank, of Salt Lake City, who limped into the Police Department's emergency hospital. "I dropped my first-aid kit on my toe," he explained to the nurse.

Li'l Abner

By Courtesy of United Features



'Winning Ways'

By Pap



War Dept. Halts Mass Draft Of Athletes; To Check 4 F's

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The government's wartime crackdown on professional athletes ended today when the War Department announced that special draft regulations affecting such cases have been rescinded.

Bob Pastor Gets Army Discharge

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 12.—Lt. Bob Pastor, former New York heavyweight who twice fought Joe Louis, has been released from active duty because of a back injury. Pastor had been physical training instructor at the San Antonio Aviation Cadet Center.

Minor League Results

Table with columns for League (International, American Association, Eastern League), Team, W, L, Pct.

Lou Nova Decisions Gunnar Barlund

NEW YORK, May 12.—Lou Nova, heavyweight contender from Van Nuys, Cal., last night chalked up his 19th victory in 21 starts in his latest comeback campaign by outpointing Gunnar Barlund, Finnish veteran in ten rounds.

Borowy Spins Fifth Victory As Yanks Win

NEW YORK, May 12.—Hank Borowy turned in his fifth straight victory of the season yesterday as the Yankees tripped the Tigers, 7-3, to regain second place in the American League, and Russ Christopher came through with his fifth win as the Athletics defeated the White Sox, 5-2.

The Yankees clinched their verdict in the seventh inning with a four-run outburst against Hal Newhouser, who absorbed his third reversal. Tuck Stainback was chief contributor to Borowy's cause, swatting a homerun in the fourth with one on.

Seven-hit pitching by Christopher and two homers by George Kells, third baseman, stymied the White Sox and Orval Grove. Kells clubbed his first four-bagger in the second frame with a mate aboard and came through with his second in the ninth with nobody on base.

Bosox Pummel Indians

Every batter in the starting lineup hit safely as the Red Sox cuffed four Indian pitchers for 14 hits and an 8-4 victory. Rex Cecil held the Tribe to seven hits but wildness got him into trouble in the ninth and he was rescued by Mike Ryba. Al Smith started for Cleveland, but was dickered in the fifth.

In St. Louis last night, the Browns and Senators battled to a 1-1 standoff when the game was called after 10 1/2 innings to permit the Senators to catch a train for Chicago. Roger Wolff, of the Griffs, and Tex Shirley each yielded eight hits.

Phil Weintraub's fifth homerun of the year, coming in the eighth inning with two men on, enabled the Giants to shade the Reds, 4-3, for their sixth straight triumph. Johnny Rucker, Giant center-fielder, wasn't so lucky, however, as Frank Dasso, Cincinnati rookie, snapped his hitting streak at 18 games in a row. Van Lingle Mungo was the winner over Dasso, although Ace Adams had to come in to quell an uprising in the ninth.

Bums Whitewash Cards

Southpaw pitching bewildered the Cardinals again yesterday as Tom Seals, 33-year-old freshman left-hander, twirled the Dodgers to a 7-0 romp over the champions. Seals rationed seven hits in parading the Bums to their sixth consecutive decision, while Ted Wilks, who was replaced by Ken Burkhardt in the seventh, was the loser.

Hank Wyse handcuffed the Phillies with five hits, one a homerun by Vince DiMaggio, to give the Cubs a 7-1 victory. Charlie Sprout pitched shutout ball for the Phils for five innings and seemed headed toward a 1-0 triumph when DiMaggio circled the bases in the second. But the Bruins broke loose for two runs in the sixth, added another in the seventh and registered four in the ninth off Vern Kennedy, Charlie Ripple and Charlie Schanz.



Runs For the Week

Table showing runs for the week for American League and National League teams.

National League

Table showing National League team statistics.

American League

Table showing American League team statistics.

League Leaders

Table showing league leaders for National and American Leagues.

By Al Capp



Soviet Attacks Hammer Back Outlaw Nazis

Resistance by Wehrmacht forces holding out in Czechoslovakia began to melt yesterday in the face of new Red Army advances that resulted in three more linkups with American troops.

A Soviet communique reported that the Russo-American junctions had taken place east of Chemnitz, east of Pilsen and southeast of Linz, but did not identify the U.S. forces involved.

As a result of the newest gains by four Red Army groups, the renegade Germans, under Field Marshal Ferdinand Schoerners and Col. Gen. Weller, were compressed into a 1,600-square-mile pocket east of Prague. They were reported surrendering by the thousands. Total prisoners taken by the Russians during the last three days number 560,000, including 45 generals.

Berlin and Yugoslavia were other trouble points. An official Russian news agency dispatch said that embittered SS troops operating underground in Berlin had set many fires and flooded subway tunnels, drowning hundreds of wounded soldiers, women and children.

Small, isolated German pockets in Yugoslavia were said to be resisting, and Sofia reported sporadic fighting with German troops on some sectors of the Bulgarian Army front.

Expected German resistance in northwestern Latvia failed to materialize, and yesterday the entire enemy pocket there was liquidated, resulting in the capture of 133,000 Nazis. Latvian refugees reaching Stockholm said that German troops had overthrown the pro-Nazi Latvian government, which had announced that it would not obey the German capitulation order.

German opposition on Bornholm Island, a Danish possession in the Baltic, also ended with the surrender of the 12,000 soldiers.

Red Cross to Tell Kin of Ex-PWs

WASHINGTON, May 12 (ANS).—The next-on-kin of American soldiers recently released from European prison camps will be notified by the American Red Cross, if the men so request.

The service will supplement the War Department's notification system.

Families have been asked to make no effort to meet liberated men on their arrival in the U.S. nor to make inquiries of the Red Cross.

Liberated prisoners waiting for transportation home also will be able to send messages about their health and welfare to relatives through the Red Cross.

While replies of relatives will be accepted, delivery will not be guaranteed as many men already will be on their way home, the Red Cross said.

Eisenhower?—Who's He? Ask Long-Held PWs

By Charles F. Kiley
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

RHEIMS, May 12.—Gen. Eisenhower had the strange experience today of meeting Allied soldiers who didn't know him from Haile Selassie's chief cook. They knew more about Hitler, Goering, Rommel and other German personalities than they knew about their Supreme Allied Commander.

The soldiers were Britons who had been PWs for five years and who were on their way home by plane after being liberated by troops of the Third U.S. Army recently in Bavaria.

Gen. Eisenhower was a lieutenant colonel in 1940 when some of these men were imprisoned by the Germans in Norway, France and Tobruk. When the Supreme Commander, accompanied by his deputy, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, made an unheralded visit to thousands of repatriated American and British doughboys and airmen at two airfields near here, more than a few of the Britons asked who he was.

The Supreme Commander asked the repatriates of their treatment in the PW camps, if they had been physically beaten, how long they were imprisoned, if they had lost weight.

The answers varied. Some had been "shoved around," others witnessed physical beatings of fellow prisoners by SS guards, most reported insufficient food. There were some who said they had been treated "OKAY."

Liberated Yank PWs on the Last Lap of Their Journey Home



Still wearing identification tags tied to their jackets, six soldiers who had been held prisoner in Germany drink a toast from paper cups after reaching the U.S. They landed at Stapleton, Staten Island, and were taken to Camp Kilmer, N.J. All PWs, they are, left to right; James Amato of North Tonawanda, N.Y.; John Anderson of Hudson, N.Y.; Michael Brechko of Binghamton, N.Y.; Fred Auchey of Hanover, Pa.; Lee Bemiss of North East, Pa., and Samuel Befano of Bloomfield, N.J.

Czechs Form New Regime

LONDON, May 12.—Czechoslovakia, one of the first nations to fall to the Nazis and the last to be freed, was swiftly organizing a new government tonight.

Radio Prague, heard in London by Reuter, said that the Czechoslovak government held its first meeting in Prague today and decided that the Czech National Council should immediately end its activities. In place of the council, a provincial national committee will be elected for the province of Bohemia and a similar committee for Moravia.

A Czech government spokesman in London told the United Press that President Eduard Benes would return to Prague shortly.

The Premier, Fierlinger, arrived in Prague Thursday and was laying a foundation for government reorganization that will include resistance movement leaders.

Reports in London said authorities in Prague had issued regulations to maintain order and the commander of Russian forces in the city pledged himself to support the regulations. Decrees regarding the treatment of German prisoners and civilians do not apply to Austrians in Prague, who are looked upon by the Czechs as citizens of an independent republic.

The Czech radio service from London on the British Broadcasting Corporation closed down last night. Czech radio stations have all been freed and are back on the air.

Threat to Regime Of Bonomi Eases

ROME, May 12 (UP).—The leftist wind that swept down from Turin and Milan a week ago and was expected to blow out Premier Bonomi and blow in a new proletarian regime subsided today, leaving the present Italian government feeling safer, at least temporarily, than it has since the Northerners showed their strength with the execution of Mussolini.

This conclusion was presented the United Press in an interview with Rodolfo Morandi, Socialist president of the Northern Liberation committee delegation and verified in government quarters.

Morandi blamed the Allies, the Vatican, the Christian Democrats and the Liberals, in that order, for the delay in what he termed the government shakeup desired by all Italians, especially the Northerners.

Goering Talks

A Hermann Goering minus his medals and some 30 pounds of avoirdupois disclosed yesterday that the Third Reich had every intention of invading the British Isles but never did so because Germany lacked sufficient air power and ships, even in its heyday five years ago.

Talking to correspondents near Augsburg, where he is a prisoner of the U.S. Seventh Army, the man who was to have succeeded Hitler as fuhrer said that Germany invaded Russia because the Nazis had "information" that the Red Army intended to move into Germany by way of Rumania and Finland.

"Hitler tried hard to co-operate with England but doubtless used the wrong methods," Goering declared.

Had the war lasted longer, the Reichsmarshal boasted, Germany would have produced big bombers that would have surprised the world. As it was, Hitler realized for the first time last April 22 that the Nazis had lost the war, according to Goering.

"I am absolutely convinced that Hitler is dead," he said. "I am also convinced that he died earlier than the date announced, and that others found time to remove his body from the reach of the Russians."

Nazis in Copenhagen Watch Stonily as British Come Ashore

By Earl Mazo
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

COPENHAGEN, May 10 (Delayed).—When units of the British Fleet eased into Copenhagen harbor today, hundreds of Germans who had been looting around their ships since last Friday looked on stonily. German guns that an hour before had been pointed harborwards immediately were turned in, and the Germans awaiting deportation to what is left of their homeland merely shrugged their shoulders as British sailors swarmed ashore to have a look at the Danish capital.

Except for the spots where German ships stood protected by armed German guards, Danes have been swarming over their waterfront boulevards and lanes since the German capitulation. It was the first time Danes had been allowed on their waterfront since the German occupation.

This morning there had been shooting around the German dock area. One report was that a German armed trawler (with the insignia of five Russian planes presumably representing five planes shot down, pointed on its smokestack) had opened fire, but the Germans denied that quickly. Danish civilians had fired at them first, they said.

In the center of Copenhagen is the evidence of one of the war's best pinpoint bombings. It was the Shell building, which had been Ges-

tapo headquarters before RAF Mosquitoes wrecked it.

The Danes sabotaged a lot of German property. Partisans working in one arms plant brought TNT into the building in cigaret packages for three months before enough had been collected to blow up the plant.

Copenhagen food is something to dream about. Probably no city in America has such rich, creamy ice cream and milk as is served at almost every hotel meal in Copenhagen.

Super Regime

(Continued from Page 1)

ing cabinet. The dispatch asserted, however, that reports of a cabinet reshuffle continued, with a number of ministries under fire because of the internal situation in France, specifically food shortages and the danger of inflation.

Latest information on Laval, as reported in AP quotation of foreign office circles, was that Spain would hand over the Vichy premier to British authorities rather than return him directly to France. The difficulty over Laval's return was said to hinge on the differing interpretations of his status—whether he is to be charged with political crimes against France or to be considered a war criminal. In either case the French government is believed likely to insist on trying him in France.

Price Ceilings To Be Dropped When Possible

WASHINGTON, May 12 (ANS).—Price Administrator Chester W. Bowles promised yesterday that price ceilings will be cancelled as rapidly as conditions permit, but said until then they must remain as a guard against inflation.

"We should never lose sight of the fact that nearly half of the inflationary price rises of the last war occurred after the Armistice," he said.

The government announced on Thursday the first modifications of wartime wage controls, but they will affect only industries converting to peacetime production.

Outlines Price Policy

Bowles outlined OPA's reconversion price policy, and said the OPA would do its utmost to start a record flow of high-quality goods—hitherto scarce or unobtainable—at low prices and high wages. But, at the same time, he made it clear that the OPA will be an "untiring watchdog" against inflation which would repeal the "GI Bill of Rights."

As long-absent consumer goods return to retailers' shelves, he promised that prices on them would be kept to 1942 levels, as far as possible, and that any increases will be relatively small.

Bowles emphasized that OPA's problem was to set prices high enough to stimulate high production and employment and prevent inflation, and at the same time to make controls flexible, so that adjustments may easily be made as the nation moves closer toward a peacetime economy.

Labor Controls Modified

Earlier, George W. Taylor, chairman of the War Labor Board, announced the first modification of wartime labor controls.

In industries converting to peacetime production, management and labor may now fix wage rates by collective bargaining and put them into effect immediately. The WLB will later review the new rates and may modify them, but the modification will not be retroactive. Previously, the government had to review and approve wage schedules before they could be put into effect.

In non-union plants, management may fix wages and put them into effect, subject to the same WLB review.

In connection with the likelihood of new wage demands by unions, the AFL and CIO renewed their no-strike pledge until Japan is finally defeated.

Jap Generals . . .

Continued from Page 1

The Yugoslav government was prepared to ask for the extradition of Adm. Horthy, former Hungarian regent, and ex-Premier Barbossy, of Hungary, in connection with the "massacre" of at least 20,000 Yugoslavs. Horthy is a prisoner of the Americans.

In Norway, an Oslo police doctor examined Vidkun Quisling, the Nazi puppet leader, and declared him mentally deranged, but not enough so to escape trial for high treason.

Three of Norway's notorious police officials during the occupation committed suicide, and the Quisling minister of justice surrendered.

Thirty-two Belgian generals, including the former chief of staff and the commander of the air corps, left Moscow yesterday en route to their homeland after being freed from German captivity by the Red Army.

Himmler Reported Prisoner of British

NEW YORK, May 12 (Reuter).—A Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent reported today that Heinrich Himmler now is a prisoner in British hands. Adm. Doenitz, who succeeded Hitler, held Himmler under house arrest in the Flensburg area until the British arrived, the report said.

Terry and The Pirates

By Courtesy of News Syndicate

By Milton Caniff

