

Carrier Planes Sink Japs' Greatest Warship

Air-Sea Battle Costs Enemy 391 Aircraft

GUAM, April 7 (Reuter).—Six Japanese warships, including the enemy's largest battleship—the 45,000-ton Yamato, and 391 enemy planes were destroyed yesterday and today in a two-day battle between planes and ships of the U.S. and Japanese Fleets close to Japan, Adm. Nimitz announced today.

American losses were three destroyers sunk and several other destroyers and some smaller craft damaged. Only seven U.S. planes were shot down.

The Japanese ships were sunk this afternoon by aircraft from the carrier task force commanded by Vice Adm. Marc Mitscher which caught the enemy surface force 50 miles from Japan as it headed into the East China Sea from the Inland Sea south of Kyushu.

Jap Planes Attack

The air-sea duel began yesterday when a heavy force of Japanese planes attacked American ships and shore installations in the vicinity of newly-invaded Okinawa Island where U.S. Army troops on the east coast captured the town of Tauwa.

The attacking aircraft were driven off after they sank three American destroyers and damaged others. No large fleet units were damaged, Nimitz reported.

The battle was resumed today when fleet scout planes spotted the enemy armada as it came out of the Inland Sea. Mitscher's fast carrier task force steamed toward it at high speed and by noon had brought it under air attack.

Enemy Ships Heavily Strafed

In addition to the Yamato, the American planes sank two Japanese light cruisers and three destroyers. All the enemy ships were heavily strafed with rockets and machine-guns and three destroyers were set ablaze.

The Japanese Fleet, when sighted by the aerial scouts, apparently was planning to attack the American Okinawa invasion task force. Meanwhile, U.S. Army troops on Okinawa advanced 2,000 yards in the southern sector against strong Japanese resistance, and marines in the northern sector of the island, only 374 miles from Japan, scored advances up to 5,000 yards against "small, scattered groups of the enemy."

Gunboat Lost at Iwo

WASHINGTON, April 7 (ANS).—Landing Craft Gunboat 474 was lost at Iwo Jima as a result of enemy action, the Navy announced. Her normal complement was 30.

Russians Assert Japs Awaited 'Golden Opportunity' In East

Russia charged yesterday that Japan had been awaiting a "golden opportunity" in the East, and that even when it became clear that Germany was doomed, Tokyo continued "with all its means" to strengthen the alliance with the Nazis, the Associated Press said.

The Russian assertions were made in the government newspaper Izvestia in an editorial commenting on Russia's denunciation of her neutrality pact with Japan. The editorial, however, did not hint at Russia's future course as a result of the denunciation, the AP said.

Meanwhile, Domei, the Japanese news agency, according to Reuter, announced a reshuffling of the Japanese high command "in order to strengthen the defense of the Japanese mainland." The members of

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1 Fr.

"The war against Germany is moving toward the successful conclusion for which we have worked and fought so long."
Gen. George C. Marshall,
Chief of Staff.

Sunday, April 8, 1945

15 Mi. From Bremen

Reich Gold Hoard Captured

WITH THIRD ARMY IN GERMANY, April 7 (AP).—Germany's gold reserve, totalling an estimated 100 tons of bullion plus a vast amount of currency and art treasure, has been found in a salt mine by the Third Army.

Besides gold, the booty included three-billion marks, two million dollars in American currency, 100 million French francs, 110,000 pounds sterling, four million Norwegian crowns and lesser amounts in Turkish pounds and Spanish pesetas.

Nazis Have as Many Planes as Ever, But Lack Gas, Pilots, Arnold Says

By Bud Hutton
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

HQ, NINTH AIR FORCE, April 7.

Germany today has as many airplanes as it ever had and possibly more, but can't use them for the lack of fuel and pilots, Gen. Henry Arnold, chief of the U.S. Air Forces, declared here today.

It was the first authoritative answer to a question asked across the world for the last year: Where is the German Air Force?

American and RAF bomber forces striking again and again at Nazi fuel production and communications, have reduced the Luftwaffe and Wehrmacht to "an all-time low" of gas and oil, the five-star Air Forces leader told a press conference. April fuel production in Germany probably will be no more than six percent of normal, he estimated, some 25,000 tons a month, as compared to Nazi needs of an estimated 200,000 per month.

Targets Inspected

Arnold also explained that Allied fighters had destroyed so much of the Luftwaffe's trained personnel that "it looks as if the GAF has lost its trained leaders and its staff officers."

Arnold arrived at the answer to "Where is the German Air Force?" after an exhaustive tour of the West Front, in which he inspected overrun targets of Allied air attacks. He also visited Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Ninth Air Force chief, this week nominated to be lieutenant general.

At the same conference, Arnold and Gen. Carl Spaatz, USSTAF chief
(Continued on Page 8)

Kamerad!



Two Germans run up to surrender to a Seventh Armd. Div. soldier.

Desperate Challenge Costs Nazis 63 Planes in Vast Battle

The Luftwaffe yesterday hurled a desperate challenge against 1,300 U.S. Eighth AF Flying Forts and about 850 U.S. fighter escorts in an attempt to save their jet plane bases at Kohlenbissen, Wesendorf, Parchin and Kalkirchen.

Incomplete reports claimed 63 German planes destroyed by U.S. Eighth AF fighter bombers.

The first returning American pilots reported that they had bagged the biggest number of Nazi planes since Jan. 14, when U.S. fighters shot down 180 German aircraft with a loss of 12 U.S. fighters and 19 bombers.

Eighth AF fliers reported that the terrific air battle with Messerschmitts stretched from Osnabruck to Berlin. They said that "the Jerries were attacking the Flying Forts one at a time."

The Germans pressed the attack with such determination that several midair collisions were reported. One German fighter clipped the tail off a B17.

Despite the German attempt to break up the U.S. attack, the American pilots blasted objectives at Hamburg, Gustrow and Duneberg. A returned pilot said:

"It was a tremendous battle, with pilots bailing out all over the sky.

Nothing but a hail of bullets seemed to be able to stop them."

Attacking German targets in the Ruhr pocket, the Ninth AF flew more than 1,000 sorties, knocking out 40 panzers which were holding ten American tanks at bay. Ninth AF pilots shot down 11 Nazi planes and destroyed 69 on the ground. Five planes were lost.

The 12th TAC flew more than 200 sorties in the Odeim area.

The Fronts at a Glance

DEMPSEY.—British armor dashes 35 miles to within 15 miles of Bremen as Luftwaffe mounts all-out effort to halt Allies in north.

CRERAR.—Canadians cut down Holland escape gap to 20 miles from Deventer to the Zuider Zee.

SIMPSON.—Second Armd. Div. ten miles from Hanover.

HODGES.—First Army closes up to Weser River and pushes against strong resistance in Ruhr pocket.

CATTON.—Nazi counter-attacks against Third Army mount in fury.

PATCH.—Seventh Army communications temporarily blacked out as a result of rapid gains eastward toward Nuremberg.

DE LATRE.—French liberate 4,000 of their soldiers held as prisoners since 1940 and drive on halfway to Stuttgart from Karlsruhe.

9th Gains; 1st Crosses The Weser

British armor sliced 35 miles northeastward between the Ems and Weser Rivers yesterday to reach an undisclosed point 15 miles from Bremen, an advance which placed a powerful Allied force within striking distance of a great German port for the first time since D-Day.

Simultaneously, the U.S. Ninth Army's Second Armd. Div. broke out of its Weser bridgehead at Hamelin and dashed 18 miles to capture Schulenburg, ten miles from Hanover, as German defenses on the Weser collapsed.

Troops of the First Army drove across the Weser at points north of Kassel, Reuter front dispatches said, after closing up to the river on a 30-mile front between Kassel and Holmindaen, 30 miles northward.

As Allied tanks swept across northern Germany, the Luftwaffe suddenly appeared with seemingly everything it had, from jets to training craft, in a desperate effort to stop the tanks.

Nazis Retreat Toward Elbe

With the Weser River defenses ripped open, Germans were falling back toward the Elbe where, front-line dispatches suggested, they would attempt to make a last stand before Berlin between Hamburg and Magdeburg.

Indications Nazis might abandon Bremen and Hanover were reported last night by Reuter, which said heavy enemy traffic had been seen moving east from these areas by pilots of a Mosquito night assault force.

But there were no other evidences that the Germans would abandon Hitler's avowed policy of holding out in seaports, particularly in the great port of Bremen, whose capture would open a new supply route for the Allies.

BBC monitors picked up a Hanover radio broadcast early yesterday, warning the population of the American armored advance and advising listeners to stand by for

(Continued on Page 8)



Allies for Peace

I hear many of our boys slap and slam Britain, Russia and our other Allies, and at the same time little, if anything, is said against the Axis nations.

Of course, it is our privilege to speak our minds, but let's do so intelligently. We should stop and think once in a while before we open our mouths. Many of us are too inclined to trust to opinions rather than facts.

Sometimes we know only half of a story, which tends to make us speak and believe false rumors. We know that this war has been tough, but we must constantly remember that we yet have a considerable amount to chew. And if we are to digest our victory so that we may keep peace, we must enrich ourselves by holding on to our Allies.

The U.S. cannot do it alone! Misunderstandings and disagreements between the Allies can be ironed out.

Only in this manner can we hope to form a decent world. What else do we have to strive for?—Pfc B. G., Inf.

The Little Things Count

It's not the big things we occasionally do wrong that hurt an organization most, but it is usually the little things habitually overlooked that do big damage.

Details neglected, trifles forgotten, little things done wrong. That is why details become important in every organization or business.

The individual who can be depended upon to do details with painstaking care usually does the big things well.—1/Sgt. J. Sherman, 637 Ord. Am. Co.

Grossly Insulting

During my time in the service, I've heard it repeated time and again that "in the Army a man has no rights." After two years this point is still being driven home.

I fully realize that, in the Army, discipline, obedience and adherence to the ways of system are necessary in order to have an efficient and controlled organization. But this business of regulating every minute of a man's day down to the very second, and this making of even the smallest and most personal decision for a man calls for super-tolerance.

In our battalion each company has its own day for making purchases at the PX. I can understand this, because when the PX supplies come in, without this separate day for each unit, there'd be a battalion queue with endless line-cutting.

We go to the PX in company formation (about the distance of one city block) with about 219 men in the company. The fellows whose bad luck it is to be end-of-the-line just have to wait a couple of hours for their turn. If they wait, they waste a good deal of time that could have been devoted to something else.

We also have an order that all men in company formation must go to the shower house (300 yards from camp) and take showers twice weekly. On my visits to the place, all of my own free will, I've never found the place so crowded that this formation system should be necessary.

This militarizing of such simple and personal things is grossly insulting.—G. V. Mills, 241 Port Co.

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Drafting Starts Tomorrow on World Court

WASHINGTON, April 7 (ANS).—The first pre-San Francisco session will be held on Monday, with representatives of 30 countries assembling to draft a plan for a world court.

Green H. Hackworth, legal advisor of the State Department, will be the American representative. The results of the discussion will be submitted to the conference. The court may either be a new tribunal or a renovated version of the old World Court.

Meanwhile, Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr., said yesterday that the U.S. or any other nation may present amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks plan. His statement was made in reply to a question based on the suggestion in the Russian magazine, War and the Working Class, that the Big Four—the U.S., Great Britain, Russia and China—having jointly prepared the plan, were bound to defend it against change.

Stettinius, who has been appointed temporary chairman of the conference by President Roosevelt, told the Council on Foreign Relations that "nothing has happened to shake my belief that the Crimean agreement on Poland will be carried out," the AP said.

The Secretary of State chided those who have expressed concern over the success of the San Francisco meeting because of the delay in Moscow consultations on the formation of a new Polish government, and because of Russia's request for three seats in the assembly of the proposed world security organization.

He added: "If we based our course on that reasoning, we would never have a conference or a world organization. New problems will continue to arise."

Stettinius pointed out, according to the AP, that the Allies had disagreed for two years over the Polish question, and that the Crimean declaration was only seven weeks old. He said that "it is important that the new government be established in time" for the conference. The U.S., he said, "is doing all in its power to bring this about."

London Pole Protests

LONDON, April 7 (AP).—A spokesman for the Polish exile government in London declared today "lack of good faith" on the part of Russia and the Lublin Committee of National Liberation was blocking the formation of the proposed provisional government.

Calls Stassen Spokesman For Combat Men at S.F.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 7 (ANS).—Under-Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew, answering a Connecticut legislative resolution asking that enlisted personnel be represented at the San Francisco conference, called attention to the appointment of Comdr. Harold E. Stassen to the U.S. delegation.

"Although he is not an enlisted man," said Grew, "it is felt that he will fully represent the point of view of the men that have taken part in actual combat."

Shell No Respector of GI Food

It Was One Heluva Mess

FRANKFURT SUBURBS, April 7.—Chow was all ready. It looked good and smelled better. There were cauldrons of steaming hot dogs... the good, juicy kind; lima beans that mashed with the touch of a fork, breaded tomatoes, lovely hot coffee.

In a minute the hungry engineers working on a bridge down the street would knock off and wade in.

Came a German shell, which hit squarely in the middle of the parked chow truck. The air was filled with hot dogs, lima beans, tomatoes and coffee. It was a hell of a mess.

"It makes me madder than all get-out," said Cpl. Frank Fay, who surveyed the damage. "I spent a lotta time fixing that stuff and now look at it."

What the hungry engineers said was not recorded.

Occupation Flag Returns to the Rhineland



U.S. Army Signal Corps Photo

The flag which was lowered from Ft. Ehrenbreitstein, Coblenz, on Jan. 23, 1923, when the last of the U.S. Army of Occupation left Germany, flies over the fortress again after Army Day ceremonies, Friday. Soldiers of D and M Cos. of the Eighth Inf. Rgt., outfits which participated in the lowering in 1923, took the flag to the fortress. Color guard of 69th Inf. Div., which captured stronghold, raised it.

Troops and PWs in Louisiana Battle to Stem Flood Waters

NEW ORLEANS, April 7 (ANS).—Troops were thrown today into the flood battle in Louisiana, where half a million acres are inundated and more than 5,000 families have been driven from their homes.

Camp Livingston troops were sent to help hold the Cane River levee, and 1,000 German prisoners of war were used to sandbag Red River levees. In many places entire towns pitched in with shovels and sacks.

Army field kitchens and tented refugee colonies dotted the dry areas. Army assault boats, naval amphibious planes, coast guard cutters and helicopters were used in the rescue of marooned and trapped families.

The Red Cross estimated that more than 5,000 families were homeless in Central Louisiana and at least that many more threatened along the Red River.

In Natchitoches, the population of 5,000 was called out en masse to help save the town. In that area, 2,000 persons are homeless.

Engineer troops who fought a losing battle against the White River in Arkansas were removed for flood duty along the Mississippi.

Admiral's Promotion OKd

WASHINGTON, April 7 (ANS). The Senate yesterday confirmed the promotion of Coast Guard Commandant Russell R. Waesche from vice admiral to admiral. An act to permit the commandant of the Coast Guard to be full admiral was passed recently by Congress. Before that, the highest rank he could hold was vice admiral.

Mine Chiefs Turn to WLB

WASHINGTON, April 7 (ANS).—Soft-coal operators sought aid today from the War Labor Board in writing a new contract as talks with the United Mine Workers petered out and wildcat stoppages in "captive mines" forced the closing of 37 open-hearth furnaces in U.S. Steel Corp. mills.

The operators were prepared to tell the board that a stalemate exists after five weeks of negotiation. John L. Lewis, U.M.W. chief, however, blocked an attempt yesterday of the operators to break off formal negotiations. The operators finally agreed to talk with Lewis' negotiating committee but said that "it doesn't mean anything."

Despite the fact that Lewis consented to an extension of the soft-coal contract which expired March 31, miners in western Pennsylvania pits producing directly for steel mills have been idle.

CHURCH SERVICES

PROTESTANT

Sunday services at Holy Trinity Church, 23 Avenue George V, 0930; Dufayel Barracks, Boulevard Barbès, 1030; American Union Church, 65 Quai d'Orsay, 1100 hours. Communion (Sundays and weekdays) Holy Trinity Church, 0700 and 0800 hours.

CATHOLIC

Sunday mass at Madeleine Church, Place de la Madeleine, 1800; Chapel (Com Z), 5 Avenue Kleber, 1130 and 1730 hours; St. Pierre de Chaillot, 43 Avenue Marceau, 1015 hours. Daily mass: Madeleine Church, 0700 hours; Chapel, 5 Avenue Kleber, 1130 and 1730 hours. Confessions at Madeleine Church Saturdays, 1700 and 1930 hours, and before masses; and at 5 Avenue Kleber, before masses.

JEWISH

Friday, 1930 hours, Synagogue, 24 Rue Copernic; Saturday, 1030 hours, Marignan Theater, Champs-Élysées; Sunday, 1030 hours, Synagogue, 44, Rue de la Victoire.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (Quaker)

12 Rue Guy de la Brosse (Métro Jus-sieu), Thursday at 1800, Sunday at 1015.

Six-Point Plan Offered to Ease Meat Shortage

WASHINGTON, April 7 (ANS).—Convinced by investigation that there may be no meat for export, including lend-lease, after July, a special House food committee today proposed

1—That the Army take over the closed packing plants and turn out its own beef to break the general shortage.

2—A cut in the meat quota allowed hotels and restaurants.

3—That the Army lower its standards so that it can use some of the lower grades of beef, increasing the prime supply generally.

Peg Price of Pork

4—That the government peg the price of pork to growers at \$13 through September, 1946, to guarantee a steady flow of hogs to the market. The ceiling prices would be unchanged.

5—That the War Food Administration explore further incentives to bring an abundance of beef in from the ranges and start it to packers.

6—Army purchase of poultry "in regions where there is plenty of red meat and not in an area serving meat deficit cities."

The proposals developed yesterday at a White House meeting between committee members and top government officials concerned with domestic and world food supply.

When the Senate Committee resumes hearings on Tuesday it will take up the problem of livestock feeders who buy thin cattle or light-weight hogs and feed them to heavier weights before selling.

WD Forced to Alter Plan to Avoid Burial Of Yanks in Germany

WASHINGTON, April 7 (ANS).—Some American soldiers killed in Germany may lie in Reich soil until the war is over, the War Department said yesterday in response to inquiries about the burial of Maj. Gen. Maurice Rose, commander of the Third Arm. Div., in an American military cemetery at Ittenbach, Germany.

Dispatches from the Western Front prior to the all-out assault along the Rhine, have said that no American would be buried in Germany. Because of the deep penetration of Allied forces into the Reich, however, it has been impracticable to follow such a policy.

Under present plans, the dead will be buried temporarily in carefully marked cemeteries, and later, when operations permit, will be removed to permanent or semi-permanent cemeteries in France and Belgium.

Chaplin Jury Picked

LOS ANGELES, April 7 (ANS).—One man and eleven women have been chosen to hear the retrial of Joan Berry's paternity suit against Charlie Chaplin. Testimony will begin Monday.

AMERICAN FORCES-NETWORK

Also AEFP (583 Kc. — 514 M.)

TODAY	
1202-Sammy Kaye	1815-U.S. Army Band
1230-Clear Decks	1830-Kostelanetz
1310-U.S. Sports	1901-Sports
1315-WAC on WAX	1905-Jack Benny
1330-Hit Parade	1935-Moods Modern.
1401-Combat Quiz	2001-Mail Call
1415-Atlan. Spotlight	2030-Jazz
1445-At Ease	2105-Your War today
1510-Grand Old Opry	2115-Top of Evening
1530-Combat Diary	2130-Guy Lombardo
1550-Music Time	2201-Hour of Charm
1601-N.Y. Phil. Orch.	2230-Familiar Music
1701-U.S. Sports	2308-SurprisePackage
1706-Raymond Scott	2335-One-NightStand
1715-AEF Special	0015-Night Shift
1755-Mark Up Map	0202-Sign Off

TOMORROW

0601-Rise and Shine	0925-James Melton
0715-Song Parade	1001-Mail Call
0730-Canada Orchest.	1030-French Lesson
0801-Combat Diary	1035-Strike Up Band
0815-Personal Album	1100-News from U.S.
0830-Modern Music	1105-Duffie Bag
0910-Spotlight Bands	1145-U.S. Army Band

News Every Hour on the Hour

Lice Plague Cologne And Other Kraut Cities

They're No Laughing Matter
Because These Pests Carry
Germs of A Dread Disease

By Ed Wilcox
Warweek Staff Writer

ONCE upon a time, not so long ago, three smart Yanks stopped to eat a K-ration in a house on a side street just off the Moltke Strasse in Cologne.

They sat down on a bed, munched ration biscuits along with their cheese, and stirred the lemon powder in a canteen cup of water. When they finished eating, they wandered around the house, peering into closets, laughing at photographs of some homely German girls in long dresses. And each tried on an old, battered top hat, posing with a cane. The three smart Yanks chuckled at the way Carney, the kid from Brooklyn, looked when he put on the topper and did an imitation of Ted Lewis.

And they laughed pretty hard at the take-off Carney did of Marlene Dietrich. The kid wrapped himself in a bedsheet and, mincing across the room showing a great expanse of leg—sang "See What The Boys In The Back Room Will Have."

Hitler's New Ally

And when they left and ambled down the street toward the E company CP even the German civilians had to smile at the ridiculous appearance of the three smart Yanks—Carney in top hat and with the cane, Murphy with a huge red quilt in his arms, and Johnny with a pair of slippers in one hand and wearing a frock coat.

As they walked into the CP the gang lying around on the cellar floor in a variety of positions let out a whoop and a howl.

"We represent the Cologne Chamber of Commerce," Carney said, posing with the topper at a rakish angle. "May I introduce Mr. Ribbentrop and Mr. von Papen—we have come to ask if there is anything we can do to make your stay a happier one. Mr. Ribbentrop has the key to the city." Murphy

reached into a pocket of the frock coat and produced a grenade. They all laughed.

The big blond kid from Iowa—Hanson—stepped over to the trio. "All right fellows—get that crap out of here toot sweet," he said.

The three looked at him, surprised and angry. "What's eatin' you Hanson?" Carney asked the sergeant.

"Not nothin' like what'll be eatin' you as a steady diet if you don't give that junk the heave and wash up with good strong soap. Ever hear of typhus, Carney?"

Carney hesitated a moment, removed the hat and studied the sweat-band a moment. He laughed quickly and said, "Don't try to jive me Hanson, I had shots for everything—mumps, pink eye, housemaid's knee, yellow fever, and even typhoid or whatever you said. Don't tell me you forgot them needles they poked us with at the POE."

"You can still get typhus," Hanson cut in. "So get that damn junk out of here."

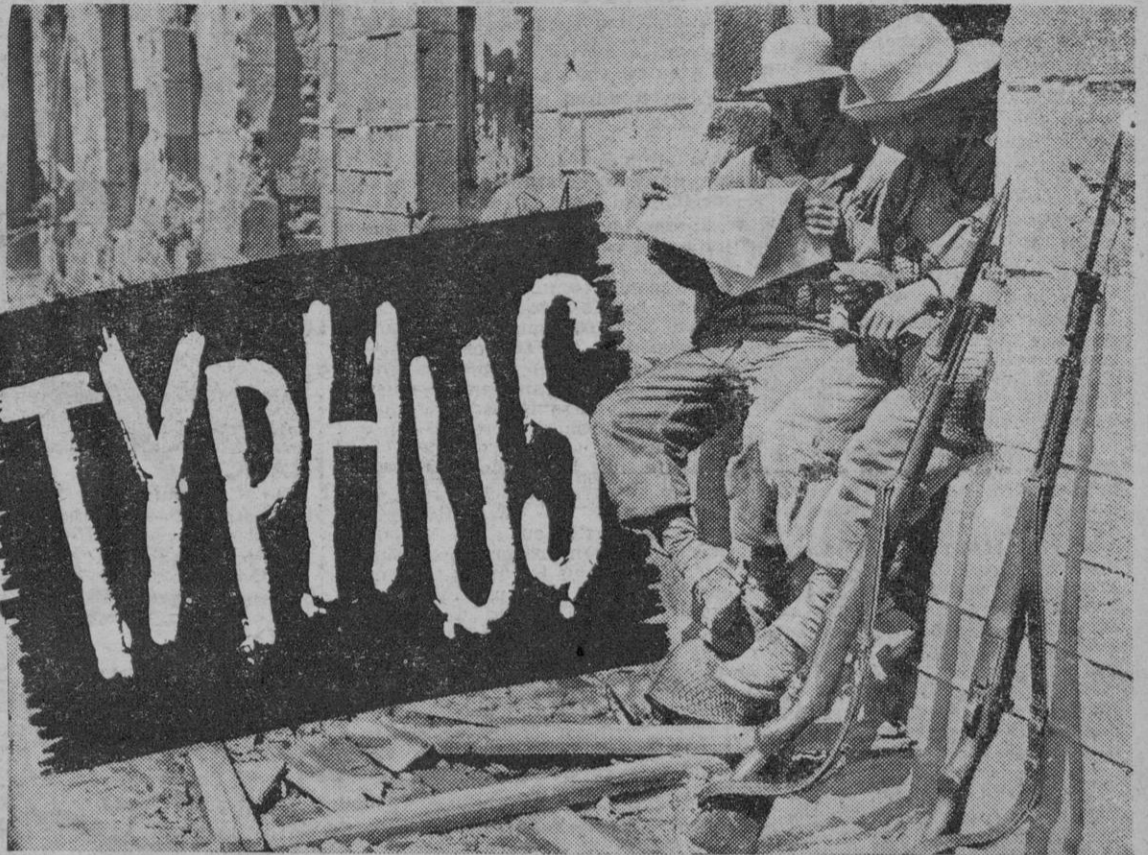
Carney, Murphy, and Johnny got the junk out.

What Hanson was warning the three smart Yanks against was typhus fever—the louse-borne scourge encountered in Cologne and other Rhineland cities. It's Hitler's new ally which would cost us plenty of hospital time.

Heyday for Lice

As Cologne was reduced to rubble after three years of incessant bombing by our air forces, the city became a spawning ground for lice. It isn't an attractive place for human habitation now, but it is ideal for the typhus louse whose idea of Seventh Heaven is filth or the seams of a sweaty, dirty piece of clothing.

Everywhere in Cologne there was typhus fever. Two hospitals, filled



with patients in various stages of the disease, were discovered by troops of the 3d Armored. In a Gestapo prison in Cologne the dead and the living lay side by side beneath filthy, lice-infested bedding. It was clear to our medics that typhus fever in Cologne was of epidemic proportions.

Beat The Typhus Rap

"I was just talkin' to a couple of medics," Hanson said, "an them guys gave me a real earful. Sorta threw a scare into me. I think it would you fellows, too—yes, even you, Carney, although you got about all the diseases in the book. Carney made like he was going to blush and they all laughed again.

"This medic told me that all them shots we got back in the States are good protection against these lice, but it still ain't any insurance from Lloyd's of London that you can't get it if you go around asking for it and trying on hats, sleeping on dirty quilts and using Jerry stuff. Better stick to our own blankets—we got plenty."

"I never heard of anybody gettin' typhus," Carney said.

"Well, the medic told me that there was an epidemic in Naples and they got it under control. But the medics ain't lookin' for trouble so they're askin' us to help

Personal Preventive Measures Against TYPHUS

1. Dust clothes with DDT powder bi-weekly or when fresh clothes are put on.
2. Bathe twice weekly, even if only from helmet.
3. Avoid areas where the disease is known to exist.
4. Avoid contacts with civilians and with bed clothing on which they may have slept.

beat the rap on the thing by being smart Joes instead of lunkheads."

"Whee, I got seam squirrels!" Murphy yelled running around the room, scratching vigorously.

"That's just what they are too," Hanson added soberly. "I don't want them. They get in the seams around your armpits, around your belt and ankles and you never get lonesome again, I'll guarantee you."

"There's a long word for these particular kind of lice. And the deal is they get on you, put the bite on for a little blood and at the same time, slip you the germs."

"How the hell are we supposed to beat the rap on this?" Murphy asked. "We ain't had time for a bath in weeks and our clothes won't be back from the laundry until Tuesday. We ain't livin' at Ft. Jay, you know, sarge."

See Your Medic Pronto

"Yeah, I'm comin' to that," Hanson replied. "The medics got powder called DDT—that stuff in the gray can that a lot of you jerks threw away. You take that and sprinkle the seams of your clothes twice a week—and rub the stuff in. And about taking a bath—you can get a canteen of water and wash in your helmet a couple times a week."

"Now if any of you characters turn up with seam squirrels," the blond sergeant said, "don't write to Dorothy Dix or Mr. Anthony—or be a blushing violet and worry about what the neighbors would say. Get the hell around to the medics and let them give you the business. That way the whole platoon won't be scratching at once."

"Plenty of these civilians got seam squirrels," Hanson added. "So don't get too close to any Jerry civilians unless you want to get

yourself a case of squirrels. And when you put on a hat, sleep in some dirty bedding or anything like that, you're asking for it. These little bastards live 30 days off your body and that will be the busiest thirty days you ever spent."

"Did many Jerry civilians die of this stuff?" Johnny asked.

"Hell, yes," Hanson answered. "The medic gave me the pitch on that, too. He said there were 180 cases reported in the six weeks before we came in and half of them died. Those bunkers and air raid shelters were murder—crowded and dirty, and plenty of them caught the lice that way."

"It was pretty serious stuff," Hanson said. "These Jerries had signs up all over town—big yellow posters showing a louse—and they warned people about the pests and told them soap was the chief aid."

Plagues Road to Berlin

"Right now the medics are spraying everybody with the powder and they're trying to round up all of the cases, but some of the German civilian docs have told them that some of these typhus cases were taken out of the city—so we'll have to keep on our toes for the rest of the way to Berlin."

"The less clothes you wear, the better off you are," Hanson went on. "With summer comin' on, you'll have less dusting to do—but a late spring could make it worse."

"Maybe you got something there at that," Carney said. "Even you are a sergeant."

"Look, Carney," Hanson added smiling. "We ain't ever been chicken in E Company and you know that I ain't the kinda guy to try to put the stops on any laugh we can get—Lord knows we need 'em up here. This is one of them things, though. We gotta be smart or else we're gonna be sorry."

"In the last war," Hanson said, "the Russian Army was licked by a typhus epidemic—it isn't any joke. Of course, we're all full o' shots to make us immune, but we still don't know what might happen if we all go around sticking our necks out and inviting seam squirrels to have a trackmeet with our unmentionables."

Hanson started to say something more, but Carney, Murphy and Johnny were searching around in their pockets.

"It's a gray can," Hanson said. "Someone threw a shoe at Hanson."



Civilians in Cologne, like girl above, were promptly de-liceed to lessen chance of invading Yanks becoming prey to lice-carrying infections.



Soap and water are good weapons against typhus threat in Germany.

They Could Hold Out

South German Mountains Might Become Nazi Fort

ALL this week, as Allied Armies raced across Germany after the Rhine crossings, soldiers and civilians alike were looking forward to "V-E-Day." Here and there a man reminded his friends that the Germans have sworn to make a "last stand," but such reminders were pretty generally unheeded.

Most men seemed to take it for granted that a few more days or weeks of combat, a few more miles or hundred miles of territory taken and the war would be over. Maybe they're right—but a look at the map reveals that IF the Wehrmacht does decide to follow the Führer's orders it can let much of Germany go, and still be in a position to put up a fight.

The Ruhr and the Rhineland are gone, but those areas are not the only ones from which Hitler's troops got their war equipment. The Krupp works at Essen are finished but there is still the huge Skoda plant in Czechoslovakia.

Allied troops are moving into Germany so fast that any particular city listed in this article as a munitions source, may have already been captured at this appears. Such apparent contradictions do not however, mean that the theory of a last-stand defense is faulty. The area is large and the borders of it elastic. The Germans, if they make a stand, will make it where they can.

Back-stopping the threat of a finish fight, promised by Hitler and his close advisers of the Nazi party, were these developments:

Signs of the Future

Field Marshal Albert Kesselring has replaced Karl von Rundstedt as German commander on the Western Front. Kesselring is the man who master-minded the German defenses in Italy, fighting a skillful delaying action and retreat north which finally wound up with 20 to 25 German divisions firmly entrenched in the Po Valley. It is logical to surmise that Kesselring was given his present assignment for the purpose of withdrawing the remains of the German Army into the mountains of Southern Germany. Terrain and conditions there are much like those of Italy.

Reports from the front indicate that the best German outfits—the S.S. divisions—may have been withdrawn already. Such famous S.S. organizations as the Feldherrnalle and Grossdeutschland divisions, have not been mentioned by the Nazis for several weeks although they previously have been mentioned frequently in orders citing them for bravery.

The borders of this inner core in the east and south are set by the present battle lines. In Czechoslovakia, the Wehrmacht has been putting up a stubborn—and on the whole successful—fight along the Riesen Mountains and in the Little Carpathians. Until the present Soviet offensive in Hungary, the Germans were actually often on the offensive there. In Yugoslavia, they have been conducting a skillful retreat into difficult mountain positions. In Italy, the battle line has been stalemated for months and the seemingly puzzling willingness of the Germans to maintain 25 good divisions on this front can be explained only by a plan to include Northern Italy in the central defense area.

In the north, the Nazis probably plan to fall back on a defense line stretching across Central Germany and based on the Main River, the Thuringian Forest, and the Erz Mountains. This line, however—already breached by General Patton's drive—may be withdrawn considerably further south to take advantage of the Bavarian Mountains. In the west, the valley of the Upper Rhine and the Black Forest provide first-rate natural obstacles.

This inner fortress does not have the resources in materials or industries to support large mechanized armies. But with nearly all the approaches guarded by mountains, mechanized warfare will be

at a minimum and the region can maintain large armies on a non-mechanized basis.

It has fair supplies of the basic industrial raw materials, coal, iron and oil. The greatest part of the coal comes from Czechoslovakia, which had a pre-war output of nearly 35,000,000 tons a year. Austria produced 3,500,000 tons annually before the war while Bavaria also mined a fair amount. Production in all these fields may have been substantially increased since the war.

The greatest resources in iron are in Austria, which produced 1,800,000 tons in 1937. However the Nazis carried out a vast expansion of Austrian production starting when the famous Hermann Goering combine began to exploit the low-grade deposits around Linz and made them yield 1,000,000 tons a year. Southern Germany also produces some iron and deposits at Beroun in Czechoslovakia are supposed to turn out 500,000 tons year. Northern Italy produces 1,000,000 tons of steel a year but must import nearly all its iron ore and coal.

Many Resources

By great luck the Germans in 1934 developed a natural oilfield known as the Vienna basin at Zistersdorf, northeast of Vienna. Production may now amount to 2,000,000 tons a year. There are five refineries in the Vienna district and a huge synthetic oil plant at Brüx, northwest of Prague.

Thus the Nazis have considerable basic resources. They also have the factories to produce most of the munitions of war. The largest is the mile-square Skoda works at Pilsen, in Czechoslovakia, which employed 38,000 before the war and has always been world famous as a producer of heavy artillery. (The Goering combine took over Skoda as well as the Skoda factory at Brünn, where the Bren machine-gun was originated.) At Moravska-Ostrava, the Germans have plants that produce some of the finest steel in the world. The Nazis have moved many industries from bombed areas to Czechoslovakia and put some of them under ground. Czech industries have increased their output and new ones, such as synthetic rubber have been established. Many German nationals have also moved into Czechoslovakia—Prague is supposed to be jammed with 1,000,000 Nazi refugees.

100-Division Threat

Southern Germany is a center for light-arms production, dispersed even in houses, churches, and schools. However, Munich and Augsburg are centers of munitions and engine production; the Messerschmitt company has its headquarters in Augsburg. Northern Italy has always contained the bulk of the peninsula's industry, including the Fiat motor works at Turin, the Caproni and Breda plane plants at Milan, and the arms and steel plants at Genoa.

In their inner fortress the Nazis may be able to concentrate an army that will be large by any standards. There are the 25 divisions in Italy, plus the 30 to 40 fighting in Hungary and Slovakia. As many as fifteen S.S. divisions are still in good shape and may augment the fortress troops and at least that number of regular Wehrmacht divisions should be saved from the debacle in Northern Germany. That would make a total of about 100 divisions—and another major campaign for the Allies at a time when the war should be over.



Map shows area where Nazis, squeezed in by invading Allied armies, may attempt last-stand fight.

Red Star Is Soviet Stars and Stripes

TO AMERICAN eyes, accustomed to newspapers studded with cheesecake, comic strips and stories of Hollywood brawls, nothing could be more foreign than the somber pages of "Krasnaya Svesda" (Red Star), chief source of news for millions of Russian soldiers.

Red Star, like The Stars and Stripes, is an army newspaper, but you'll find few publications less alike. Red Star ignores homefront stories unless they're tied in with Russia's war effort. It devotes at least half its space to technical military education. It does carry war news. But Red Star to the average Russian soldier is much more than a newspaper—it's his military bible.

Unlike The Stars and Stripes, Red Star is the official mouthpiece of the Red Army. As such, its editorial content reflects the views of the Russian high command itself and is linked with official propaganda. Its primary mission is instructive rather than informative and its chief purpose is to make every Russian a better fighting man.

Red Star's readers continually chip in with articles which Yank soldiers would expect to find in the Infantry Journal. If the Red Army tries out a new tank, Red Star carries articles by men who have driven that tank, who know it inside and out. If the Germans spring something new in tactics or equipment, Red Star's inside pages give space to explanations of how to combat the Kraut innovation.

RED STAR adheres fairly close to one, set format. The front pages of the daily four-page sheet always carries Marshal Stalin's

Red Star, the Soviet Army's equivalent of The Stars and Stripes, is often quoted in Moscow dispatches by American and other war correspondents. This story, by Staff Writer Bill McElwair, of the Rome Edition of The Stars and Stripes, describes in detail the editorial content of the Russian Army paper.

article for the back page, out its lightness at best, is only relative.

BECAUSE Red Star has drawn upon the best of Russian writers—military and civilian—some of its stories have been among the most brilliant of the war. Eugene Petrov filed fine stories from Sevastopol until just before the city fell, then was killed when his plane crashed while he was being evacuated from the fortress. Konstantin Simonov, a young poet and playwright whose war play, "The Russian People," has played London, is a Red Star correspondent. The dispatches of Ilya Ehrenburg during the critical times just prior to the Stalingrad victory were followed by newspaper readers all over the world; as a result, Ehrenburg is probably the best known of Red Star's writers.

Editorially Red Star's stand is the story of Russia's part in the war. First came the cry to stop the enemy at all costs. Then the theme switched to self-criticism of the Red Army. Loss of territory was described as unimportant. What mattered, said Red Star, was to kill Germans and smash as much of their equipment as possible. Finally, when the Germans were halted, a new theme was broached—how to improve tactics, how to kill still more Germans. The war was put less on a plane of heroism and more on a business level.

But the tipoff of Red Star may be found on the top of the front page—above the flag. In underlined italics is the phrase, "Death to the German Occupants!" It typifies the paper's singleness of purpose and viewpoint.

orders of the day plus an operations story, similar to The Star and Stripes stories from the front. If the news warrants it—occasionally the editors think it does—a story of developments on some other front will appear on page one. This was the case with the Normandy landings, although the order of the day still got top play. The invasion of southern France failed to make the grade, however, and wound up on page four.

On the second and third pages the awards lists are completed. On these pages appear the special articles, the informative and instructive stories. Here, too, are "color" stories, the closest thing to what we call front-line coverage, eyewitness stories of battles and the men who fight them.

The back page contains roundup stories of all the other fronts based on the day's communiqués. Maps often accompany the stories. Occasionally on page four you will find a cartoon, but it's an editorial cartoon, usually anti-Nazi. Now and then, some prominent Russian humorist will contribute a light ar-

Monty's Tanks Loose Again

Massed Artillery Key Which Opened Rhine For Northern Blow

By Joe Weston
Warweek Staff Writer

IT was inevitable that the 15th Scottish Division should spearhead the drive across the Rhine.

They had done it before at El Alamein—and broken the back of the Afrika Corps.

They had done it at Caen and opened the hinges for Patton's breakthrough at St. Lô.

They had been in front of General Dempsey's gallant but abortive attempt to relieve the British airborne at Arnhem and most recently they had spearheaded the British-Canadian drive against the northern half of the Siegfried Line in the Goch, Cleve, Calcar, Xanten area on the west bank of the Rhine.

In all those operations they had been the head of the spear.

They'd had it. And now they were going to have it again.

They also were well aware that this was the \$64 battle.

This, too, they know. That never before since Normandy had they had the organization and the planning and the team-work and the co-ordination which was the guts of this campaign.

As the men of the Royal Scots Fusiliers lined up along their Buffalo marshalling areas on the right flank of the sector and the other Royal Scots slithered down the river banks toward their area, on the left of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, marshalled in reserve to pass through the assault crossing waves a little later in the battle, their helmets jumped up and down on their heads from the terrific artillery concentration of their own guns lined up wheel to wheel along the river.

Thunderous 11th Hour

It was only an hour before the jump-off and the thousands of guns had been blasting away at the enemy installations on the far shore for nearly seven hours already in the softening bombardment on known Kraut positions.

Then suddenly, as if on signal an eerie, expectant silence descended on the whole sector. It was like the hushed moment of silence on Armistice Day.

"What the Hell," said Piper Jimmie McGee, who was going over in the first assault wave—bagpipes and all.

The famed "pepper-pot" barrage opened with a crash.

This was the artillery and MG and rifle and AA concentration of every available weapon in the 21st Army Group arsenal designed as covering fire for the assault waves going across. It would last until the first assault Buffalo was in the water and on the way across—for one solid hour.

Tracers from MG and lowered Bofors AA guns crisscrossed the sky in symmetrical patterns of death. Mortars whumped across the river. Strafing fighter planes roared across the sky strafing the far shore only 500 yards across the river from the Scottish troops waiting to cross. Mattresses of rockets mounted on platforms and firing hundreds of rockets every few seconds roared in a dull, continuous crescendo of furious death.

A Suicide Job

One hundred and forty-four 90mm. guns poured lethal streams into the Nazi lines and eighty 150mm. guns loosed their fiery hail at the same time.

The infantrymen unsung their rifles and also let go.

The whole sector was one roaring maelstrom of fire.

This was indeed a pepper-pot of



Montgomery's Second British Army provided the weight to make Rhine bridgehead stick.

A party went with the first assault waves of infantry to clear the mines on the far side for the "doggies."

And after the assault waves got across in the Buffs, the sappers manned the storm boats with which the reserve battalion went across.

Less than two hours after the assault infantry was completely across, a Class 9 raft—a raft mounted on pontoons and powered with four outboard motors, was taking loads of nine tons across the Rhine. The raft was operating as soon as the infantry had cleaned what little small-arms fire from the Kraut there was still remaining. After that a Class 60 floating Bailey bridge, capable of carrying loads up to sixty tons—heavy artillery and tanks—was put in operation.

In the meantime more reports had come in of SCHU mines being encountered by the infantry.

More engineers were immediately on their way across to dispose of this menace.

Air-Ground Linkup

While all this was going on the first casualties began to arrive back at the beachhead on the far shore. The medics were waiting for them with the DUCK MEDIC FLEET.

Here was a queer collection of puddle-jumping Ducks and Weasels—all amphibious craft—waddling across the river in a round-trip taxi service. Going back they carried casualties. On the return trip they carried supplies and ammunition.

The entire operation, co-ordinated along the whole Army group front, went according to plan.

Opposition was not too grim. The artillery, the infantry, the engineers, the tankers, the medics had done their work well. All objectives were attained well ahead of schedule.

And when the Airborne dropped at 0955 on D-Day there was no repetition of Arnhem.

Less than two hours after the first gliderman and paratrooper dropped, communication was established by radiophone.

A half-hour after that, contact was established by advanced Scots patrols and troopers of the 6th British Airborne at a predetermined rendezvous on the edge of the Diersfordt Forest, N.E. of Wesel.

First Airborne trooper to greet the Scots infantrymen at the meeting place was Cpl. Bill Thomson, who had been one of the gallant jumpers at Arnhem—and who had lived to fight this great battle. Said he:

"Hell of a difference, eh chum."



18th Corps Handled Wesel Airborne Job While 17th Division's 194th Inf. Carried Ball

By Michael Seant
Warweek Staff Writer

WITH THE 17th AIRBORNE DIV. in Germany.—In the chilly pre-dawn of 0430 hours the men of the 194th Glider Infantry Combat Team rubbed the sleep from their eyes, shrugged into damp clothes, and marched to breakfast. Officers and men made a lot of remarks that a Sunday School teacher would not have approved about getting up in the middle of the night. They grumbled until they saw what the cooks had ready at 0500 hours for the crate riders. Then they rubbed their eyes for the second time. Steak!

Steak for breakfast was a tip-off that the operation to begin at 0800 hours at that particular Troop Carrier field in France was going to be the real thing, not just another dry run. From the rawest replacement to the man with the chickens on his shoulder straps every man in the team knew the Golden Falon Airborne Division was going to float down from the sky on Germany that day—inside the Rhine.

They ate with relish, because they were young, healthy and hungry. They cleaned their plates for another reason. It's good business to have a full stomach when riding a bucking glider. Pills to prevent air sickness aren't very effective in an empty stomach. An air-sick man isn't much good to himself or his buddies for some minutes after the glider lands. A doughboy who hits the landing zone alive has to be as sharp as a needle in case it's necessary to begin shooting as soon as the glider skids to a stop.

World Premier

Eight hours later—at 1300 hours—exactly two hours after the team spilled from the fat bellies of the CG-4A gliders, the fighters of the 194th had put on a world premiere performance on how to take German real estate from the Germans. The youngsters with razor-edged knives lashed to jump boots were in control of an important 3.50 square yards of land northeast of Wesel, Germany.

They had seized and were holding the quadrangle bounded by the Rees-Wesel railroad on the north, the Issel River on the east, the Issel Canal on the south, and the Heise-Isselrott high ground on the west. Through this area, after the British Commandos who had crossed the Rhine in assault boats linked with the airborne at 2000 hours, a steady stream of tanks, tank destroyers, supplies and ground troops began to pour for the relentless drive forward toward the congested munitions-making cities that feed the German war machine. Grabbing and holding the network of roads was the key that unlocked the door to the heart of the Reich.

What the 194th took for keeps was done without the aid of paratroopers. In the airborne attacks on Normandy, Holland and Southern France paratroopers had landed ahead of glidermen. Preceding the

glider attack was 16 hours of solid hammering by British artillery. One gun crew alone reported having hurled more than 500 rounds of high explosive shells on pinpointed German gun positions. The barrage lifted ten minutes before the gliders cut loose from the C-47s that tugged them through the bright spring sky for more than 3 hours.

The softening by artillery was effective but there was enough ground resistance left to make the landing of the glidermen not. Fierce fighting began as soon as the 194th got out of splintered plywood pipe and fabric gliders. Many never lived to see the success of the team. Murderous fire with incendiaries set afire the highly inflammable fabric of some of the gliders.

In 120 hectic minutes the glidermen of the 194th fought so furiously that they had seized every position committed for their mission. Fighting and mopping up went along with clock-like precision until the overland forces came behind racing armor for the swift push across the rich, flat farmlands stretching from the Rhine to the heart of Germany.

When the area was secured against savage, fanatical counter-attacks, some of the more resourceful scavenging men of the 194th celebrated by eating German chicken, with German canned cherries for dessert, in victory suppers. All this on the first D-Day for the 17th Division, a day that began with steak for breakfast in France and ended with chicken for supper behind the Rhine in Germany. The glidermen discounted the help they gave to ground troops in flattening Von Rundstedt's bulge as just a warm-up for the big show in which they knew they would sooner or later play the leading role.

In the space of two hours the 194th had set up command posts

(Continued on Page 6)



U.S. Army Signal Corps Photo
American paratroopers and glidermen took off from 26 French Air Fields for their smashing air offensive across the mighty Rhine.

Combat Team Touchdown-Bound...

(Continued from Page 5)

in chateaus, hunting lodges and houses, exactly as planned days before the air invasion. As soon as the gliders fluttered down like spent insects on brown ploughed fields or green wheat or grass fields they moved fast to take these objectives. When they took these places they sent out patrols to stalk the fanatical few Krauts who resisted to the end and were sniping at Yanks wearing colored silk identification panels on their chests. Sniping continued into D plus 1. Snipers hid in every conceivable place: shell-pocked houses, barns, drainage ditches, hedgerows, trenches, even along the fringes of woods bursting into the first green buds of spring. They had to be liquidated one by one.

Efficiency Plus

Aid stations were clearing wounded for evacuation beyond the Rhine minutes after the first gliders swirled down from the bright blue sky. Interrogation teams were processing the first of the 839 Germans taken prisoner on D-Day by the 194th one hour after the team hit the LZ in the bull's eye. In brisk, businesslike tactics the 194th had landed where the mission called for, beat down all defenders, entrenched itself for counter-attack, and was ready to move forward in 2 hours.

They did the job so ruthlessly that German prisoners called the glidermen "Butchers with Baggy Pockets."

"That," said lean Colonel James R. Pierce, commander of the 194th,

"was a fine compliment the Jerries paid the men after fighting them for just two hours."

Colonel Pierce, a ringer for Boris Karloff, is a West Pointer who teaches Sunday School when he visits his home town of Troy, Pa. He landed with 12 other glidermen just outside the LZ. By the time he and his staff worked their way to the hunting lodge picked for a command post his adjutant, Capt. William R. Hunter, Oakland, Cal., was already there with a dozen airborne men getting things in shape for a CP.

Nazi Boner

Captain Hunter had picked the CP from an aerial photo on D minus-14 Day. He was in the building supervising the setting up of field desks fifteen minutes after crawling from his glider, which landed 500 yards east of the lodge. The captain and the 12 men in the same glider with him had to wade a moat around the lodge in a hail of small-arms fire.

F Company of the team had knocked out with a bazooka a tank that had been guarding the lodge. In the skirmish, they took some prisoners and made the job much easier for the adjutant and his dozen glider-borne helpers.

F Company grabbed off the plum of the 194th's attack. Led by Capt. Robert Dukes, a rough and tough gliderman from Bennettsville, S.C., the company attacked a smaller house near the hunting lodge and surprised a German colonel, in command of troops in that area, while he was eating dinner in solitary grandeur in a small room. The

prize capture, a colonel of a Grenadier Regiment, was amazed when the glidermen burst in on him, festooned with grenades and bristling with knives and guns.

A few minutes after he was led out into the yard his twenty-seven years as a professional soldier were to be capped with further shame by the stupidity of his orderly. The orderly, mistaking his colonel's departure as a cue to the usual early afternoon staff conference, rushed outside calling, "Colonel, sir, you forgot your maps." A gliderman standing by with an M1 in the crook of his arm sized up the situation at once. "I'll take them maps," was his order to the astonished orderly. The maps with overlays showed every gun position and other defenses in the Wesel area. They were a big help to the 194th in wiping out pockets of resistance that were playing possum until such time as they could catch the glidermen off guard.

Kraut Merry-Go-Round

I Company cut itself a fine piece of cake, too, soon after consolidating. It bagged a German CP that contained a Captain Goebel and his staff of junior officers of a German parachute regiment.

G Company was not so lucky. It found itself in a hornet's nest of resistance and had to dig in at 2300 hours on D-Day to fight off two self-propelled 88's and a half-track locally supported by 20 Hun riflemen. The Germans tried a scare trick by screaming as they attacked. G Company, with the help of about 100 glider pilots, beat off the attack.

Flight Officer Jack Irish, a glider jockey, in describing the fight to Cpl. Ed Dorrity, of the Third Battalion, said:

"We didn't know just what the hell was going on. We must have had the tanks, or whatever they were, and the self-propelled guns in a pocket. They kept going around and around, just like a merry-go-round. Each time they'd come past our position we'd get one. I'd never fired a bazooka before but I was feeding the one we picked up. Some guys next to me had a weapon that was a honey and were logging up their count too. About 150 glider troopers of the 194th pounded by us and the merry-go-round stopped."

... hell, high water—nor numps.

Some of the Krauts had American grenades. An order went down the line as quickly as possible to clear all the gliders of any ammo in them so the Krauts could not use American weapons against American soldiers. An unidentified officer said future airborne operations should stress the clearing of all gliders of equipment and arms the enemy might use.

Not all of the glidermen made it to the landing zone. A glider with 1/Lt. Rhoades McCutcheon, El Centro, Cal., cut loose over Brussels. In the glider was a trailer filled with anti-tank mines. They were sorely needed as defensive measures in the early stages of the airborne operation. Lt. McCutcheon realized this. He fenagled a 2 1/2-ton truck in the Belgian city, hitched the trailer to it, and sped to Kapelan, Germany. There, one of the enlisted men with him complained of a sore throat. A check by medics disclosed the youngster had the mumps. The medics quarantined the kid with the mumps and the gliderman who had slept next to him. Lt. McCutcheon used every trick of oratory to convince the medics he shouldn't be quarantined, too, because the mines had to go forward. He made it to the Rhine bank on D plus 1 and crossed the treadway bridge as the first convoy started toward the front.

Sniper's Bait

On D plus 1 the Germans tried a trick on the 194th that worked just once. A patrol hunting snipers saw a German soldier stumble from a hedgerow about 200 yards away. Almost immediately a woman came out from behind the same hedgerow and ran to the fallen man's side. She wrung her hands and beckoned for an American aid man to give the German medical attention. When the American



ALLIED troops, like this British Mortar Crew, were opposed by some Volksturmners (Note Arm-band on the oldtimer at right.)



medic moved into the open a sniper hidden in the brush shot him. The patrol erased the sniper and the man and woman who were the bait.

While the combat men of the 194th were in the thick of things, another important, but less heralded, group of the same unit were waiting in the shadows of a pine forest not far from the Rhine. They had watched the 17th Airborne Division slide hundreds of fighting men across the Nazis' greatest bulwark of defense, the racing Rhine River. These men were heroes, the men in the pine thickets admitted. As the earth-bound ground echelon of the 17th looked up they hoped and waited. They were waiting for their jump-off signal.

Jumpers in Disguise

Dressed as rookie doughboys and encouraged to be sloppy, the ground echelon had moved out of France well in advance of the glidermen. They were carrying the supplies, kitchens and heavy equipment that could not be glider-borne but which would be so necessary after the airborne troops had landed.

These veteran jumpers and glidermen, acting the part of green infantrymen, were a necessary part of the operation. Every man was constantly checked for little giveaways such as jump boots and baggy pants which distinguish the airborne soldier. Conversation was guarded everywhere and association with outsiders was taboo. Not even the highest brass along the route through France and Belgium and Holland suspected them as being an important but not spectacular part of an operation to hurdle the Rhine.

The news finally came over the radio Saturday night. It was announced in the cadenced, cultured voice of a B.B.C. news commentator who tersely said, "Airborne landings have been made across the Rhine."

A few stood by the radio, listening to the swing music that sounded strange and out of place in the atmosphere of war. But, every last man was impatient to go forward to join his buddies who had come across the Rhine in gliders.

Contact Made

The order to move came just before midnight of D-Day. With clocklike precision the men loaded the trucks and immediately formed them into convoy position without confusion or noise. Now they wore the trademark of the airborne fighter—baggy pants with pockets in which a handful of grenades are lost.

The lead jeep moved forward and soon the convoy, from reconnaissance jeeps to chow trucks, snaked through the night to the west bank of the Rhine. Then they inched across the 1400-foot treadway, longest in the ETO, to Wesel. Once over the bridge the

trucks raced forward through the battered town and into the country. The long line of vehicles started to divide, each going to its own unit. The 194th's unit made contact with its glidermen. The men who had made the initial assault would have hot cakes, eggs and hot coffee for breakfast. A pleasant change from K rations and D bars.

That was how the 194th took the important sector northeast of Wesel and how its overland echelon linked with it. In the taking of just 3,500 square yards of territory across the Rhine the 194th cleared the way for the advance that has pushed Axis forces almost into the lap of the Red Army, surging in from the eastern part of Germany.

... they are the heroes

Major General Richard N. Gale, deputy commander to Lt. Gen. Lewis Hyde Brereton, of the First Allied Airborne Army, stretched his six-foot-three-inch frame across the padded bucket seats of the C-47 that winged him and his party plus this correspondent toward Le Bourget Airfield, just north of Paris. It felt good to relax after the action-packed days of the airborne attack and the first few days following it. As the plane the British call a Dakota ploughed through puff-balls of clouds the general lit a cigaret and in his clipped, incisive British accent paid tribute to the men who planned the co-operative attack of American and British troops.

"Gen. Brereton is tops as commander of the airborne. Much of the careful planning can be credited to Maj. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, commander of the 18th Airborne Corps and the workmanlike way in which Maj. Gen. William M. Miley, commander of the 17th Airborne Division, carried out those plans shouldn't be overlooked, don't you know."

"But, let's not overlook the magnificent will to win of the glidermen and paratroopers who took a piece of Germany from the Germans and made it possible for Allied forces to plough forward toward V-Day. They are the heroes, you must bloody well admit."

This was high tribute from a man on whose chest are ribbons denoting the Order of the British Empire, the Military Cross, the Distinguished Service Order and the American Legion of Merit.

 As this was being written advance elements of the 21st Army Gp, were about two hundred miles ahead of "plan." The North German plain—straightest line to the Reich heartland—was swarming with American 9th and British 2nd armored elements.

The battle plan—as of D-Day and H-hour—lined up something like this: 0200 hours 24 Mar. 1945 was "It."

The 21st Army Gp., commanded by Marshal Montgomery and comprising the 9th American Army, the British 2nd Army and the 1st Canadian Army, was poised along the west bank of the Rhine. An airborne army of the British 6th and the American 17th was ready to take off on orders.

The immediate objective of the Army Gp. was to secure a bridgehead or bridgeheads over the Rhine, north of the Ruhr, and to collect strength on the east bank for a full-scale move toward a Russian junction.

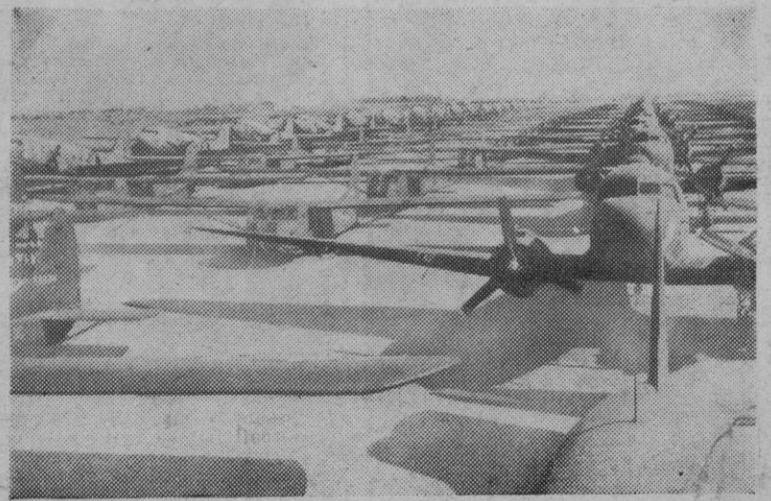
The 2nd British sector was between Wesel and Rees. The 9th was to cross below Wesel. The 1st Canadian was in reserve. The airborne armies were to land at 1000 hours D-Day to capture objectives near Wesel and northeast of that city and to link up with the ground forces at pre-determined points.

The British 1st Commando Brigade was committed to get Wesel or contain it until airborne help arrived.

An artillery barrage of more than 1,500 guns—largest concentration of the war—was to take off at 1800 hours on D minus 1—and continue uninterruptedly for the next sixteen hours—until the airborne drop. For nine days—since the 1st German Paratroop Army had been beaten across the Rhine in the Xanten-Wesel sector by the titanic February drive of the British-Canadian Army—Nazi artillery concentrations on the east bank had been spotted and charted by every available recce method.

Nothing was left to chance.

This was the preview of battle as of 0200 hours D-Day, when "Churchill's Butchers" moved into their assault position on the west bank of the Rhine—a two-mile-wide sector between Luttingen and Xanten.



U.S. Army Signal Corps Photo

Motorless war birds line up to await the Rhine-girdling hop off.

This Happened in America Last Week:

Nation Tempers Its Joy Over Great Victories

By Bill Spear

The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

NEW YORK, April 7.—The week's biggest news—the Allied armies' dash deep into the heart of Germany—had all America aroused, but the electrifying elation which greeted such thrusts as the push through France and the crossing of the Rhine was little in evidence.

The principal reason for what might even be called apathy to the climax of the entire European war could be traced to a growing realization that there lay ahead the nasty job of cleaning out all of Germany, and that there would be no decisive end to the fighting.

However sober the nation's reaction to the Allied advance, it did not curb the quiet feeling of pride in its sons' military achievements. Americans followed the timetable advances avidly.

After three and one half years of war, the American public had learned plenty. For instance, the news of Russia's denunciation of the neutrality treaty with Japan and the announcement from Tokyo that the Japanese cabinet had resigned were greeted with a joyful but subdued attitude of: "That's fine, but we'll wait and see before throwing any hats in the air."

The initial reaction to the announcement of the resignation of War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes was that the racing ban, the midnight curfew, etc., might go. But when Fred M. Vinson stepped into Byrnes' place, there was no mention of doing away with such homefront restrictions, and the talk of the possibility of easing the restrictions faded away. Even complaints about the curbs themselves abated.

Nation in a Pre-San Francisco Daze

MORE and more talk was heard about the coming world security conference at San Francisco. Revelation of the Roosevelt-Stalin three-vote agreement and then the announcement that the U.S. would seek only one vote, while still supporting the Soviet demand for three, left most Americans a little dizzy.

The majority of the country was hopeful concerning the San Francisco parley, but there were few fingers in evidence not crossed.

The week saw the Senate scratch Roosevelt's hope of manpower control legislation, defeating the House-approved measure. The Senate later adopted a motion asking a new conference with the House on the original "voluntary" manpower control bill, but there were few on Capitol Hill who foresaw anything but a bleak future for any kind of manpower legislation.

'Kissless' Bride Complains to Judge

LOVE came in for its share of headlines during the week, too. In New York, a "kissless" bride went to court complaining that her spouse refused to consummate their marriage and have children.

ON the shortage front, toothpaste loomed as the latest item Americans may find hard to get. Retailers were out of popular flavors in many cities. It seems that the shortage of containers is one of the factors in the toothpaste situation.

On the other hand, there was a prediction from Fuel Administrator Harold L. Ickes that there is a "reasonable prospect" of a 50 percent increase in civilian gasoline rations after Germany's defeat.

When Lt. Troy Cribb of the Aberdeen Proving Ground ordnance school gets a new class, he orders the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner." When they reach the word "rockets," he shouts: "Stop! Be seated! Gentlemen, that is our topic for this morning."

Add signs of summer: the Second Service Command set May 15 as the date to put on suntans.

Tops Along Tin Pan Alley

TOP tunes of the week as measured by sheet music sales were "Dreams Are Getting Better," "A Little on the Lonely Side," "I'm Beginning to See the Light," "Saturday Night" and "Candy."

The week's top opening on Broadway was a brilliant new play by Tennessee Williams, "Glass Menagerie," starring Laurette Taylor, and critics hailed it as the standout of this sparkling season. Miss Taylor's portrayal of a frowzy, aging widow seeking to find a husband for her crippled daughter was said by some to transcend her famous "Peg o' My Heart." Julie Haydon plays the part of the wispy, sorrowing daughter, with Eddie Dowling as her brother. The play is set in a flat overlooking an alley in St. Louis.

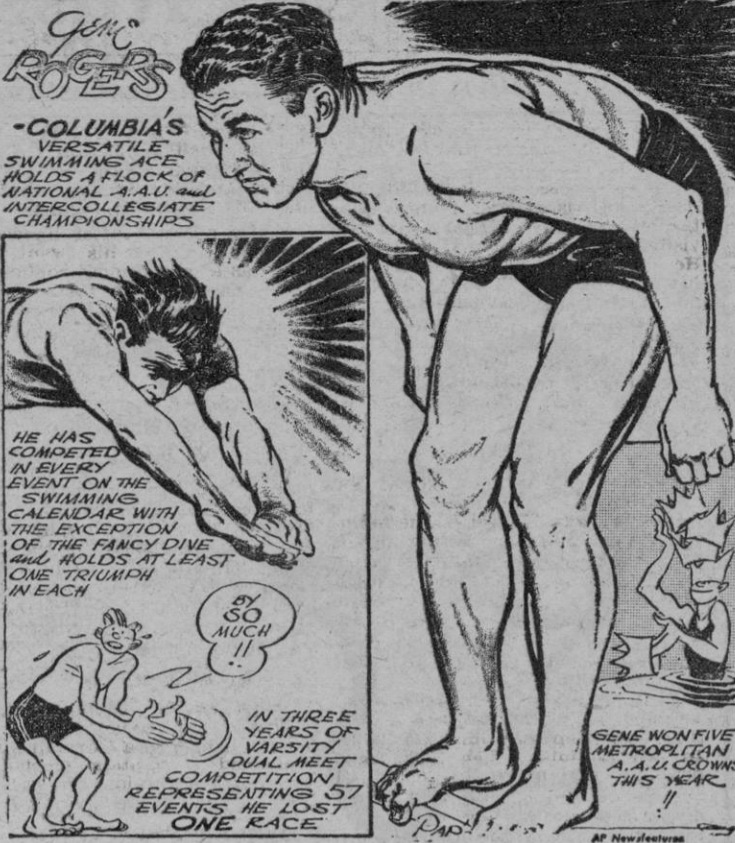
Jane

By Courtesy of The London Daily Mirror



'Water Wizard'

By Pap



Leafs Upset Red Wings, 1-0, To Take Lead in Cup Series

DETROIT, April 7.—The Toronto Maple Leafs launched their bid for the championship of the National Hockey League last night by defeating the Detroit Red Wings, 1-0, in the Stanley Cup final series opener.

Nelson Adds To Golf Lead

ATLANTA, Ga., April 7.—Byron Nelson "faltered" to hit par 69 yesterday after his first round 64 but continued to lead the field in the \$10,000 Iron Lung Golf tourney with a 36-hole total of 133. Nelson enjoys a comfortable six-stroke lead over Sammy Byrd, whose 65 yesterday gave him a score of 139.

Orville White climbed into third place with 140, putting him one stroke ahead of Joe Zarhardt, Bobby Cruickshank and Joe Kirkwood. Sammy Snead blew up for a 73, which placed him even with Jimmy Hines and Ed Furgol at 142.

Denny Champlayne, of Orlando, Fla., holed his tee shot on the 145-yard sixth hole, but he fell far behind with a 73.

Minor League Results

Pacific Coast League
Los Angeles 8, Seattle 5.
Portland 11, Sacramento 6.
Oakland 9, Hollywood 8.
San Diego 2, San Francisco 6.

The break of the game occurred in the first period when Dave Schriener, Leaf winger, broke up a Red Wing play, grabbed the puck and pounded a sizzling shot into the nets behind Harry Lumley at 13:56. Neither goalie had any trouble the rest of the way as both defenses kept shooters at long range.

Only two penalties marred the near-perfect game. In the second frame, Mel Hill, of Toronto, was shagged for tripping; shortly after he emerged from the doghouse, teammate Lorne Carr went off for high-sticking.

The best-of-seven series will be resumed here tomorrow night.

Ross, Bruin Pilot, Retires; Dit Clapper Named to Post

BOSTON, April 7.—Art Ross, manager of the Boston Bruins and the man who introduced professional hockey to the United States in 1924, today announced his retirement. Ross said the new coach would be Aubrey "Dit" Clapper, veteran of 18 seasons in the National Hockey League.

Bears Lead Series, 2-1

HERSHEY, PA., April 7.—The Hershey Bears scored twice in the final period here last night to whip the Cleveland Barons, 3-1, and take a 2-1 lead in the finals of the American Hockey League playoffs.

By Norman Pett



FORT KNOX, Ky., April 7.—Dick Sipek, Red's deaf mute outfielder, belted a ninth inning homer to give his club a 5-4 victory over the Cubs yesterday. Bob Gillespie, Cub catcher, smacked a homer in the second and another in the seventh. George Woodend went the distance for the Bruins, while Walt "Boom Boom" Beck and Frank Dasso share the Cincinnati assignment. . . . CAMP LEE, Va.—With Vern Kennedy and Charlie Sproule spinning a six-hit game, the Phillies turned back Camp Lee, 4-2. The soldiers helped the 12-hit Phillie attack with three fielding miscues. . . . ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.—Scoring eight runs off Bill Zuber in the first two innings, the Red Sox splattered the Yankees, 13-7. Karl Drews and Johnny Moore succeeded Zuber on the mound, while Clem Hausmann, Smokey Joe Wood and Otis Clark twirled of the Bosox. . . . CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo.—Three runs in the seventh and another in the eighth were enough for the Browns to whip Toledo, 7-6. Sam Zoldak and Earl Jenes, who pitched for the American League champions, yielded nine hits.

LAKEHURST, N.J.—The Giants massacred their Jersey City farmhands, 19-3, to the delight of an all-Navy audience at the naval airbase here. A double with the bases full by Ernie Lombardi in the first inning and Phil Weintraub's three-run homer in the second started the bombardment. Harry Feldman and Andy Hansen checked the minor leaguers with six hits. . . . CURTIS BAY, Md.—Dick Kortes' eighth inning blooper over Shortstop Edgar Busch's head gave the Coast Guard team a 7-6 nod over the Athletics. Luther Knerr and Joe Berry handled Connie Mack's hill chores.

Latest Communiqué: Gunder Going Home

NEW YORK, April 7.—Contrary to reports floating around the Main Stem, Gunder Haegg, Swedish track star, is going back to his haberdashery job in Sweden as soon as he can get transportation from the States.

The Wonder had intimated he wanted to stay here for the summer outdoor track season, but his employer in Malmoe turned on the heat. So Gunder is packing his bags and getting ready for the trip.

Ex-Yank Pitcher Arrested

NEW YORK, April 7.—Jack LaRocca, former Yankee pitcher, pleaded guilty today to a charge of robbery, admitting participation in a \$12,300 holdup last September.



CHERBOURG.—The finals of the Port Golden Gloves tournament were conducted here before a capacity crowd of 3,500.

The results:
Novice class.—Bennie Neal, 126, San Diego, Calif., decisioned James Tasker, 124, Newark, N.J.; Donald Logan, 143, TKO'd Ivan Ballard, 144, Chicago; Mahion Thomas, 167, Omaha, Neb., decisioned Francis Bohle, 168, York, Pa.; Burton Belchur, 185, NYC, decisioned Wayman Powell, 195, Birmingham, Ala. Open class.—Rosario Presto, 135, Brooklyn, decisioned Ernest Knight, 132, Harrisburg, Pa.; Leonard Patton, 145, NYC, decisioned Harold Weston, 146, NYC; Ernest Washington, 155, Detroit, TKO'd Bill Adams, 153, Brooklyn; John Shaughnessy, 165, Brooklyn, decisioned Wylie Burns, 165, West Palm Beach, Fla.; Oscar Hamp, 175, Gary, Ind., decisioned Henry Boulware, 173, NYC; Vince DiVenti, 189, NYC, decisioned Johnny Stevens, 186, Brooklyn.

HQ, OISE SECTION.—The 1313th Engineers captured the Oise Section basketball tournament by defeating the 241st Hospital cagers, 32-22. Pfc George Payne, Brooklyn, dumped in 11 points to pace the winners. Sixty-six teams participated in the tournament.

Nazis Driven Back as Russians Storm Vienna

Other Forces Forging Ring Around Capital

Red Army troops are fighting the Germans in the southern part of Vienna and have captured a rail town on the Danube two miles northwest of the Austrian capital in an encirclement operation, the Soviet high command announced last night.

Marshal Feodor Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian Army forces captured Klosterneuburg, northwest of Vienna; Pressbaum, eight miles to the west on the Vienna-St. Pölten rail line, and Moedling, six miles south of Vienna.

The Red Army troops inside Vienna stepped up their attacks yesterday and began driving out the German defenders, the Associated Press reported from Moscow.

Volksturm Reported Fighting

German broadcasts said that the fiercest fighting was raging in the Simmering district, the eastern quarter of the capital, where the bulk of the city's utilities plants are located. Volksturm units were reported thrown into the battle.

As Red Army troops fought house to house toward the shell-cratered center of Vienna, other Russian forces forged ahead in a great encircling operation against the city.

Heavy artillery of Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian Army, closing on Vienna from the east, was shelling German positions in the outskirts of the city, Reuter reported.

Germans Jam Roads

A Soviet communique said that Malinovsky's forces northeast of Vienna had reached the Morava River on a broad front.

Malinovsky's troops and units which Tolbukhin sent west of Vienna were cutting roads leading out of the city. Roads still open to the Germans were jammed with transport, which was pounded by Soviet planes.

Hitler Separates Government and Nazi Party Posts

Hitler has ordered separation of Nazi party and government posts within provincial administrative districts, the German radio announced last night. As a result, Nazi district leaders and their subordinates will not be permitted to serve in government posts, the United Press said.

The reason given for this change in basic German policy, the UP said, was that the stress of war had proved it impossible for one man to "carry out properly the functions of two or more offices." DNB, the German news agency, said the restriction also applied to the Nazi party itself, where in the future, district officials would hold one post only. The German radio said that "the tasks of human leadership falling upon the party at a time of the most difficult and manifold problems would suffer if the party had to carry the additional burden of state administration."

Jap Army in Burma Beaten Decisively, Allies Proclaim

KANDY, Ceylon, April 7.—End of a "definite phase of operations" in the central Burma plain was announced in today's Southeast Asia Command communique, which reported the "decisive" defeat of the Japanese 15th Army.

The communique said that a large enemy force cut off between Mandalay and Meiktila, 80 miles to the south, had been liquidated and its remnants driven into the hills southeast of Mandalay.

So severe were casualties inflicted



Twin avalanches of Allied and Russian armies are engulfing Germany as the Allies approach Bremen and Hanover, while the Russians smash into Vienna and prepare for the last push to Berlin.

Stars and Stripes Map by Baird

British Armor Nears Bremen; 9th Advances

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further details. At 1100 Central European Time, Stockholm heard Hanover radio announce: "We are closing down now. The Americans are coming."

From Sweden also came the Reuter report that the Germans have suspended Baltic Sea traffic by train ferry from Denmark to Germany. The dispatch said it was believed in Stockholm the suspension was ordered to clear the lines for troop movements from Denmark into northern Germany as well as to facilitate the flow of German refugees into Denmark.

Driving into northern Holland, Canadians pushed within 2,000 yards of Deventer, on the Issel River.

Escape Gap Narrowed

The advance of Gen. G. Crerar's Canadian First Army parrowed the German escape gap out of Holland south of the Zuider Zee to 20 miles.

Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's Ninth and Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Armies closed up to the Weser on a 90-mile front, from Minden to Kassel.

AP front reports from First Army quoted one of Hodges' staff officers as saying that the German Army was no longer capable of maintaining a cohesive Western Front and that "we are entering the final, mop-up stage."

Third's Tanks Regrouping

Aimed toward Leipzig and the Czechoslovakian border, tanks of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army paused to regroup while infantry was engaged in heavy counter-attacks. One assault by 400 enemy infantrymen and four tanks pushed U.S. forces back an unreported distance and recaptured the town of Struth, west of Mulhausen. Germans, meanwhile, announced Patton's men had captured Eisenach and that Wehrmacht troops were retiring to new positions in the hills to the east.

Supreme Headquarters, meantime, advised war correspondents that the pace of Allied advances had stretched communications to the point where a time-lag had developed between reported positions and actual advances.

40 Miles from Nuremburg

No new reports came from Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's U.S. Seventh Army yesterday. Last reports placed Patch's easternmost forces 40 miles from Nuremburg.

Advancing midway between Karlsruhe and Stuttgart, Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny's French First Army liberated 4,000 French prisoners of war and enslaved workers and captured 1,000 German prisoners.

Enemy prisoners continued to pour into Allied PW cages at a rate fast sapping the strength of the Wehrmacht, now stretched so thin it has been unable to form any line or form long-hold defense positions.

In the first five days of April, 146,723 prisoners were taken. Ninth Army had a record day yesterday when 17,508 prisoners were counted through the cages, while total prisoners for Lt. Gen. Omar Bradley's 12th Army Group yesterday reached 39,094.

Help Wanted

This being Paris in the spring, there are music and romance in the Bois de Boulogne, sudden bursts of color along the boulevards, carriages rolling nonchalantly along the Champs-Élysées—and a general hunting for a valet and a cook.

The ad, in the Help Wanted section of the April 6 Paris Herald Tribune, says: "English-speaking couple to be employed as valet and cook for General. Apply Air Transport Command, 7 Pl. Vendôme."

Tokyo Blasted in Huge Raid As Iwo Mustangs Escort B29s

GUAM, April 7 (ANS).—More than 300 Superforts bombed Tokyo today in the greatest land-based raid ever made on Japan and the first involving land-based fighters.

Seventh AF Mustangs flew from recently conquered Iwo Jima to escort the bomber task force, which also hit Nagoya. The pursuits flew more than 1,500 miles on the round trip from Iwo to Tokyo.

Release Urged For Over-38s

WASHINGTON, April 7 (ANS).—Release from military service of married men 38 and over, if they prove that they will enter war work, was proposed today in a bill by Sen. William Langer (R-N.D.).

"We believe here that the war in Germany will be over shortly," Langer told the Senate. "These married men ought to be allowed to come home and take care of their families."

A baby bonus bill also was introduced by Langer today. Under it, the parents of a first child would be paid \$500, of a second child \$750, and of a third child \$1,000.

Pope Recovering

ROME, April 7 (UP).—Pope Pius is recovering from an influenza attack.

Liberators Blast Hongkong For Third Straight Day

MANILA, April 7 (ANS).—American Liberators bombed Hongkong Thursday for the third straight day, setting tremendous waterfront fires and scoring direct hits on three merchant ships, Gen. MacArthur announced today.

While the B24s dropped 164 tons of explosives on Hongkong to boost their three-day total to 458 tons, U.S. airborne troops carried by small scout planes struck into southern Luzon and seized Lucena, capital of Tayabas Province. Eleventh Airborne Div. troops gained 25 miles in the operation, the communique reported.

A task force of B24s heaped 72 tons of fragmentation bombs on Formosa's Toyohara Airdrome, setting ablaze many parked planes.

FDR Lauds Eisenhower On War Leadership

President Roosevelt has commended General of the Armies Dwight D. Eisenhower for "splendid leadership." SHAEF announced yesterday. The commendation was contained in an Army Day message to Eisenhower.

The message stated: "On Army Day I send you my personal thanks for the splendid leadership you have given to our Army Forces in Western Europe and on the great victories you have won."

"I would particularly commend you for the discernment and great ability with which you have discharged your heavy burden of responsibility."

Arnold Asserts Foe Lacks Gas

(Continued from Page 1)

in Europe, reiterated the promise that U.S. air forces in the ETO would be shifted to the Pacific the instant the war here is won. Arnold pointed out that there would be some personnel whose ETO service should exempt them from going to the Pacific with the others. Mass deployment of air power from the ETO depended, he said, on the establishment of airfields in the Orient because there are "available in the Pacific now too few land masses to use ETO type of aircraft against Japan proper."

Arnold also revealed that it had been learned the Nazis hoped jet aircraft would be the answer to mass air raids on the Reich. But the jets were too late, they had smashed the Germans' fuel industry—and jets used twice as much fuel as conventional aircraft.

Full of praise for troop carrier command crews re-supplying the armies' spearheads from the air, Arnold also lauded the bombers and fighters of the Ninth Air Force for their isolation of the Ruhr Valley before the trans-Rhine land attack.

During the record-breaking month of March, Arnold said, strategic and tactical forces in the ETO flew 168,000 sorties, averaging 5,000 a day, and dropped 163,000 tons of bombs on Nazi targets. Enemy aircraft destroyed totaled 1,219 compared to a loss of 799. "There is not one single cubic foot of air over Germany which is controlled by Hitler's air force," Arnold said.

Czechoslovakia Forms New Government

Dr. Eduard Benes has formed a new Czechoslovak government headed by Zdenek Firlinger, former Czechoslovak Ambassador to Russia, the Moscow radio reported yesterday. Benes is now in Kosice, provisional capital.

A statement of policy declared that the new government would work closely with the Soviet Union, Reuter reported.