

Man Spricht Deutsch

Sind hier Schuetzen versteckt?
Sind here Schewtzen fersteckt?
Are there snipers hiding?

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

Today's Russian Lesson

Kahg-da aht-haw-deet paw-yeest?
When does the train leave?

Vol. 1—No. 281

1 Fr.

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Friday, May 4, 1945

Nazis Quit by Thousands; Baltic Collapse Expected

Allies Begin Roundup Of Italy Foe

Allied troops in Italy yesterday began the tremendous undertaking of rounding up and counting the scattered units of the German and Italian Fascist armies whose unconditional surrender has ended 22 months of fighting in one of the war's bitterest campaigns.

In his communique, the overall Allied leader in the Mediterranean, Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, declared that "fighting ceased in northern Italy west of the Isonzo River with the unconditional surrender of all enemy troops under the command of German Army Group C."

"There remains," the bulletin continued, "only the multitudinous administrative details of assembling and disarming scattered and disorganized elements of the once-proud Wehrmacht."

Fighting Continues in East

But east of the Isonzo River—in Venzia Giulia province, which was not covered by the surrender pact—the Eighth Army still was obliged to overcome the enemy. The German garrison at the big Adriatic naval base of Trieste surrendered to New Zealand units after five days of street fighting against the Yugoslav patriot army. Gorizia, about 25 miles north of Trieste and east of the Isonzo, also was captured.

There was no announcement that the surrender agreement—approved by the German commander-in-chief, Gen. Heinrich von Vietinghoff, at a conference near Naples several days ago—had been signed as yet, although this ceremony was to have taken place yesterday somewhere in northern Italy.

Von Vietinghoff's command included all Axis troops in northern Italy west of the Isonzo, as well as those in western Austria's Tyrol, Salzburg and Vorarlberg provinces and portions of Carinthia and Styria provinces. His force numbered about 900,000 men at the time of the surrender.

May Shift Collection Task

Indications were given at a SHAEF press conference in Paris yesterday that the task of caging the surrendered German forces in western Austria might fall to Gen. Eisenhower's troops rather than those of Gen. Mark Clark's 15th Army Group in Italy.

Correspondents in Rome said that the Allied force in Italy would require many days, if not weeks, to collect the Germans who have been surrendered in that country alone. They also thought considerable time would pass before the Fifth and Eighth armies could regroup and advance to within not less than 30 miles of Berchtesgaden, as they are now free to do.

Eisenhower Proposed For United Nations Post

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3 (AP).—Gen. Eisenhower, among others, is being discussed as a future secretary-general of the proposed United Nations security organization.

L. B. Pearson, Canadian Ambassador to the U.S., told reporters that Eisenhower was his personal choice and that he had been proposing him for the job in conversations. But Pearson said none of the United Nations conference committees has formally discussed the subject yet.

Scene Repeated in Town After Town in Germany



U.S. Army Signal Corps Photo

One example of the confusion sweeping the Reich is this picture of German civilians hurrying past a burning building in Bamberg, north of Nuremberg, as the town was overrun in the U.S. advance.

New Pacific Shift Plan to Send Most Combat Men to U.S. First

By John Reichmann

International News Service Correspondent

WASHINGTON, May 3.—More than half of the American combat troops in Europe will get a 21-day furlough in the U.S. before moving to the Pacific, International News Service learned from an unimpeachable source today.

Hitherto every official source has emphasized the certainty that most of the millions of GIs would wait in Europe until facilities were ready to move them directly to the Far East.

Berlin PW Bag Passes 100,000

Russian forces have linked up with the British along the Baltic, Marshal Stalin announced yesterday as the bag of Nazi prisoners taken in captured Berlin rose above the 100,000 mark.

Stalin reported that Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky's Second White Russian Army had linked up with the British Second Army on a line running from the Baltic Port of Wismar to Wittenberg, some 60 miles to the south.

Of the once mighty force which garrisoned Berlin, all that remained yesterday were unshaven, filthy prisoners streaming in columns eastward through the Brandenburg Gate.

In the capital's main squares the arms the Nazis had hoarded for their conquests were being stacked and the booty was rising hourly. Dispatches from the city painted a picture of utter ruin. One report said some areas could be compared only with the shell of Warsaw.

London Discontinues Raid Warning System

LONDON, May 3 (Reuters).—After years as a front-line city, London admitted today that the blitz of bombers, robots and rockets had ended.

The Ministry of Home Security, noting the improbability of future attacks, announced that the city's air-raid warning system had been discontinued and said evacuees would return.

Hamburg Yields; British Meet Reds; Prague Open City

Panic-stricken German soldiers were surrendering by the tens of thousands in the northwestern Reich yesterday as the collapse of Germany moved step-by-step toward completion.

With the enemy being mopped up swiftly in the south,

No Surrender, Says Germans' Denmark Chief

As the German forces reeled toward the Kiel Canal and the base of Denmark, Gen. Lindeman, German commander-in-chief in Denmark, told his troops yesterday, according to the Danish radio, that there was no plan for capitulation there. He asserted his troops would fight on "and if necessary die."

However, there were signs that dissolution within the Wehrmacht was growing hourly, and the Danish prime minister said in a telephone interview that he was only awaiting the arrival of the Allies before taking over the administration of the country.

Nazis Bewildered

The Free Danish Press Service said that a welter of German orders and counter-orders had resulted in confusion. Commands in some places were acting in direct contradiction to those in other places. It was apparent, the service said, that local commandants everywhere were ignoring orders and taking things into their own hands.

Prime Minister Wilhelm Buhl said in a telephone interview with the London Daily Mail correspondent at Malmo, Sweden, that "we now have a de facto peace here." Buhl was quoted as saying that "everything is under control and we are merely waiting for the German capitulation to become effective. The Gestapo is inactive, and we are awaiting Field Marshal Montgomery before my new government officially takes over the administration."

A London Daily Express reporter, Gordon Young, who was smuggled into Denmark by members of the underground, described what was happening in Denmark:

"The Germans everywhere are (Continued on Page 8)

Denmark and Norway stood as the last remaining bastions of the military machine that one day was to have conquered the world. But even in Denmark the Germans seemed to know the end had come; the Danish prime minister, talking by telephone to Sweden, said, "we have a de facto peace here now" and added that he was awaiting only the arrival of Field Marshal Montgomery before taking over the reins of government.

Unofficial reports, some coming from officials at the San Francisco conference, said that the surrender of all German troops in Holland, Norway, Denmark and Czechoslovakia could be expected momentarily.

SHAEF said that the British alone captured 100,000 prisoners, and a United Press correspondent on the scene reported that the figure might run nearer 250,000. He said it was impossible to count the hordes of Germans throwing down their rifles, running into British lines and begging to surrender.

Prague a 'Hospital Town'

Hamburg was surrendered to the British; Oldenburg, an important road junction 22 miles west of Bremen, surrendered to the Canadians. Admir. Doenitz, the self-proclaimed successor to Hitler, declared Prague an open city. The Russians and the British-American troops joined up along the Baltic near Wismar and at Grabow, just below captured Ludwigslust.

Doenitz, in declaring that Prague was an open city because it was a "hospital town," said that "negotiations for reorganization of the political life of the protectorate (of Czechoslovakia) have begun." The United Press said that Doenitz apparently presaged the surrender of Czechoslovakia without a fight.

Reports have circulated for several days that Denmark and Norway would be given up. In this (Continued on Page 8)

Ninth AF Invaders Blast Ammo Dump

U.S. Ninth AF A26s yesterday attacked a large ammo plant near Stod, Czechoslovakia, reported to be supplying explosives to German troops on the northern flank of the U.S. Third Army.

Fighter-bombers patrolled the First, Third and Ninth Army fronts, while Thunderbolts bombed and strafed the railroad yards at Pribram, 25 miles east of Pilsen. Ninth AF airmen reported no opposition.

Four attacks were made on German U-boats lying in Kiel Wednesday by RAF Mosquitos. British airmen reported seeing several large explosions and fires along the docks after the raid.

Late War Bulletins

German Legation in Stockholm to Be Closed

STOCKHOLM, May 3 (Reuters).—The German legation in Stockholm will be disbanded next week, usually well-informed sources said tonight. Members of the legation who are known Nazis will be interned and other members of the staff ordered to gather at fixed places in the provinces.

Churchill's Absence Makes Commons Talk

LONDON, May 3 (Reuters).—The absence of Prime Minister Churchill from Parliament this afternoon started a buzz of speculation among the members, some of whom suggested he might have flown to Germany for peace negotiations or to some other place to meet President Truman. Actually, however, he was quietly at work upon Cabinet business.

German Communiqué Misses Regular Time

LONDON, May 3 (UP).—Indicating the breakdown of the German war machine, the Oslo radio broadcasting to German troops in Norway at 1800 said that the usual German communique was not yet available. The station added that it hoped to produce it at 2130.

With the British capture of Hamburg, the Nazis lost their most powerful radio station. They have a second outlet in Denmark, but reception of this station is usually difficult.



Victims

There are a lot of guys, in this and other outfits, who have slaved 32 good months of their life away on this side of the Atlantic, building the Army docks, roads, railroads and bridges of the highest priority in record time and who have become skilled at their occupations but who are still Pfc because the T/O ratings have been filled. Now time, mines, injuries and the infantry draft have begun to take toll of the old outfit, taking away some of the ratings, but can the remaining faithful few who are so well entitled to ratings get them? No! Why? All ratings are far more than absorbed by reinforcements with ratings of T 5, corporal, T/4, sergeant and staff sergeant.

It certainly would not be fair to the reinforcements to reduce them in grade. We are bitterly opposed to that. They earned their ratings in their old outfits and, through no fault of their own were injured and placed in an L.A. outfit.

Why can't the reinforcements be carried some way that would not interfere with the ratings that become available to the long and faithful servant?—Sgt. F.T. Engrs

Well-Clothed Nazis

Right now, we are on detached duty taking care of displaced persons somewhere in Germany. After seeing the well-clothed and well-fed German civilians we think these people should be forced to give aid to help clothe and feed these unfortunate, suffering, liberated people. These refugees aren't asking for this, but we feel that such a contribution is due them after all the years of suffering the German people have forced upon them.—Pfc Harold Boyer, Inf.

GI Emily Post

If more respect and courtesy were shown by senior officers toward their subordinates, the morale and efficiency of our armed forces would increase. This is particularly true in the relationship between commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

Frequent public chewings and threats of a "bust" tend to lower the efficiency of most non-commissioned officers. Non-coms, being human, are frequently guilty of making mistakes, but these should be corrected and admonition given in private.

Senior commissioned officers are even more unethical in their attitude toward junior commissioned officers. The average EM finds it difficult to maintain respect for an officer who shakes, trembles and double-times, when brass comes around. About the only uninhibited persons around at these visits are the privates, who don't give a damn about anything.

The tragedy of the situation is that some brass hats actually believe they are the colorful figures that some zealous reporter has painted, rather than the short-tempered, neurotic, frustrated, asinine old dods that they actually are.—Cpl. C.F. Brown, 777 FA.

Horse Laugh

After having talked it over with other patients, we came to the conclusion that the GI that was bitten by the horse is entitled to get the Purple Heart. After all the horse was German. I've seen guys get Purple Hearts for less than that; and if he wants it that bad, why not give it to him?—Cpl. Werner T. Simon, Hosp. Plant.

Signs of the Times

I should like to see (when the shooting and shouting are over of course) a placard placed in every district of the conquered lands with the issues as we see them written thereon. It might read like this: "This nation of individuals, having been found guilty of criminal negligence, in that they did of their own free will invest a minority

with their rightful powers of political censorship and coercion, thereby causing the loss of millions of lives and great property damage, is hereby sentenced to an indefinite period of reparation during which her own economy will be used to salvage that of her pillaged neighbors."—T/5, Engr. Avn. Bn.

An outfit like mine covers a lot of territory in its travels—six countries so far in the ETO. I think even the most hardened soldier will admit that Europe has some very beautiful scenery, and some very neat and well kept roads. Now there is just as much fine scenery in that homeland of ours, but you have to get behind the sign boards to see it. Gaudy advertisements for hotels, pills, beer, etc., blot out the view.

I for one am going home with the belief that the American motorist is being cheated out of his rightful outlook on the grand American country. That's one thing I learned in Europe. American highways may be wide and straight, but they are messy and ugly.—T/4 James V. Swift, 5th Armd. Div.

Sight Light

I am in the mortar section of an infantry outfit and have been wondering for quite a while if a small light could be put in a 60mm. sight such as the 4.2 mortar sight has. We do a lot of night firing and it would save time and be more accurate if there was a light in the sight and a luminous spot on the stoke.—Pfc J. Picard, Inf.

Ordnance Hq. states: "Sight Instrument M37, which is the newest out for mortar usage, and which is just coming into this theater, incorporates your suggestion. This has two lights, one for the collimator and one finger light to illuminate the level vials and scales."—Ed.

Seeds

"Roosky," "Polesky," "Belgique," "Dutch," "French." They all shout their identity as we pass, anxious that we should not mistake them for Germans.

We see others in huge flocks being processed by the military government. And on the road, like gypsies, some walking and carrying on their backs their few belongings, others sleeping in fields. Some with carts, horses or German vehicles. Where are they going, these liberated slave laborers, these misplaced people whose homes, families and hopes in life have been destroyed? What are they living on as they move?

The military government is handling them, but the job seems to be too big.

It would seem that the manner in which these people are handled and fitted back into normal lives again has more bearing on future world security than the crossing of any six rivers. It's a problem for the United Nations just as big as the defeat of Germany.

Economic conditions, hazardous, and unstable, in Germany after World War I created the stuff from which Hitler was made. Are future Hitlers to spring from a dozen or more nations after the big job of defeating Germany has been completed?—2 Lt. Burnell Held, 311th Inf.

Allies Advance on Tarakan

Aussie Forces Lead Drive to Take Oil Fields

MANILA, May 3 (ANS).—Gen. MacArthur's campaign to recover the rich Dutch East Indies swept quickly toward Tarakan's airfield and the town of Lingkas today from beachheads easily established Tuesday on the oil depot island just off northeastern Borneo.

Australian troops, aided by a few Dutch Indonesian units, established two beachheads on Tarakan after the U.S. Seventh Fleet, augmented by Australian cruisers and destroyers and American, Dutch and Australian aircraft, had bombed and shelled the island's oil storage tanks intermittently for four days. Thick, black smoke covered the southern beaches.

Japs Surprised Again

MacArthur's communique, which confirmed earlier reports of the invasion, said the Japanese again were taken by surprise and failed to offer any organized resistance. Landing parties met only scattered small-arms fire, he said.

Declaring that the operation virtually had severed Japanese holdings to the south, MacArthur said an Allied base on Tarakan would complete a chain of airfields which would enable the Allies to strike at enemy forces anywhere in the southwest Pacific.

Japs' Richest Prize

The landing on Tarakan marked the beginning of an attempt to recover the richest prize seized by the Japanese in their victorious southward march in 1942. Tarakan itself was a producer of exceptionally pure oil, but the Dutch destroyed the installations a few days before they capitulated.

Americans on Mindanao Island, in the southern Philippines, meanwhile, appeared about to take the port of Davao, center of the island's pre-war Japanese settlement, after a six-mile advance to the western edge of the city.

B29s Blast Kyushu Airfields 13th Time

GUAM, May 3 (ANS).—About 100 Superforts, swooping in at medium height in daylight, attacked airfields on Kyushu Island today for the 13th time in five weeks.

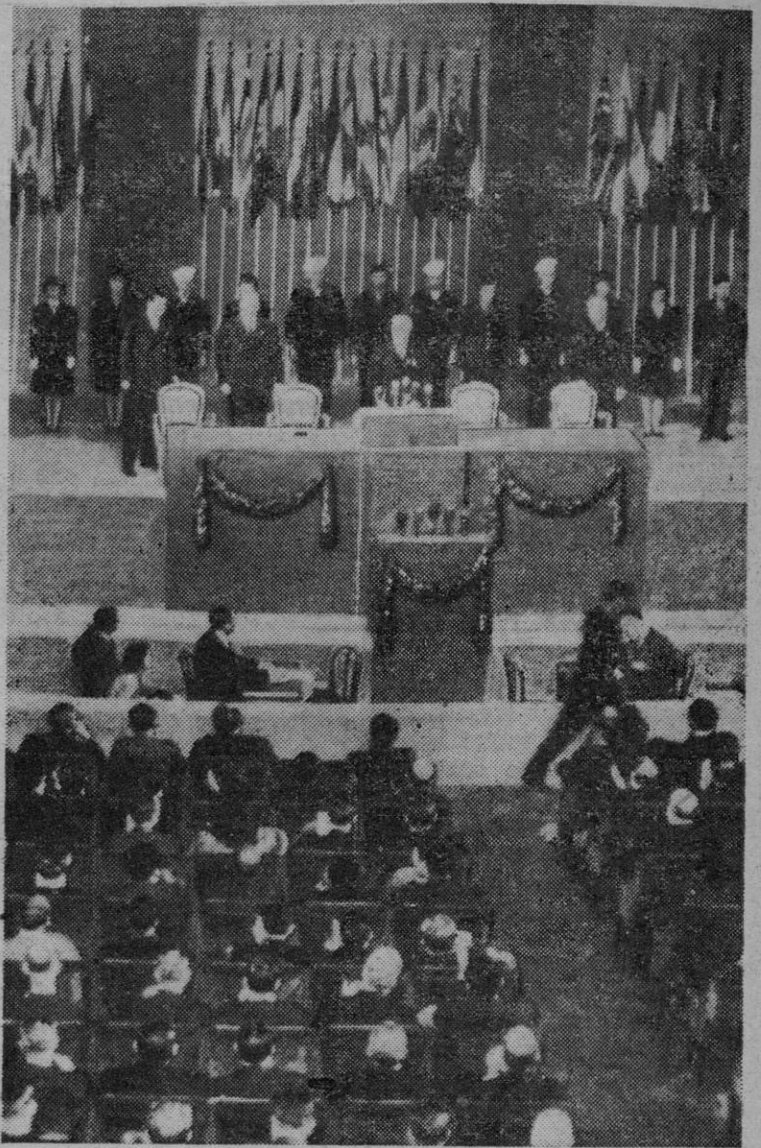
The Marianas-based B29s hit six airfields which have been sending planes against U.S. naval forces at Okinawa, 325 miles south of the southernmost Jap home island.

Bombardiers dropped their explosives visually and reported good results.

U-boat Piracy Expected

OTTAWA, May 3 (Reuter).—Pirate U-boats, manned by ardent Nazis with nothing to win by returning to their prostrate homeland, will continue to operate in the Atlantic for some time after hostilities. Canadian naval officials believe.

San Francisco Conference Getting Under Way



Edward R. Stettinius Jr., Secretary of State, addresses delegates from the rostrum in introducing President Truman's radio speech.

Here's a Look Into Machinery That Makes Trisco Parley Tick

By William R. Spear

The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

NEW YORK, May, 3.—The machinery of the United Nations security conference at San Francisco is something like the machinery of an Army, with its G1, G2, G3 and G4. The Army's sections of personnel, intelligence, operations and supply do their work separately; when they all are put together—the Army rolls.

The conference has four commissions, each with a job to do; when they all are put together, the conference creates a league designed to prevent future wars.

Each of these four commissions will be composed of certain delegates and will have a specific job to do. When a commission finally approves a plan specifically assigned to it, it will submit that plan to the entire conference in a plenary session, which is diplomatic language for full-dress meeting.

The four commissions are: 1. The Commission on General Provisions. It will draft general rules for the league, such as what its purpose should be, who can be a member, etc.

2. The Commission on General Assembly. This body will draft rules for the Assembly, which is one branch of the proposed security league, and would be its guiding body.

3. The Commission on the Security Council. The council is another part of the proposed security organization and will be the body that decides whether and how the league should use force against any aggressor.

4. The Commission on Judicial Organization. This unit will try to figure out how to set up a World Court to settle disputes among nations in a legal manner.

Staffs of Experts Brought Along Now, the delegates who will be members of these commissions cannot possibly be expert in all details bound to arise, so they brought with them staffs of experts on such things as banking, economics, law, etc., etc.

Each commission will have more than one problem to solve and will need expert help on each, so about a dozen committees will be established to work under and for each commission. Delegates may work on these committees or may assign some of their experts to them; the committees probably will be composed mostly of experts. When a committee has worked

out a problem assigned to it it will turn it over to the commission. And when the commission has worked out all problems on the subject assigned to it, it will turn it over to the full conference. When the conference has worked out all the subjects on the agenda, which is diplomatic language for docket, then the conference's work will be done.

Represent U.S. Groups

In addition to these numerous committees working for the four commissions, there are also other committees working for the conference itself, just like committees at Elks or Legion conventions. One of these is the credentials committee, which sees to it that only official delegates are admitted to the floor of the conference.

Another is the steering committee, which makes the rules and arrangements for running the conference.

Many Vet Groups Present

Now don't go away—there's more. In addition to its experts, the U.S. delegation has some 40 consultants and 80 associate consultants who have been given semi-official status by the State Department. This came about when representatives of all kinds of groups, such as veterans, farmers, labor, business, etc., sought a voice in the conference and wanted to send delegations to San Francisco.

To prevent chaos and the overtaxing of railroads and hotels, the State Department gave recognition to 40 organizations—like National Grange, Kiwanis, the American Legion—and told them to appoint one member each as consultant and two others as associate consultants.

It would take too long to list all such organizations represented at the conference, but those representing veterans are the American Legion, the American Veterans' Committee, Disabled American Veterans of the World War, and Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S.

HUBERT by SGT. DICK WINGERT



I am going straight to my CO and demand a Battle Star for my good-conduct ribbon!

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This Happened in America:

Once Death of Hitler Would've Been Exciting

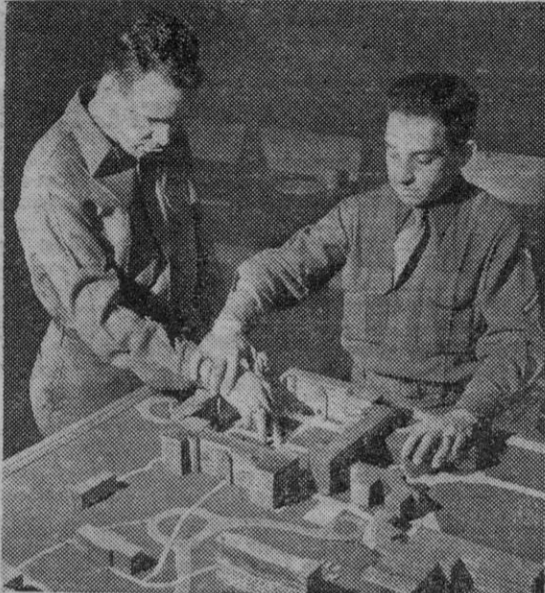
By William R. Spear
The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

NEW YORK, May 3.—The Hamburg radio's announcement of Hitler's death did not excite America as much as such news once would have. In the first place, sensations have been crowding thick and fast upon the U.S. public lately—such as the flurry over the unconditional surrender report, Mussolini's death, surrender in Italy and the fall of Berlin—so that the death of Hitler seemed just one more in a series expected as the European war nears its end.

Moreover, the fact that the enemy announced Hitler's death kept the public, now grown a little wary of rumors, from putting absolute faith in the report. However, even before President Truman's confirmation, this was good enough for the newspapers to break out obituary sketches they had kept in files hopefully and to devote many pages to reviews of Hitler's infamous career.

Unconditional surrender of the German forces in Italy was another in the series of sensational news, seeming to bear out predictions that V-E Day would come piecemeal instead of all at once. The comparatively quiet way in which the public took all this news—there was no dancing in the streets—seemed to forecast that there would not be so much hoop-la after all when V-E Day finally arrives.

In Salem, Ore., citizens are being asked to "take the pledge" for V-E Day. They are being asked to sign cards which read: "This is to certify that I wholeheartedly observed V-E Day by personally contributing blood, buying more bonds or aiding in vital salvage. On to Tokyo!"



A blinded veteran, left, a new arrival at Old Farms Convalescent Hospital, gets an idea of his surroundings by touching a scale model.

Blind war veterans are being trained to handle the chores of daily living at Old Farms Convalescent Hospital, 12 miles outside of Hartford, Conn. The Army's program calls for trips to the city to accustom veterans to moving in crowds, stores, buses and on trains. Social activities restore their poise and self-confidence in meeting girls and in going to parties and dances.

Indianapolis already has a V. E. Day. He's a man who lives on the North Side and he has been pestered with lots of phone calls recently since pranksters discovered his name in the telephone book.

MAIL call for GIs at Kodiak, Alaska, yesterday wasn't very satisfactory. One mail plane arrived. In the plane was one mailbag. In the mailbag was one letter.

Florida Everglades Dying, Says Editor

AN article in the Miami Herald reports that the Florida Everglades are dying as the result of too many drainage canals and the unrestricted run-off of fresh water. Earl Roman, the Herald's wildlife editor, refers to the "former Everglades," explaining that the "Everglades was known as such when it was always green, always beautiful and when it was covered with flowing streams of clear fresh water." He says that "this is a thing of the past," because the drainage canals "have passed fresh water... on to the sea and the result is a dry and dusty countryside divested of its former teeming life that was so attractive to naturalists, hunters and fishermen."

The Army's Information and Education Division is said by the Associated Press to have made a survey showing that more than two-thirds of the GIs plan to work for employers after the war, one in eight expects to set up his own shop or farm, and one in 12 plans to attend school full time.

MISSOURI'S legislature is settling into a session which may last two years, because under the new constitution about half of the state's 16,000 laws must be revised. One of the knottiest problems is whether to continue Missouri's traditional separation of schools for white and Negro children or to put them in the same classrooms.

Will the Candidates Fight?

The California legislature has passed a bill designed to inform voters if candidates are conscientious objectors. The bill, introduced by Sen. Quinn, Democrat, of Eureka, would require political candidates and any one else seeking a job on the public payroll to tell if they are willing to bear arms in defense of the country.

MAJ. GEORGE CRANE, liberated from a Japanese prison camp in the Philippines, came home to Topeka, Kan. Visiting the state revenue and taxation commission where he was employed before the war, his first act was to remove a gold star from the service flag.

No motorists have received parking tickets in Oklahoma City since last Thursday. The police have run out of parking tickets, and the new supply hasn't arrived.

Walker Resigns as Postmaster; Hannegan Nominated for Post

WASHINGTON, May 3 (ANS).—President Truman announced yesterday the resignation of Postmaster General Frank C. Walker and the selection of Robert E. Hannegan to succeed him. It was the first change in the late President Roosevelt's Cabinet.

Walker, 59-year-old New York lawyer and theater chain operator, will leave the Cabinet voluntarily June 30, after completing the reorganization of his department.

Hannegan, 41-year-old Missourian who ran Mr. Roosevelt's fourth-term campaign, will take over his new job July 1, if the appointment is confirmed by the Senate. He will

retain the Democratic national chairmanship.

James J. Farley held both posts for eight years under Mr. Roosevelt but quit over the third-term issue. Walker also acted in that dual capacity for one year.

President Truman also named David E. Lillenthal for another nine-year term as chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, starting May 18. In doing so he sided with Alabama and against Tennessee Senators.

Walker resigned April 16, the day that Mr. Truman addressed Congress after taking over the reins of the government four days earlier.

House Drive on For 11 Billion Bonus for Vets

WASHINGTON, May 3 (ANS).—A veterans' bonus drive with an \$11,000,000,000 price tag attached is in full swing in the House of Representatives, the Associated Press reported today.

An amendment to the GI Bill of Rights introduced yesterday by Rep. John E. Rankin (D-Miss.) calls for the payment of \$20 a week for one year to any veteran who served 90 days or more after September, 1940, and who was not dishonorably discharged.

On the basis of \$1,040 each for the more than 10,000,000 men and women who would be eligible, the total cost of the bill would be in the neighborhood of \$11,000,000,000, the AP estimated.

Predicts Approval

Rankin, who is chairman of the House Veterans' committee and one of the framers of the GI Bill of Rights, described the measure as one of adjusted compensation rather than a bonus and predicted that it would win early and overwhelming approval.

The AP quoted congressional leaders as predicting privately that Rankin's plan might be difficult to head off.

Rankin declared that the existing provision in the GI Bill of Rights for weekly payments of \$20 to unemployed veterans only "puts a premium on idleness," while the new proposal "would wipe out this discrimination and treat them all alike."

Additional Pay

The adjusted compensation would be paid in addition to mustering-out pay, already provided for in the law, ranging from \$100 to \$300, depending on length and place of service.

Veterans of the last war received no mustering-out pay but were given an adjusted compensation or "bonus" that averaged \$600 to \$700. It was computed at the rate of one dollar for each day of service in the U.S. and \$1.25 for each day of foreign service.

Counsel Named For War Trials

WASHINGTON, May 3 (ANS).—President Truman yesterday appointed Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson to serve as this country's chief counsel for prosecution of war criminals in the European theater.

The President said that Jackson would function in those cases of major war criminals whose misdeeds were not connected with any one specific locality. Others who can be connected with personal participation in specific crimes are to be tried by the countries where the crimes were committed.

Mr. Truman said that he hopes that an international military tribunal will be set up as soon as possible for the prosecutions. He added that he did not know whether Adm. Karl Doenitz, new ruler of Germany, was on the list of war criminals. Those who are, he said, will not find haven in any neutral country.

Jackson, meanwhile, promised swift justice for accused war criminals "consistent with our traditional insistence upon a fair trial." He has already gathered a staff.

Legislator's Death Laid to Gangsters

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., May 3.—A justice court warrant today accused four men of conspiring to murder State Sen. Warren G. Hooper, who was shot to death last Jan. 11.

Named on the charges were Harry Fleisher and his brother Sammy, and Myron (Mike) Selik, Detroit bar operator. All three linked by the police with Detroit's Purple Gang, and Pete Apostolopoulos alias Mahoney, of Detroit.

Special Prosecutor Kim Sigler, investigating legislative graft in Michigan, who has expressed belief that Hooper was slain to silence his testimony in graft cases, obtained the warrant.

U.S. to Retain Ward Control

WASHINGTON, May 3 (ANS).—President Truman declared yesterday that the government has no intention of relaxing its control over the properties of Montgomery Ward and Co. The huge mail order house was seized several months ago when it defied a War Labor Board directive governing employee relations.

Curves Go Angling



Poni Adams, left, and Barbara Bates sport the latest in Hollywood fishing togs as they take a day off and head for a little sport.

Truman Starts Economy Drive, Asks Congress for Big Slashes

WASHINGTON, May 3 (ANS).—President Truman yesterday began a Federal financial retrenchment drive in anticipation of V-E Day.

In a series of separate actions, he recommended to Congress that \$7,445,369,000 be withdrawn from programs already appropriated or projected.

In swift succession the Chief Executive:

- 1—Urged Congress to cut more than \$7,000,000 from current appropriations and contract authorizations for Maritime Commission shipbuilding.
- 2—Recommended a slash of more than \$8,000,000 in 1946 budget estimates of eight agencies for the fiscal year beginning July 1.
- 3—Abolished the Office of Civilian Defense and withdrew its proposed \$369,000 budget for the coming year. Volunteer protection workers were urged to continue on the job.

All of these actions were ascribed to favorable war developments.

Curtailements Recommended

Elimination of some agency activities and sharp curtailments in proposed expenditures for others were also recommended by the President.

The White House said that the activities of all agencies would be continually reviewed "to achieve economies where they will not interfere with the prosecution of the war."

The President recommended a reduction of \$12,100,000 in the \$54,100,000 budget of the Office of War Information.

Other agencies affected by the economy moves include: the War Production Board, Offices of Censorship and Defense Transportation, Petroleum Administration for War, Federal Security Agency, the War Manpower Commission and the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

Mrs. Luce Ends Tour of ETO

MIAMI, Fla., May 3 (ANS).—Congresswoman Clare Boothe Luce (R-Conn.) arrived here last night from a two-month tour of the European battlefronts, confident that she had seen the "last of the war over there." The rest is "just cops and robbers," said Mrs. Luce.

She said that she "wouldn't have taken anything" for having seen the start of Gen. Mark Clark's Fifth Army drive into the Po Valley.

She spied a newspaper headlining the report of Hitler's death and said: "Golly, golly, look at that! It's like the end of a dreadful nightmare."

Mrs. Luce said she made her tour as a guest of British and American leaders overseas and not in a Congressional capacity.

Judith Allen Seeks Annulment of Marriage

NEW YORK, May 3 (ANS).—Actress Judith Allen today is seeking an annulment of her marriage to Publisher Rudolph Field. Her attorney described it as a "kissless marriage."

Miss Allen and Field, a former Army corporal, were married in Baltimore in March, 1941. She formerly was married to Wrestler Gus Sonnenberg and Jack Doyle, Irish heavyweight boxer.



Nazis Once Within View of Moscow Now See Red Flags Flying Over Bomb-Ruined Reichstag in Berlin

By Seymour Sharnik
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

German soldiers who once were within view of the spires of Moscow today saw the Red flag of Russia flying over the Reichstag of Berlin. The German capital and fourth largest city of Europe has been captured by Soviet troops. This great triumph represents a march of more than 1,000 miles from Moscow where the high tide of Hitler's "Drang nach Osten" surged and stopped.

It capped the most startling of three sensational Soviet winter campaigns—one that started in mid-January, as the German high command invested military strength in an attempted break-through on the Western Front, and drove in a matter of days more than 300 miles from the Vistula River in Central Poland to the core of the Reich.

At the Oder, the Russians stopped to consolidate their positions and clean out by-passed pockets between the Vistula and the Oder. Except for strong patrol actions to feel out the German positions west of the Oder, the Soviets remained on the east bank of the Oder to move up artillery and supplies for the all-out drive on the German capital.

The first announcement of the Berlin offensive came from Berlin on April 18. The Germans announced that the Reds had opened their long-awaited push, but Moscow remained silent.

Started in 1942

However, two days later the Moscow radio admitted Soviet troops had established a strong bridgehead across the Oder, west of Kustrin.

On April 22, the Russians reported smashing into Berlin from the northeast.

This was the great prize of the two-and-one-half-year counter-offensive which had begun with the stand at Stalingrad and Moscow and which had rolled westward—at times stalled, at others pushed back temporarily—since the late autumn of 1942.

With Finland, Rumania, Hungary and Italy as Allies, Hitler launched his ill-fated eastern campaign on the Sunday morning of June 22, 1941, with the jubilant boast that he would crush the Soviets within six weeks.

Swiftly the German armies sliced great chunks out of Poland, Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, Karelia, Bessarabia, beat their way across the black fields of the Ukraine and deep into White Russia.

With huge catches of Red troops

swept up in his fast-moving nets, and with stubborn Leningrad ringed and besieged, Hitler ordered the "final assault" on Moscow in October. In November another "final assault" was ordered. Still the Soviet capital stood.

Finally, thrown back by a counter-offensive in the worst Russian winter in years, the Germans turned to the southern reaches of the 2,000-mile line, snapped off the Crimea, drove into the Caucasus, and battered their way to the for-



Marshal Stalin

treas-city of Stalingrad. This was Hitler's high-tide of conquest—1,300 miles from Germany's eastern border, 2,200 miles from the west coast of France.

Red Armies Turn Tide

Here the heroic stand of the Red armies turned the tide. Annihilating Von Paulus' Sixth German Army, they pushed back up the Don River basin, back into the Ukraine, and in the winter offensive of 1943 edged westward along the shores of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov.

In March the Germans struck again, retaking Kharkov, and the Russians fell back to the north bank of the Donets. Nipping Hitler's at-

tempt to renew a major offensive in the summer of '43, the Soviets went over to an attack of their own, took Orel and Belgorod, swept back into Kharkov and broke open a front along the entire Donets River line.

Finland Finished

Red forces cracked the central hinge of the German defenses at Smolensk in the fall, and pushed into the Dnieper River bend. Pursuing their accelerated offensive in the winter of '43-'44, they blotted out the German gains in the Caucasus and on the lower Dnieper.

The whole eastern line blazed in the spring and summer of last year. Far to the north, the relief of the siege of Leningrad was developed into an offensive that forced Finland out of the picture. The Baltic countries of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia were re-invested.

In the center, Russian armor, striding across the great plains into Poland, drove to the banks of the Vistula to be halted only at the crossings to Warsaw.

Soviet units smashed through the Crimea to retake the war-battered port of Sebastopol.

D-Day Diverts Nazis

When the Allied invasion of France diverted German strength to the new Western Front, Stalin's armies smashed on in the south, across the Dnieper, into Rumania, spearheading the rich oil fields of Ploesti and the strategic Black Sea port of Constanza.

Along the Danube and into Hungary the Russian tide poured on. While one Red stream seeped into the capital at Budapest, another cut across the great river south of the city and flowed on through Vienna. Still a third turned and struck north into Czechoslovakia.

On Jan. 13 as Von Rundstedt began to pull out of the Belgian bulge, Stalin announced the opening of the great Russian offensive from the Vistula—the all-out assault that splintered the Eastern line and eventually reached Berlin.

Russians and Blitz Hit Berlin in 1700s

The Russians took Berlin once before—185 years ago.

Ill-equipped and poorly-led Russian troops took the city from Frederick the Great in 1760, but held it only three days.

And Berlin capitulated in a "blitzkrieg" and "war of nerves" in 1757 when a detachment of 4,000 Austrian cavalry under command of Gen. Haddick, swooped on the city, razed one of the suburbs and forced the capital to consent to pay ransom on the threat of razing the entire city.

Haddick reassembled his troops and was gone within 12 hours—long before the Prussians could discover the slim numbers of the forces that opposed them.

Moscow Goes Wild With Joy At News of Berlin's Capture

MOSCOW, May 3 (Reuter).—There was a night of wild jubilation in Moscow after loudspeakers throughout the city boomed the news of Berlin's fall.

Traffic stopped. Strangers embraced. Some danced about and tossed their caps into the air. And every one cheered.

Berliners in Subways Emerge, Meet Reds

MOSCOW, May 3 (AP).—Thousands of stunned Germans continued to crawl out of Berlin's subways, cellars and ruined buildings today, as Red Army men strolled in the bright spring day along Unter den Linden and through the Tiergarten, inspecting the Nazi defenses.

The majority of the Russians were helping to establish order. Sappers were searching ruins and removing thousands of mines. Occasional explosions shook the otherwise quiet city. At irregular intervals some of the thousands of captured Germans shuffled past on their way to prison camps.

Allied Planes Plastered City For 20 Months

A deluge of more than 150,000,000 pounds of Allied bombs reduced Nazi Germany's capital and continental Europe's largest city to the world's largest rubble heap.

Week after week, month after month, the most-bombed city in the history of warfare shuddered and disintegrated and blazed under the impact of high explosives and incendiaries dropped by Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the U.S. Eighth AF and Halifaxes and Lancasters of the RAF.

So concentrated was the saturation of bombs over most of Greater Berlin's 431 square miles that when the Russians entered the city, they found block after block levelled to the ground and street after street where only the ugly shells of buildings remained.

Hardly a section of the city was spared, for Berlin's 20 important railroad stations were scattered throughout the capital and industries important to the Reich's war effort were densely concentrated in the metropolis.

Hit by 150,492,110 Pounds

Today, Berlin is not a city. Even before it fell to the Red Army, Nazis admitted reconstruction would take 20 or 30 years—if the Germans ever decided it was worth the effort to rebuild the city.

Of the grand total of 150,492,110 pounds of missiles dumped on the city up to March 31 of this year, RAF planes dropped 99,106,560 pounds and American airmen dropped 51,385,550. In March of this year, the RAF alone blasted Berlin 29 times with 1,617 planes carrying 2,499,080 pounds.

The U.S. Eighth AF began its daylight raids on March 4 when 63 heavies dropped 282,000 pounds of bombs. The Nazi Air Ministry claimed that initial Eighth AF attacks on the capital were "a failure."

The intensity of American raids on the capital was stepped up tremendously and by April, 500 and 600-plane raids on the city were almost commonplace.

Excitement mounted to fever heat in streets and squares filled with crowds. In Red Square, men in British and American uniforms were enthusiastically greeted by the Russians.

Throughout the night loudspeakers played marches and Russian folk tunes, and amid the boom of salvos and the glare of rockets exuberant throngs milled about.

In all, 64 salvos were fired from 772 guns to celebrate Berlin's fall and other Red Army victories. Twenty-four salvos from 324 guns comprised the special "victory-salute" reserved for captured capitals.

The number of rockets used was so great that caretakers of large buildings were notified in advance to have men on the roofs to guard against fires. As the rockets burst, huge blue searchlights lit the Kremlin walls. Kremlin towers were topped with glowing red stars.

Here were some of the creations noted by Correspondent Duncan Cooper in Moscow:

A Red Army man: "What a pity I wasn't there."

A girl: "Now he will soon be home again."

A factory worker: "It can't last long now. What fools these Germans have been."

A mother and war widow: "It's been a long time—but it's been worth waiting for."

Guide to Berlin Obsolete Now

"At least three days are necessary in order to obtain a fair idea of Berlin," according to Baedeker's guide book. That was in 1936.

The Red Army has shortened that time considerably. A "tourist" could gawk at all there is left worth seeing in a three-hour jeep trip—if the roads weren't blocked with rubble.

Baedeker says the pride of the metropolis is—or was—"Unter den Linden" (under the lime-trees), a street 200 feet wide and planted with a double avenue of limes and chestnuts, where "palatial public offices are interspersed with modern tourist and shipping offices, motor-car showrooms and jewellers' shops. The central avenue is a favorite promenade in fine weather."

The Friedrichstrasse, Baedeker reports, is the longest street in central Berlin. "During business hours and especially at closing time, the traffic here is the densest.

Baedeker's devoted 25 pages to Berlin but most of it is just so much wasted space now. Frankly, in spite of Karl Baedeker's description, Berlin looks like hell these days.

3 Capitals Remain In Grip of Germans

The fall of Berlin leaves three 1938 European capitals still occupied by the Nazis—Oslo in Norway, Copenhagen in Denmark and Prague in Czechoslovakia.

At the height of Hitler's power, Germany occupied or dominated 21 of continental Europe's 26 capitals—every one except Moscow and the capitals of neutral Sweden, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal.

Nazis Studied Moscow Defense But Flunked Exam at Berlin

Germany took a page from the Red Army's book of strategy to plan the defense of Berlin—but the Nazis flunked the final exams.

The defense of the German capital was patterned on the Russians' successful defense of Moscow, a Transocean News Agency broadcast said in March, when Berlin was preparing for a "last-ditch stand."

Preparations against the impending Red Army assaults were being made under the supervision of a Nazi general who got "first-hand information on the problem" when Panzer forces under his command were defeated in the suburbs of Moscow.

The defense system the Germans adopted from the Russians consisted of a series of protective rings around the city, which increased in density toward the center.

The Wehrmacht's mighty blitzkrieg against the Soviets rolled from the Russian frontier, crossed on June 22, 1941, to Moscow's suburbs and in sight of the city's spires in three months.

Moscow's outer defenses held. Hitler ordered a "final assault" on the city in October—and again in November. The Russians counter-attacked and threw back the Nazis.

The Red Army accomplished in less than four days what the Germans failed to do after three months of all-out effort—enter the enemy's capital.

Truman Urged To Act at Once On Food Lack

WASHINGTON, May 3 (ANS).—The House Food Committee called on President Truman yesterday to take immediate action to increase the nation's food supply and destroy growing black markets "that threaten to wreck the entire price control program."

In a 7,000-word report on reasons for the national food shortage, the committee recommended that the President co-ordinate at once all phases of food production, distribution and pricing before black markets "crack price control irreparably."

More Than 'Halfway' Steps

The report asked Truman to take more than "halfway measures" and attacked as "unsatisfactory" the ten-point program recently announced by Stabilization Director William H. Davis to channel more beef through federally-inspected slaughter houses. It also recommended:

- 1—A subsidy for cattle feeders to put more weight on beef for market.
- 2—A boost in the supported prices of hogs to \$13.50 per hundredweight.
- 3—A co-ordinated food program from producer to consumer linking production, quotas, prices, distribution and rationing in one setup.
- 4—A top priority for food production with arrangements for adequate farm machinery and man-power, and an increase of storage facilities so that surpluses can be stocked against future shortages.
- 5—Separate ration points for meat and rigid black-market controls at its source.

Food Czar Urged

The committee said one-third of the U.S. beef and pork supply now goes to the military, lend-lease and to feed liberated areas. The belief that the European war would end last summer is reflected in the military's small purchases then and heavy demands now, it said.

The group did not in general blame government food agencies for shortages, but charged the War Food Administration with the responsibility for the scarcity of pork. Three Republican members of the committee made a separate recommendation that a "food czar" be appointed.

Committee Chairman Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.) said, on the group's departure from the White House, that the President "certainly knew what the score was on the food question."

French Expect Laval's Return

Pierre Laval, hated Vichy leader, will shortly be turned over to an Allied committee from his place of internment in Spain, it was believed last night in official French circles. The committee will then deliver him to the French government for trial as a traitor or a war criminal, it was indicated.

The Spanish government agreed to the surrender of the German collaborationist even before France could demand his return. The American Consul at Barcelona informed American Ambassador Norman Armour of Laval's arrival there in a German plane and Armour promptly protested to the Spanish Foreign Office.

Generalissimo Francisco Franco immediately ordered the former Vichy Premier to leave Spain, but Laval declared he would surrender only to a "commission representing the Allied nations."

Laval was then interned in Mont Juich Fortress, overlooking Barcelona harbor.

Devers Lauds 7th On Munich Seizure

Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Sixth Army Gp. commander, in an order of the day, has congratulated the Seventh Army on its capture of Munich.

Devers' order read: "Under the brilliant army leadership of Gen. Patch the Seventh U.S. Army has marched triumphantly 900 road miles from the beaches of southern France and has now captured Munich, one of the principal objectives of the Sixth Army Group. The significance of the capture of Munich, birthplace and capital of the Nazi movement and the cultural center of Germany, as well as one of its most important industrial and railroad centers, cannot be at once evaluated; it may well affect the final stages of the war to a degree second only to the fall of Berlin."

Belgian Youngsters Try on New Spring Outfits From the U.S.



Children get clothing provided by the American Red Cross at a displaced persons center in Belgium. U.S. Army Signal Corps Photo

Ration Is Cut For HQ Troops

A ten percent cut in food rations has been ordered for all American troops in the ETO engaged in light duties, Hq ETOUSA announced yesterday.

The reduction, which will apply mainly to men attached to headquarters offices is being put into effect because of the critical world food shortage, ETOUSA explained.

Those not affected by the reduction are combat troops, hospital patients, reinforcement personnel under training, soldiers engaged in hard labor and small messes serving less than 50 men.

The Chief Surgeon and Chief Quartermaster declared that the new ration, reduced from 4,000 to 3,650 calories a day, will be adequate for troops performing sedentary duties.

The cut will be made in all types of food except fresh eggs and fresh fruit. Messes were reminded that the collection of funds for the purchase of food in the open market was prohibited.

Liberation of thousands of American and Allied PWs and slave laborers and the capture of huge numbers of prisoners have placed an increased burden on food stocks, it was pointed out.

French Would Force Nazis to De-Mine Land

Raoul Dautry, French Minister of Reconstruction, yesterday asked that German surrender terms include the obligation that Germans should pick up all mines which are still in French soil.

Dautry said, "During March and April this year 194 children were killed by mines, and our people will be killed for ten years by mines left by the enemy if he is not compelled to remove them."

Jeepload of Joes Rolls Into Nice To Forge Fifth-French Link

By Bill Briordy

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

NICE, May 3.—The Fifth Army from Italy linked up with the French yesterday.

While military observers checked arrows on maps showing the Fifth pushing north and west, and other arrows which showed the French pushing east from the Franco-Italian border, four Joes from the 92nd Div. in Italy drove into Nice.

Freed PWs Get 60-Day Leaves

Sixty-day furloughs in the U.S., instead of 21 as previously reported, will be given all liberated Yanks, ETO headquarters announced yesterday.

In order to hasten their return to homes from which they have been absent for many months, the Recovered Allied Military Personnel freed by the Allied sweep through the Reich, will be given a travel priority topped only by that of the sick and wounded.

In return for a German promise that PWs would not be taken on forced marches from prison camps as the Germans fell back before Allied advances, the U.S. has agreed that RAMPs will not serve in the ETO in any capacity.

However, their service is not over, and after American furloughs the men will report to redistribution centers, where they either will be discharged, assigned to new posts or sent to another theater.

The RAMPs will be evacuated to special camps for shipment home under the supervision of the ETO provost marshal, and headquarters has asked all liberated personnel who have not received instructions to report immediately to the nearest MP unit for disposition.

An American Casualty Is Evacuated by Air



A wounded soldier on a stretcher is placed aboard a C47 Skytrain of the 41st Troop Carrier Group. Transport planes have been flying gasoline up for the advancing armies and returning wounded. Photo by Cpl. Frank Barker

Paris to Be Among First To Hear of Surrender

The French Foreign Office disclosed yesterday that France has received the assurance of the Allies that any German proposal of surrender will be communicated to Paris at the same time as to other powers.

The French Council of Ministers made the request when the rumors of Germany's surrender began coming out of Moscow, London and Washington.

4,300 GIs, Civilians Back From Philippines

LOS ANGELES, May 3 (ANS).—Some 2,800 civilians liberated in the Philippines landed in the U.S. yesterday in the largest debarkation to date from those islands.

Besides the civilians, about 1,500 servicemen returned for furloughs and reassignment.

Yanks Breach Okinawa Line In Night Attack

GUAM, May 3 (ANS).—U.S. Seventh Div. infantrymen drove a spearhead 1,400 yards into the tough Japanese defenses on southern Okinawa yesterday to score the first sizable breakthrough of the 32-day campaign. A co-ordinated push, with fresh American troops in action, was under way all along the four-mile line.

The Seventh Div. soldiers, veterans of the Aleutians, Marshalls and Philippines, smashed ahead by night through enemy positions on the eastern flank to reach Gaja hill, within one mile of the town of Yonabaru.

Adm. Nimitz reported two new divisions were in action on Okinawa. In the center of the line was the 77th Inf. Div., last reported in the Keramas, off Okinawa's west coast. On the west flank was the First Marine Div. This is the first time marines, who have cleared the entire northern end of the island, have joined the fight in the south.

Prime objectives of the Yank drive are Okinawa's three major cities—Naha, Shuri and Yonabaru. Defending these cities are an estimated 30,000 Japs.

Navy bombers on Tuesday sank a medium-sized enemy transport south of Korea. The strike emphasized that Japanese shipping in these waters no longer is safe from American planes based at Okinawa.

British Planes Attack Sakashima Islands

GUAM, May 3 (Reuter).—Planes based on the British carriers Indomitable, Indefatigable and Victorious recently attacked the Sakashima Islands, the southernmost group of the Ryukyu chain.

British Troops Enter Rangoon

Rangoon, capital of Burma, abandoned by the Allies on March 9, 1942, was entered yesterday afternoon by British troops, Southeast Asia Command Headquarters announced.

Entry into the city of 500,000 came one day after a British amphibious force landed 26 miles south of the capital. It was not clear whether the city was entered by the amphibious forces or by other British units last reported 36 miles to the north. Nor did the communique disclose if the Japanese were fighting for the city. Earlier reports said the Japanese might abandon Rangoon without a battle.

Reopening of Rangoon to Allied ships would speed the shipment of supplies to China. Rangoon was the southern terminus of the original Burma road.

Osmena Favors M'Arthur as Envoy

WASHINGTON, May 3 (ANS).—President Sergio Osmena, of the Philippine Commonwealth said yesterday that he would "welcome" the appointment of Gen. MacArthur as the first U.S. ambassador to the islands. He said he thought MacArthur would be "an excellent choice" to return to the nation he helped liberate, after his other war duties are completed.

Osmena also disclosed that his government planned to take over Japanese-owned hemp-producing land on Mindanao and divide it among Filipinos. "We do not encourage the return of Japanese, especially if the land they lived on is essential to the defense of our islands," he said.

2 Atrocity Probers Return to States

NEW YORK, May 3 (ANS).—Reps. Leonard W. Hall (R-N.Y.) and Gordon Canfield (R-N.J.) arrived at LaGuardia Airport early today after viewing prison camps in Germany.

They were among the group of Congressmen and newspaper executives who visited atrocity camps at the invitation of Gen. Eisenhower.

Hall said that the pictures of Buchenwald Camp, "although revolting in every respect," should be shown to Americans.

"Even pictures cannot show the cruelty and depravity of people who would treat human beings as the German people treated those in detention camps," he said.

Giants Tip Phils, 9-8; Cards, Bucs Split; Yanks Take Lead by Swatting A's

NEW YORK, May 3.—Mel Ott's Giants dissipated a 7-0 lead yesterday but recovered in time to subdue the Phillies, 9-8, and retain their hold on first place in the National League race as the second place Cubs and the Reds were rained out in Chicago.

The New Yorkers patted Bill Lee for three runs in the fourth and added four more in the fifth to hand Bill Voiselle an apparently unsurmountable margin. But the Phils clubbed Voiselle for four runs in the fifth and added four more off the Giant star in the seventh before Ace Adams came to the rescue.

Giants Score in Eighth

The Giants knotted the count in the seventh and scored the winner off Charlie Ripple in the eighth when Buddy Kerr doubled Phil Weintraub home. Ken Raffensberger and Chet Chetkovich followed Ripple to the hill. Vince DiMaggio homered for the Phils with one on in the seventh.

After the Cardinals humbled the Pirates, 4-2, to give Rip Sewell his third straight defeat, the Bucs rebounded to capture the nightcap, 11-1. Harry Brecheen was the first game winner with a seven-hit performance, while Sewell's bad inning was the sixth when he served up hits to Jim Mallory, Emil Verban, Augie Bergamo and Johnny Hopp that resulted in three runs.

Max Butcher checked the champions with seven scattered hits in the nightcap, while his mates chastised Blix Donnelly, Al Jurisch, Stan Partenheimer and Jack Creel for 13 hits. Donnelly, who was slugged for seven runs in the fifth, was the loser.

Andrews Beats Bums

Airtight clutch-pitching by Nate Andrews enabled the Braves to trounce the Dodgers, 3-1, and mar Vic Lombardi's major league starting debut. Lombardi allowed only six hits, but he gave up three walks in the first inning which led to two runs when Tommy Holmes crashed a two-bagger. Andrews lost his control temporarily in the fifth and eighth innings when the Bums loaded the bases, but he regained his stride in time to quell the disturbances.

Frick Disallows Protest By Ott Against Braves

NEW YORK, May 3.—Ford Frick, National League president, today rejected a protest lodged by Manager Mel Ott, of the Giants, against the Braves in their game of April 19 which the Braves won, 13-5.

Ott protested a decision by Umpire George Magerkurth on grounds the next batter had been pitched to before the original ruling by Umpire Bill Steward was reversed. Frick ruled, however, the play had no bearing on the game's eventual outcome.



Two bouts on the Oise Section regular fight card failed to reach the second round as Pfc Aaron Wilson, Birmingham, Ala., heavy-weight, TKO'd Pvt. George Thornton, of New York, in 1:18 of the first, and Pfc Isaac Greer, of Cleveland, scored a 1:02 TKO over Pvt. Eddie Claytor, of Los Angeles.

In other bouts: Pfc Willie Procter, Harrisburgh, Pa., outpointed Pfc Berkeley Carter, Baltimore; Pfc Leonard Page, Chicago, outpointed Pfc Lucius Burden, Boston; Pfc Richard Reed, San Diego, and Pfc Ben Murrel, Albany, N.Y., drew; Pfc William Cook, San Diego, and Sgt. Ernest Swan, Boston, Mass., drew, and Pfc Chester Hodges, Muskogee, Okla., and Pvt. Burdette Burton, Detroit, drew.

THE SCOREBOARD

National League			
New York	9	Philadelphia	8
Boston	3	Brooklyn	1
St. Louis	4-1	Pittsburgh	2-11
Cincinnati	at Chicago	postponed, rain	
W L Pct		W L Pct	
New York	9 4 .692	Brooklyn	5 6 .455
Chicago	7 4 .636	Cincinnati	5 6 .455
Boston	7 5 .583	Pittsburgh	5 8 .385
St. Louis	6 5 .545	Philadelphia	3 9 .250
Boston at Brooklyn			
New York at Philadelphia			
Cincinnati at Chicago			
St. Louis at Pittsburgh			

Leading Hitters					
	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Holmes, Boston	12	51	11	21	.412
O'Brien, Pittsburgh	12	45	5	18	.400
Nieman, Boston	11	35	12	14	.400
Ott, New York	13	42	15	16	.381
Dinges, Philadelphia	12	48	7	17	.354

Home Run Leaders			
Nieman, Boston	4	Ott, Weintraub and Lombardi, New York	3

Runs Batted In			
Lombardi, New York	16	Nieman, Boston	15
Elliott, Pittsburgh	14		

NEW YORK, May 3.—The Yankees climbed back to the head of the American League whirl yesterday by trouncing the Athletics, 6-4, behind the six-hit pitching of Alan Gettel, who was making his first major league start.

Three errors hampered Gettel, but his mates compensated for their faulty fielding by pummeling Russ Christopher for nine hits in four innings and three runs in the first on singles by Snuffy Stirrweiss, Herschel Martin, Russ Derry and Johnny Lindell, mixed with a walk and an error by Ed Busch. Charlie Gassaway and Karl Scheib also twirled for the A's, but Christopher was the loser.

Al Benton, 34-year-old Navy dischargee, racked up his third straight triumph for the Tigers, stopping the White Sox, 2-1, despite four errors behind him. Benton allowed only four hits and an unearned run for a total of ten hits and one earned run yielded in his three appearances this season. Orval Grove suffered the setback.

Grove checked the Bengals with five hits, but three of them were clustered in the first inning for both Detroit runs. Rudy York chasing home two runs with a single. The White Sox counted in the third when Grove singled, raced to third on Roy Cullenbine's error and came home when Benton's throw to the plate on Wally Moses' weak roller was too late.

Four runs in the eighth off Mickey Haefner, who passed his pre-induction physical yesterday, paraded the Red Sox to a 4-0 verdict over the Senators as the Boston club annexed its fifth straight victory after dropping eight in a row. Rookie Jim Wilson set down the Griffis with four carefully spaced blows.

Wilson ignited the game-winning rally in the eighth, launching the inning with a single. Wilson moved to second when George Metkovich was hit by a pitched ball and both runners scored on Bob Johnson's triple. After walks to Pete Fox and Jack Tobin filled the bases, Tom McBride singled to drive across two more runs.

The Indians pushed home a run in the 13th inning to outlast the Browns, 2-1, as the American League champions raised their 1944 pennant. Happy Chandler, new baseball commissioner, was present for the ceremonies.

Allie Reynolds, big fastball pitcher, went all the way for the Indians, while Bob Muncie traveled the route for the Browns. The winning run was registered on singles by Mickey Rocco, Myril Hoag and Ed Carnett—his third hit of the game.

Walker Cooper, Cardinal catcher and captain, Cooper, who teamed with his brother Mort at St. Louis to form the leading brother combination in years, was inducted into the Navy yesterday and assigned to Great Lakes for boot training.

He originally was scheduled to be inducted into the Army Monday, but was granted a delay and then given his choice of services. He chose the Navy.

Walker's entrance into the service halts, at least temporarily, his squabble with Sam Breadon, president of the Cardinals, about salary. The Cooper brothers signed '45 contracts for \$12,000 apiece, then threatened to go on strike unless they were given \$15,000 each. Finally they appealed to the commissioner's office and the case is now "under consideration."

The Eastern executive committee decided to abide by the present rules by a unanimous vote, though suggesting that all fumbles be advanced by opponents, and less serious penalties be given for forward passes beyond the line of scrimmage.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The Eastern Intercollegiate Football Association, which rebelled against the NCAA on grid rules last season, announced today that no revisions will be made in its code for the 1945 season.

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NEW YORK, May 3.—Gen. John J. Phelan, popular member of the New York State Athletic Commission, has been advised by the War Department that his son, Lt. Col John J. Phelan Jr., former West Point grid star and holder of numerous decorations, had been killed in action in Italy.

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NEW YORK, May 3.—The Yankees climbed back to the head of the American League whirl yesterday by trouncing the Athletics, 6-4, behind the six-hit pitching of Alan Gettel, who was making his first major league start.

Three errors hampered Gettel, but his mates compensated for their faulty fielding by pummeling Russ Christopher for nine hits in four innings and three runs in the first on singles by Snuffy Stirrweiss, Herschel Martin, Russ Derry and Johnny Lindell, mixed with a walk and an error by Ed Busch. Charlie Gassaway and Karl Scheib also twirled for the A's, but Christopher was the loser.

Al Benton, 34-year-old Navy dischargee, racked up his third straight triumph for the Tigers, stopping the White Sox, 2-1, despite four errors behind him. Benton allowed only four hits and an unearned run for a total of ten hits and one earned run yielded in his three appearances this season. Orval Grove suffered the setback.

Grove checked the Bengals with five hits, but three of them were clustered in the first inning for both Detroit runs. Rudy York chasing home two runs with a single. The White Sox counted in the third when Grove singled, raced to third on Roy Cullenbine's error and came home when Benton's throw to the plate on Wally Moses' weak roller was too late.

Four runs in the eighth off Mickey Haefner, who passed his pre-induction physical yesterday, paraded the Red Sox to a 4-0 verdict over the Senators as the Boston club annexed its fifth straight victory after dropping eight in a row. Rookie Jim Wilson set down the Griffis with four carefully spaced blows.

Wilson ignited the game-winning rally in the eighth, launching the inning with a single. Wilson moved to second when George Metkovich was hit by a pitched ball and both runners scored on Bob Johnson's triple. After walks to Pete Fox and Jack Tobin filled the bases, Tom McBride singled to drive across two more runs.

The Indians pushed home a run in the 13th inning to outlast the Browns, 2-1, as the American League champions raised their 1944 pennant. Happy Chandler, new baseball commissioner, was present for the ceremonies.

Allie Reynolds, big fastball pitcher, went all the way for the Indians, while Bob Muncie traveled the route for the Browns. The winning run was registered on singles by Mickey Rocco, Myril Hoag and Ed Carnett—his third hit of the game.

Walker Cooper, Cardinal catcher and captain, Cooper, who teamed with his brother Mort at St. Louis to form the leading brother combination in years, was inducted into the Navy yesterday and assigned to Great Lakes for boot training.

He originally was scheduled to be inducted into the Army Monday, but was granted a delay and then given his choice of services. He chose the Navy.

Walker's entrance into the service halts, at least temporarily, his squabble with Sam Breadon, president of the Cardinals, about salary. The Cooper brothers signed '45 contracts for \$12,000 apiece, then threatened to go on strike unless they were given \$15,000 each. Finally they appealed to the commissioner's office and the case is now "under consideration."

The Eastern executive committee decided to abide by the present rules by a unanimous vote, though suggesting that all fumbles be advanced by opponents, and less serious penalties be given for forward passes beyond the line of scrimmage.

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Play That Failed



One-armed Gonzalo Romero tries to force over a goal for the Philadelphia Nationals at Brooklyn Oval, but Goalie René Rodriguez propelled the soccer ball back to the field. However, the Nationals defeated the Brooklyn Hispanos 7-2.

Baltimore Eyes Huge Stadium

BALTIMORE, May 3.—Baltimore, which played host to the 1944 Notre Dame-Navy football game, may make a bid for year-round athletic laurels by construction of an enclosed 100,000 seating-capacity municipal stadium with flexible seating arrangements and a roof that can be elevated by air pressure.

No attempt has been made to evaluate the cost of such a project, but plans have been presented to the city by a committee appointed last summer after the local International League baseball park was destroyed by fire and the Baltimore Orioles moved into the present outdoor Municipal Stadium—spacious but outmoded.

The committee disclosed their proposed stadium would be suitable for everything from baseball and football to political meetings and grand opera.

Runs For the Week

American League						
	M	T	W	T	F	S
Boston	X	5	4			
Chicago	X	5	1			
Cleveland	X	P	2			
Detroit	X	0	2			
New York	X	P	6			
Philadelphia	X	P	4			
St. Louis	X	P	1			
Washington	X	0	0			

National League						
	M	T	W	T	F	S
Boston	X	P	3			
Brooklyn	X	P	1			
Chicago	X	P	1			
Cincinnati	X	P	5			
New York	X	P	5			
Philadelphia	X	P	8			
Pittsburgh	X	P	9			
St. Louis	X	P	5			
X—Not scheduled P—Postponed						

Plan Jobs for Vets

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—Post-war employment for 100,000 veterans has been suggested to the government in a plan proposed by the Ducks Unlimited Club. Under the program, vets would be trained as game managers, foresters and outdoor workers.

Shorty Bay Clocks Actual Playing Time

NEW YORK, May 3.—The ball actually is in play only 13 1/2 minutes during a 60-minute football game, according to Shorty Bay, football rules expert. In basketball, the ball is in play about 32 minutes out of 40, Bay said.

No one has bothered to time baseball the same way, but Bay estimates an average nine-inning game consumes about 20 minutes.

Safe at Home

Walt Chipple, Senator center fielder, slides home safely after throw from outfield on fly by George Case eludes Yankee Catcher Herbie Compton and rolls beside Chipple (arrow). Umpire is Bill McCowan.



Once Over Lightly

By Gene Graff

Stars and Stripes Sports Editor

IN many cases, bad press notices in the States have brought forth a heap of criticism on professional athletes not in the armed forces. Occasionally there was ground for ridicule when some husky, healthy, athlete suddenly developed headaches or fallen arches when he passed through his draft board door. But in most instances, the athletic field has done its part in sharing the burden of the war.

A survey proves this statement conclusively. The check-up shows that 65 percent of athletes who were participating in professional baseball, football, basketball, hockey and golf in 1941 are now in their Uncle Sammy's custody. No doubt this figure is just as high as it would be in any other industry, if not higher.

MAJOR league baseball certainly hasn't failed to pull its own weight. No club has sent less than 20 of its athletes into the services, and the Phillies, who lead contributors, have waved farewell to 38 men. The Reds are close behind with 37, while the Tigers and Athletics each have produced 36 soldiers or sailors.

It would be virtually impossible to select nine men and designate them as your all-service baseball team because there is so much valuable material in the armed forces. A mythical team would read like a who's who, and there still would be enough veterans on hand to make the second team just as strong.

FOR the sake of argument, however, here is the writer's own choice, with two players named to each position.

First base: Hank Greenberg, Johnny Mize. Second base: Billy Herman, Bobby Doerr. Shortstop: Luke Appling, Cecil Travis. Third base: Ken Keltner, Pinky Higgins. Outfielders: Joe DiMaggio, Ted Williams, Enos Slaughter, Terry Moore, Dick Wakefield, Stan Musial. Catchers: Bill Dickey, Walker Cooper. Pitchers: Bobby Feller, Red Ruffing, Kirby Higbe, Tex Hughson.

And for every player named, there are three or four others who could travel in the same company without trouble.

Van Horn Retains North-South Net Title

PINEHURST, N.C., May 3.—Welby Van Horn, of Atlanta, Ga., retained his North-South professional tennis title by defeating Dick Sneed, of Palm Beach, Fla., 8-6, 6-0, 6-3.

Then Van Horn teamed with Franch Richa, of Greenwich, Conn., to trounce Skeen and Ed Copeland, Rollings College tennis coach, in the doubles finals, 6-4, 8-6, 6-4.

Minor League Results

International League

Toronto	7	Newark	3
Buffalo	7	Syracuse	6
Others not scheduled			

W L Pct	W L Pct		
Jersey City	8 2 .800	Newark	5 6 .455
Montreal	6 4 .600	Buffalo	4 6 .400
Baltimore	6 4 .600	Rochester	3 6 .333
Syracuse	4 4 .500	Toronto	3 7 .300

American Association

Toledo 1-12, Columbus 0-11
Others postponed, rain and cold

W L Pct	W L Pct		
Milwaukee	5 2 .714	Indianapolis	6 5 .545
Minneapolis	5 3 .625	Kans. City	3 4 .429
Louisville	6 4 .600	Toledo	1 6 .143
Columbus	7 5 .583	St. Paul	1 5 .167

Southern Association

Little Rock 17, Memphis 2
Birmingham 8, Nashville 2
Mobile 10, New Orleans 5
Atlanta-Chattanooga, not scheduled

W L Pct	W L Pct		
Little Rock	4 0 1.000	Mobile	1 4 .200
Birmingham	3 0 1.000	Chattanooga	0 3 .000
Atlanta	3 0 1.000	Nashville	0 3 .000
N. Orleans	4 1 .800	Memphis	0 4 .000

Pacific Coast League

Oakland 8-2, Seattle 2-4
Portland 7, Hollywood 2
San Diego 5, Los Angeles 4
Sacramento 3, San Francisco 2

W L Pct	W L Pct		
Portland	20 10 .667	Sacramento	16 16 .500
Seattle	18 13 .581	Los Angeles	13 18 .419
S. Diego	18 14 .565	S. Francisco	13 19 .406
Oakland	16 14 .533	Hollywood	10 20 .333

Eastern League

Seranton 4, Wilkes-Barre 2
Williamsport 8, Elmira 5
Utica 14, Binghamton 13
Albany 6, Hartford 4

W L Pct	W L Pct		
Seranton	1 0 1.000	Wil-Barre	0 1 .000
Williamsport	1 0 1.000	Elmira	0 1 .000
Utica	1 0 1.000	Binghton	0 1 .000
Albany	1 0 1.000	Hartford	0 1 .000

PWD to Direct German News In Allied Zones

Control of the German press, radio and films in the Allied occupation zone will be taken over and operated by SHAEF's Psychological Warfare Div. after V-E Day. Brig. Gen. Robert A. McClure, PWD chief, announced at a Paris press conference.

Strict Allied control over the vast propaganda and information service created by the Nazi party to channelize opinion in the Reich will continue until Germans acceptable to Allied authorities are found to operate private outlets, he said.

The new role of psychological warfare, which has battled Goebbels' propaganda machine since Tunisia, was outlined briefly by McClure and two assistants, Col. William S. Paley, deputy PWD chief on leave from the Columbia Broadcasting System, and Richard H. S. Crossman, British political writer, assistant PWD chief for current operations.

News To Be Objective

News presented to the German people by the Allies will be objective, and no restrictions will be laid down on radio listening in the Reich, the PWD chiefs said.

"I can see no reason why democratic concepts won't be exercised in the dissemination of information in Germany after we take over radio and the newspapers," Paley said.

There will be no effort to amuse the German people with film entertainment, McClure said. He indicated, however, that films of an educational nature would be shown in German theaters.

Nazi Propaganda Fails

With the end of the war approaching, PWD has returned its Radio Luxembourg, one of Europe's most powerful transmitters, to civilian control.

Psychological warfare, he said, has been the bridge by which Gen. Eisenhower has been able to impose his will on the German soldier and civilian. More than three billion leaflets, including a daily newspaper, have been dropped among German troops and civilians since D-Day.

Despite the effectiveness of German propaganda, McClure said, Nazi psychological warfare has had no effect on U.S. troops who have picked up German leaflets for souvenirs.



In Loving Memory

Old Glory is at half staff,
As we sadly bid thee, adieu,
Our greatest President,
Who was so brave and true.

Today, we bow our heads
In prayer and with sorrow,
As a memorial to a friend
Who held our destiny of tomorrow.

We will never forget
Your love for humanity,
And our hearts stand still
As you pass into Eternity.

We'll always be thankful,
That God gave us you,
One who served his country well,
And the world is thankful, too.

Yes, friendly nations
Have this sorrow felt,
And breathed a prayer, too,
For "Franklin D. Roosevelt."

—S/Sgt. James H. Haynes.



Time	TODAY
1200	U.S. Army Band 1810-GI Supper Club
1215	Beaucoup Music 1900-Sports
1300	World News 1905-NBC Symphony
1310	U.S. Sports 2000-Navy Date
1315	BBC Orchestra 2030-U.S. Band AEF
1400	RCAF Band 2100-World News
1430	Go To Town 2105-Your War Today
1500	World News 2115-Command Perf.
1530	Raymond Scott 2145-Winged Strings
1530	Combat Diary 2200-U.S. News
1545	On the Record 2205-All-U.S. Jazz
1600	On the Record 2235-Here's Romance
1630	Strike Up Band 2300-World News
1700	Kate Smith 2305-Music America
1730	Music Time 2335-One Night Stand
1755	Mark Up Map 2400-World News
1800	World News 0015-Night Shift

TOMORROW

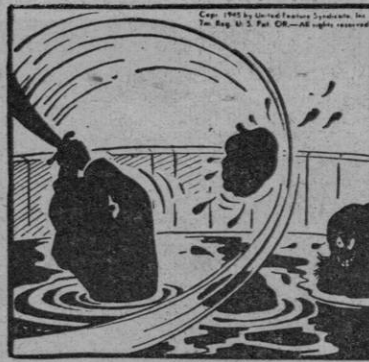
0600	Rise and Shine	0930	Canada Show
0700	World News	0955	Mark Up Map
0715	Rise and Shine	100	Morning After
0800	Combat Diary	1030	French Lesson
0815	Personal Album	1100	U.S. News
0830	Jill's Juke Box	1105	Duffie Bag
0900	World News	1145	Melody Roundup
0915	Army Talks		

News Every Hour on the Hour

Li'l Abner

By Courtesy of United Features

By Al Capp



Terry and The Pirates

By Courtesy of News Syndicate

By Milton Caniff



Abbie an' Slat

By Courtesy of United Features

By Raeburn Van Buren



Dick Tracy

By Courtesy of Chicago Tribune Syndicate Inc.

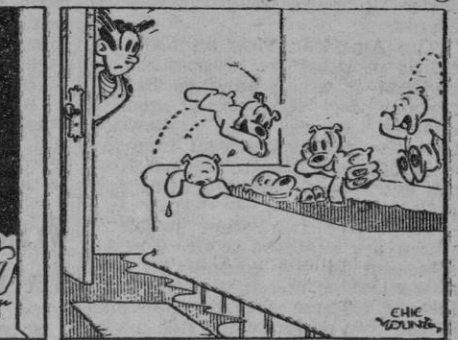
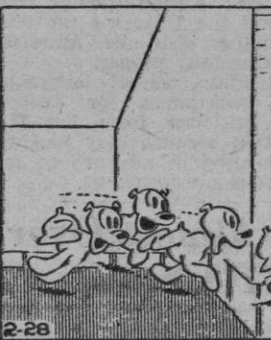
By Chester Gould



Biot.die

By Courtesy of King Features Syndicate

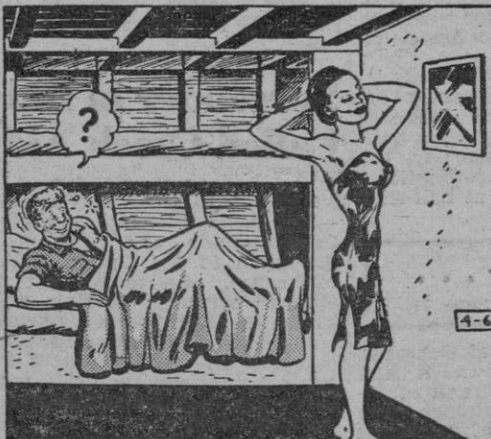
By Chic Young



Joe Palooka

By Courtesy of McNaught Syndicate, Inc.

By Ham Fisher



Help Wanted —AND GIVEN
Send your questions or problems to Help Wanted, The Stars and Stripes, APO 887. In replying to an advertisement, address letter to person signing ad, care of Help Wanted.

CAMERA EXCHANGE
FOR SALE: 4x4 Rolleiflex, f2.8 Tessar, case, hood, portrait lens, exposure meter, 25,000 francs.—Cpl. Philip Smith; Rolleiflex, f3.5, 120, \$400.—T/3 N. Stein; Zeiss Super Ikonta B, f2.8, 120, filters,

shade, meter, film, \$600.—S/Sgt. S. D. Neustadt.
FOR SALE: Super-Baldina, f2, 35mm. Schneider lens, range finder, 8 rolls film. \$624.—Capt. B. Bradley.
SWAP: 35mm Vario for Rolleicord, Rolleiflex or other reflex camera.—T/5 Lester Gabey.

LOST
BOX marked "E268-P." "S60-T" containing: Regimental and national colors, battle streamers, guidons. Reward \$50.—Hq Inf. Regt.

FOUND
BRACELET, belonging to MAX H. BEA-SLEY Sr., 34819184—T/5 Richard L. Phares.

Births

Folks at Home send these GIs Swift News of Sir Stork's Arrival:
PVT. Garland Mullins, New Ulm, Texas—Garland Wayne, April 14; P/5 Charles Carillo, South Norwalk, Conn.—boy, April 27; S/Sgt. William T. Seller, Charlotte, N.C.—William Thomas, April 14; Pfc Bert W. Speed, Dallas—girl, April 29; Lt. Robert L. Knight, Minnesota—boy, April 28; Lt. McGregor H. Hill, Wellesley, Mass.—William Holway, April 28; Cpl. Roy D. Stanfill, Bemis, Tenn.—Claudia Jean, Jan. 29; Capt. Bernard L. Leonard, Washington—Jeanette Marie, April 27; Lt. Herbert E. Ruppert, LaSalle, Ill.—Sandra Lee, April 25.

CPL. Joseph Novick, Kings Park, L.I.—boy, April 25; Lt. Jesse J. Stach, Nashville—boy, April 30; Lt. L. E. Nattinger, Chicago—boy, April 29; S/Sgt. Joe F. Stanulonis, Oberlin Center, Ohio—Janey Joy, April 29; S/Sgt. Tracy A. Hall, Easley, S.C.—boy, April 28; Lt. David R. Raylor, Fall River, Mass.—girl, April 27; S/Sgt. Verrell J. Brack, Russell, Kan.—Vesta Faith, April 20.
LT. Robert W. Buckley, Fitchburg, Mass.—Peter Walker, April 27; Cpl. Clyde A. Moore, Ft. Smith, Ark.—Patrick Allen, April 24; Lt. Edward P. Spear, Ft. Pleasant, N.J.—Joanne, April 26; Capt. Hartley C. Finstrom, Riverside, Calif.—Carol Ann, April 20; Pfc Arthur W. Moebes, Sealey, Texas—girl, April 26; Capt. W. L. Levy, Fall River, Mass.—girl, April 26.

Solution Near In Polish Issue At S.F. Parley

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—Belief that the dispute over the Polish issue is near settlement was expressed today in several quarters as the world conference to form a security organization finished the formal speech-making phase.

Some quarters said that Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden had reached the point where they were discussing which of the emigre Poles in London should be brought into the Polish Government at Warsaw, the United Press reported.

Stettinius, Molotov, Eden, W. Averell Harriman, American Ambassador in Moscow, and Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, British Ambassador in Moscow, were understood yesterday to have discussed proposals from Premier Stalin for broadening the Polish government.

The new proposals from the Soviet Union, the UP said, are believed to have followed messages exchanged by Stalin, Prime Minister Churchill and President Truman.

Molotov's effort to delay acceptance of Argentina as a member of the United Nations and as a participant in the world security conference was thought to have been based on a belief that the Polish issue might be settled within a few days, thus enabling both Poland and Argentina to take seats here simultaneously.

The New York Times reported that Molotov had conferred with Stettinius, Eden, Clark-Kerr and Harriman in another attempt to reach agreement on the Polish question. The Times added that although this particular session was unsuccessful, negotiations are again active and "not entirely without hope."

The Stars and Stripes' Philip Bucknell reported that Australia had suggested that more important decisions and amendments be subject to a two-thirds majority vote instead of a majority decision.

U.S. To Ask Changes

America is believed to be the only major power that will present amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks formula, the UP reported. A number of the small nations have indicated that they plan to introduce amendments.

The Australian suggestion for a two-thirds vote, in place of majority decision, for approval of amendments, was understood to be favored by the Russians, who have witnessed the Pan-American bloc in the vote on admission of Argentina. The Russians are said to regard the two-thirds idea as partial protection against repetition of such events.

The American view on the two-thirds proposal was understood to be that it would enhance Senate support for the world security charter. It was also understood that the Americans wish to make a conciliatory gesture toward Russia, defeated on the Argentine and Polish issues.

There are two other problems which are expected to draw much attention in the commission and subcommittee meetings of the conference. These are the questions of the veto power of the five major powers—U.S., Russia, Britain, China and France—on the security council, and that of trusteeships of colonial territories and areas conquered in the war.

The British and the Americans differ on trusteeship ideas, the UP said, with the British believing that the American plan would place too great a control of military bases in the hands of the military.

Pacific Shift . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

longer before being sent home will receive Pacific training in Europe and then in the U.S.

Previous plans were based on the belief that bringing troops home and then shipping them off again would cause serious political repercussions. Such action also was believed, at that time, wasteful of shipping space.

Subsequently, however, authorities decided that there wasn't at present enough ground space within striking distance of Japan to mass the vast numbers of men which will be needed against Japan.

One of the immediate problems after V-E Day will be shipment of agricultural supplies and foodstuffs to Europe. If the ships must go to Europe loaded, they might just as well return with GIs. Another factor considered was supply. If left in Europe each soldier would eat several times his own weight while sitting around waiting to be transhipped to the Far East.

Mussolini and His Followers Dead in Milan



A newly released picture shows the fallen Duce, his head on the breast of his last mistress, Clara Petacci, who was executed with him near Lake Como. Their bodies lie in a square in Milan, where he founded the Fascist movement. A bullet wound appears in front of his ear. In background is a dead henchman.

Occupation Set for Austria

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3 (AP).—Russia is reported to have agreed in principle to a joint Big Three occupation and supervision of Austria until that country is ready for its promised independence.

Details of occupation zones have been worked out through the European advisory commission at London, according to Allied officials here for the United Nations conference.

Officials said that the plan calls for three zones. Presumably, the Russians will have the eastern zone, the British, the southern zone adjoining their Italian theater command, and the U.S., the northern zone, linking with the American zone in Germany proper.

The Russians recently organized a new government for Austria, drawing criticism from the U.S. and Britain because they had not been consulted in advance of formation of the government.

War Almost Over In ETO—Stimson

WASHINGTON, May 3 (INS).—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said today that the deaths of Hitler and Mussolini may have saved them from trial as war criminals but they stand convicted in history as "men with the blood of innocent millions upon their hands."

Asked whether he had any unpublished information that Hitler actually is dead, Stimson replied that he had only the information which had appeared in the press.

He added that the last three weeks in the lives of the two dictators should discourage even wicked men in the future from following in their footsteps and said: "It is apparent that the war against Germany has not long to run."

German Gold Hoard Doubled in Estimates

SHAEF, May 3.—The great Nazi gold hoards found by U.S. troops in the Merkes Mine and hidden in bank vaults and under chicken-coops of other towns of the Thuringian plain are now estimated at fully double the one hundred tons originally reported.

What the actual value may be of the gold and the great flour-bags full of looted gems of Europe and currency of the world cannot authoritatively be guessed yet, an announcement said. The recovered gold has been moved to a central place for safekeeping.

Cremation of Hitler Believed Possible to Hide How He Died

The body of Hitler may have been cremated by the Nazis to prevent disproof of their assertion that he died a hero's death, it was reported yesterday.

A captured official of the German Foreign Office, interviewed by a United Press reporter, predicted that the Nazis would announce that Hitler's body had been cremated. This official said that he believed Hitler was dead, but added that he had died from a cerebral hemorrhage.

"We of the Foreign Office all believe that Hitler is dead, but admittedly there exists the possibility that he is alive and is attempting to escape through faking death," this official told the UP reporter.

The official referred to Adm. Karl Doenitz as "a Hitler yes man," and "utterly ridiculous" as Germany's leader.

Russians Not Certain

Meanwhile, the Russians, although they reported in a communiqué Wednesday night that Dr. Hans Fritzsche, Germany's deputy propaganda minister, had told them that Hitler and Josef Goebbels had committed suicide, indicated that they were not fully satisfied that Hitler was dead.

Pravda, the Communist party newspaper in Russia, declared that "we'll find out what actually happened to him and if he has fled, we'll find him no matter where he has found shelter," the Associated Press said.

The Portuguese government decreed two days of mourning for Hitler, with all official buildings placing the Portuguese flag at half-staff. The Spanish embassy, the Nunciature and the Japanese legation placed their flags at half-staff in Lisbon.

Denmark . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

preparing to pull out of Denmark, but have not yet gone, and Hitler's death has left every one in confusion. The Germans already have gone from a number of provincial towns on the west coast, but in others they were ordered to stand firm, and all kinds of transport is still being commandeered for them. But despair has spread very rapidly among all except SS men.

There still was no indication of a capitulation or withdrawal of German forces in Norway, but a responsible diplomatic source in Stockholm said developments clearing up the situation regarding German troops in Denmark and Norway both "might occur today." This source, according to the Associated Press, said the situation was so fluid a break might come at any moment.

Convoy Takes Food to Dutch

WESTERN HOLLAND, May 3 (UP).—Food dropped by the U.S. Eighth AF and RAF and other supplies assembled weeks ago near the front lines for the starving Dutch in German-occupied Holland today was transported inside enemy lines. The food was carried in trucks bearing white flags, under the supervision of the Dutch Food Ministry.

The Germans had cleared a stretch of road along which the Allied food convoy had driven. The Nazis had removed roadblocks, filled in craters and removed mines.

The U.S. Eighth AF heavies and RAF Bomber Command for the third consecutive day continued to drop food to the Dutch civilians in zones between Alkmaar and Utrecht. More than 40 U.S. Eighth AF heavies dropped 800 tons today.

Surrender in Italy Called Czech Aid

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3 (ANS).—Jan Masaryk, foreign minister of Czechoslovakia and head of its delegation to the United Nations conference, said today that the German surrender in Italy would hasten the liberation of his country. Yugoslav and Norwegian delegates said they believed Nazi forces holding out in their countries might follow the lead of the Germans in northern Italy.

War to Last 'Few Days,' Top Nazi Analyst Says

LONDON, May 3 (Reuter).—"Whatever happens, the war cannot possibly last longer than a few days," Lt. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, captured Nazi war analyst, told a BBC correspondent yesterday.

Dittmar said the chances of an early German surrender are much greater under Adm. Doenitz than they would be under Himmler. He added that the German officer corps will back the admiral to the fullest if he decides to capitulate.

German's Rush To Surrender; Hamburg Falls

(Continued from Page 1)

connection, the United Press quoted an authoritative high source at the United Nations conference in San Francisco that "German resistance in Holland has ended, and the formal announcement of the Nazi surrender may be expected at any time." The same source forecast an early announcement of German surrender in Norway and Denmark, but said operations there had not ceased yet.

Some authorities said that the Nazi agreement to give the Allies 10 dropping zones for relief supplies in northwestern Holland and open the port of Rotterdam for mercy shipping showed that German military operations were over in the Netherlands.

Meet Little Opposition

Northern Italy and the Bavarian redoubt, with the 900,000 German soldiers in those areas, had been unconditionally surrendered. The fighting appeared over in Italy, and the American Seventh and French First Army continued to press on into the redoubt, against little opposition.

Seventh Army troops were only seven miles from Innsbruck and the strategic Inn Valley railroad, but the Swiss radio reported that the gauleiter for Tyrol and Vorarlberg provinces had declared Innsbruck an open city. The town of Constance, on Lake Constance, likewise was proclaimed an open city.

Elsewhere in southern and southeastern Germany, American forces were advancing almost at will. Seven divisions of the Third Army—five infantry and two armored—gained up to 28 miles on a 70-mile front from the Danube to Passau, which was captured. The Third Army took at least 11,000 prisoners yesterday.

Two Field Marshals Taken

Having repulsed a German counter-attack in battalion strength two days ago, troops of the Seventh Army drove nearly all the way through the difficult Fern Pass. The Seventh captured two more field marshals: Hugo von Speerle, who commanded the German air force in the west up into 1944, and Maximilian Freiherr von Weicks, who commanded German armies in Poland and France.

Seventh Army units mopping up around Munich captured 5,000 Germans. Many were dragged from saloons where they were celebrating the "end of the war."

But this was almost normalcy compared to the chaos and panic which gripped northwestern Germany.

UP correspondents said that hordes of Germans were rushing headlong into British lines and crying: "Where can we go? The Russians are coming." The British were trying to send them back to cages, but it was almost an insuperable task.

Prisoners Swamp U.S. Forces

American troops in the surrender fever zone were having the same trouble. The U.S. Ninth Army took 14,621 prisoners without moving from its tracks, though patrols crossed the Elbe River and established contact with the Russians at three more points.

One division of British captured 18,000 Germans, including five generals. The generals had no arms to surrender and came in walking side by side with sergeants, a breach of caste that no high German officer in his right mind would tolerate.

German transport was stalled. Fields were filled with trucks and automobiles. One German Red Cross column was 20 miles long. The queues to surrender points were too much for thousands of German soldiers to sweat out, the UP reported. They simply threw down their rifles and packs, and sprawled in the plowed fields and on the grass until their time came to surrender. Some Germans tried desperately to get civilian clothes.

Germans Fleeing in Boats

The UP said that Radio Hamburg closed down at 1300 hours yesterday, after announcing that British troops had entered the city. Radio Hamburg's last words as a German mouthpiece were reminiscent of the way dozens of Allied transmitters had shut down in the early days of the war when the victory-drunken Nazi hordes were over-running Europe.

North of Hamburg, in Schleswig-Holstein, the Germans were trying to flee in anything that would float, under a hail of bombs dropped by the RAF. Dozens of inlets and harbors on both coasts of that province, just south of Denmark, were swarming with hundreds of ships, trawlers, fishing smacks and tramp steamers.