

BDIC

S & S Weatherman...
PARIS & VICINITY
Showers, max. temp.: 60
STRAITS OF DOVER
Showers, max. temp.: 55

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

...Predicts for Today
RIVIERA
Cloudy, max. temp.: 65
GERMANY
Showers, max. temp.: 60

Vol. 1—No. 304

1 Fr.

1 Fr.

Sunday, May 27, 1945

Vets of Italy Are Spared Pacific Shift

Battle-starred veterans of the ETO who also were in "actual combat" in Sicily, Italy, Corsica or Sardinia will not be sent to the Pacific unless they volunteer, Theater Headquarters said yesterday.

The ruling came in an interpretation of Gen. Eisenhower's order which forbids sending to the Pacific men who fought in both North Africa and Europe. Theater redeployment chiefs said that the North African Theater of Operations, for purposes of carrying out Eisenhower's order, would include Sicily, Italy, Corsica and Sardinia as well as continental Africa.

Officers are specifically excluded from Eisenhower's order, it was said, and any officer, no matter where he has served, is considered eligible for Pacific duty.

The statement defined a "combat soldier" as any EM who was assigned or attached to any organic unit of an infantry or armored division or of any of nine types of units while such units were assigned or attached to a corps or division during actual combat.

Credit for Replacements

Reinforcements in depots in areas for which battle participation credit is given are entitled to the battle star and the five points, officials said yesterday.

The units listed included: Anti-aircraft artillery, armored, cavalry, chemical, mortar battalions, engineers (combat, pontoon, treadway bridge, or mine clearing), field artillery, infantry, signal corps and tank destroyers.

Soldiers who have won battle stars for both the ETO and the North African Theater while serving with qualifying units in each theater will be removed from units being redeployed, and if they have not enough points for discharge, will be assigned to Army of Occupation units.

Combat soldiers since assigned to service units are included in the policy, Theater Headquarters explained, but any man may volunteer for service in the Pacific and have his request fulfilled.

Pacific Training in S.C.

WASHINGTON, May 26 (ANS).— Ft. Jackson, S.C., will be the base used by the U.S. First Army in its retraining for Pacific operations, The First Army, commanded by Gen. Courtney H. Hodges, is now on its way back to the U.S.

Farthest Eastern Thrust Credited To 65th Div. Unit

WITH 65TH INF. DIV. IN AUSTRIA, May 26.—The farthest eastern penetration of any infantry unit on the Western Front is claimed by the intelligence and reconnaissance platoon of this division's 259th Regt.

Led by Capt. Robert J. Stirnkorb, of Cincinnati, and Lt. Ed-



ward L. Crum, of Harrodsburg, Ind., the platoon of 25 men crossed the Enns River at Kronsdorf on May 7 and continued eastward to the village of Unterwinden. From there, a patrol of five men went still farther forward to the town of Haag to try to make contact with advance elements of the Russian Army, but the Soviet troops were not yet that far west.

Unterwinden is 135 airline miles southeast of Prague and 56 miles east of a line extended due south from the center of Berlin.

Gen. Eisenhower Opens New HQ At Frankfurt

By Charles F. Kiley
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer
FRANKFURT-ON-MAIN, Germany, May 26.—Gen. Eisenhower opened his new headquarters here today in the huge sprawling seven-story I. G. Farben building after moving up from Rheims, France, where he had directed the last stages of the war against Germany.

This will be Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters as Supreme Allied Commander as well as chief American representative of the Allied Group controlling the Reich. There has been no change made in the Anglo-American staff the Supreme Commander had with him in Rheims.

The building housing Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters, formerly main office of the I. G. Farben Co., one of the world's largest manufacturers of chemicals, is virtually untouched although every section of Frankfurt was badly hit by Allied bombings.

Army Slashes 17,000 Planes From Program

WASHINGTON, May 26 (ANS).—The War Department announced yesterday a drastic cutback in aircraft production which will mean that 17,000 airplanes scheduled for production during the next year and a half will not be manufactured.

The WD said the cutback was made possible by the end of the war in Europe and curtailment of lend-lease. The reduction affects "most of the nation's leading aircraft producers in various sections of the country," the AAF said.

On the basis of weight of airplanes, the total production during the last half of this year will be 70 percent of the total weight produced in the first six months. Production in the first half of 1946 will drop to 60 percent and in the second half to 55 percent.

Revisions Outlined

Here is how the AAF described the principal production revisions: Production of Consolidated B32s will end at San Diego this month and at Fort Worth at the end of this year.

The Douglas A26 Long Beach plant will continue at present levels but the Tulsa, Okla., plant will taper off.

Bell P63 production at Buffalo, N.Y., will be cut substantially by July and eliminated by September.

Douglas C47 production at Oklahoma City will taper until December, then continue at half its schedule during 1946.

Curtis C46s will be produced only at the Buffalo plant, where the schedule will drop to two-thirds its current rate after August.

Curtailed B17 Production

B17 production at Lockheed will be halted in August, while that at Douglas will be stabilized by August at one-fourth its current rate.

P38 production at Lockheed's Burbank plant will continue unchanged, but planned production at North American in Kansas City has been cancelled.

There is no change in the production schedule of new models of the two mainstay fighters, the P47 Thunderbolt and P51 Mustang. Superfortress production will increase for several months.

Remodelled Forts to Help ATC Shift Troops to Casablanca POE

U.S. STRATEGIC AF HQ, May 26.—One hundred and twenty remodelled Flying Fortresses of the Eighth AF soon will assist Air Transport Command in moving large numbers of ground force personnel to the POE at Casablanca.

The bombers will fly a regular route to the African port from a temporary Eighth AF camp that has been established at an airfield at Istres-Marseilles. Air Force service groups will be stationed there, while another service group will be located about 30 miles from Casa-

111 Jap Planes Shot Down In Okinawa Counter-Blow; 11 U.S. Vessels Damaged

Jap Hunting Is a Matter of Excavation



A marine squad waits with rifles ready to kill any Japs who might try to escape after the blast of an explosive charge thrown into their cave in the "Little Siegfried Line" before Naha on Okinawa.

Jap Capital Virtually Razed As Result of Superfort Raids

Whipped by a 70-mile-an-hour gale, fires ignited by 4,000 tons of incendiaries poured on Tokyo by nearly 500 B29s have virtually razed the Japanese capital.

The city was still ablaze yesterday, 18 hours after the first of the mighty force of Superforts thundered over the capital early Saturday morning—Friday, Paris time.

Enemy broadcasts said the attack, the second in 48 hours, had destroyed the greater part of Emperor Hirohito's palace, virtually burned to the ground the city's entire business section and a great part of Tokyo's residential area.

The city's bomb-shocked population, radio Tokyo said, was fleeing into the open country with belongings piled into wagons, carts and other wheeled vehicles.

Nineteen B29s, the greatest number ever lost, failed to return from the raid. The previous high was 12, lost over Tokyo Thursday.

In addition to the Emperor's palace, the American raiders set ablaze the Oyama Palace—the residence of the Emperor's mother—and reduced to ashes the Atago Shrine, the Ikawa Shrine, Zojjo Temple, Keiya University and Bunyuka University, enemy radio said. Also said to be burned out were

(Continued on Page 8)

Mindanao Yanks Seize Airfield Near Davao

GUAM, May 26.—A strong Japanese aerial counter-attack against U.S. Fleet forces around Okinawa damaged 11 light naval units Thursday night and Friday but cost the enemy 111 planes, Adm. Nimitz announced today. One of the naval units was damaged seriously.

Other Jap planes struck at American airfields on central Okinawa and even attempted to land special squads of demolition troops. Five enemy craft crashed in this attempt.

Meanwhile, Japanese resistance collapsed on the eastern end of the Okinawa line below Yonabaru, and dispatches reported indications that the enemy was preparing to fall back for a final stand at the island's southern tip.

At the line's western anchor, tank-supported Sixth Div. marines drove deeper into the heavily mined streets of Naha, capital city of the island. In the center, other marines were fighting with grenades and bayonets to seal off Japanese hold-up in caves protecting the fortress city of Shuri, which is under heavy artillery fire.

Nimitz announced that the Pacific Fleet has lost more men killed and missing in the 56-day Okinawa campaign than the Army. Figures he released were 9,602 for the Navy, 4,270 for the Army and 1,527 for the marine forces. The Army has suffered 13,910 wounded, the marines 7,433 and the Navy 4,171.

U.S. Forces Drive Japs From Airfield Near Davao

MANILA, May 26 (ANS).—American troops have captured Licanan airdrome, 15 miles north of Davao on Mindanao Island, the last airstrip in that area held by the Japanese.

Gen. MacArthur also announced that Philippine army troops occupied the towns of Infanta and Misia, on the east coast of Luzon.

The battle for Wewak, New Guinea, was concluded with the linkup of two Australian forces and virtually the entire coastline of British New Guinea now is under Australian control.

Two U.S. Chaplains Killed, Five Wounded on Okinawa

OKINAWA, May 26 (ANS).—Two American chaplains have been killed and five others wounded on Okinawa, Col. Roy N. Hillyer of Hiawatha, Kan., Tenth Army chaplain, said today.

One, a Negro chaplain, was killed by shell fragments and the other was fatally wounded as he ran to help wounded men under artillery fire.

Chinese Imperil Indo-China Japs

CHUNGKING, May 26.—Chinese forces in the far south have scored a 23-mile advance to stand within seven miles of Isshan, which is 43 miles from Luchow, the key to the Japanese overland route to Indo-China. The objective of the drive against the Indo-China corridor was said to be the cutting off of southern Japanese troops to prevent their moving up for the major battles in the central area.

A Chinese spokesman said the Japanese have withdrawn three divisions from western positions in the last month either to Manchuria to help meet a "possible emergency" or to strengthen east coast defenses against an anticipated Allied landing.

7,000 ETO Vets Arrive in N.Y.

NEW YORK, May 26 (ANS).—More than 7,000 veterans of the European war came home yesterday.

Flags of the United Nations fluttered in the breeze and several bands blared gay tunes as the men filed down the gangplanks of five transports which docked at Staten Island and North River piers.

As the convoy, which carried the largest contingent of homeward-bound troops in this war, glided up the bay in the early dawn, hundreds of them lined the rails and cheered as they passed the Statue of Liberty.

The men debarked rapidly and were transported to New York POE installations for processing. They were told that red tape would be held to a minimum and that furloughs for those eligible would start within 24 hours.

Among those returning was Maj. Gen. Manton S. Eddy.

15th AF Veterans Reach U.S. on Way to Pacific

BOSTON, May 26 (ANS).—Some 6,000 veterans of the Mediterranean-based 15th AF, many of whom will go into action in the Pacific after 30-day furloughs, arrived here yesterday aboard a troop transport.

Also in the group were the 331st and 348th Air Service Sqds., which served in Egypt, Tunisia and Italy; 732 men of the 815th Engineer Aviation Bn., which built airfields throughout the Mediterranean; and veterans of the 41st Air Depot group, which arrived in Bizerta, North Africa, in September, 1943.



THE B BAG

BLOW IT OUT HERE

A Handy Gadget, But

You are pinned down by enemy fire and are forced to dig in. Nothing to it! You've got a brand new shovel on your belt, so you take it out of the carrier and proceed to open it. Now there's where the hitch comes in—the damn thing won't unscrew; some jerk, way back on the assembly line, let paint get in the threads and it won't budge. So there you sit.

Now all we've got to do is go back to the assembly line and get a little grease put on the threads before they are painted and we've got the whole thing licked. Or get the supply sergeant on the ball and have him see that the equipment is in working order before he issues it.—**J. B. F., 394th Inf.**

(Editor's note.—Maj. Gen. Littlejohn, Chief QM ETOUSA, states:

Yours is the first complaint on the subject. Action is being taken to suggest that the manufacturer mask the threads with tape or cover them with grease prior to the spraying of the shovel with paint.

Since it will be some time before stocks of shovels manufactured with this improved process are available here (because of the stocks already on hand in depots both here and in the U.S.), it is recommended that the locking nut on newly-issued shovels be checked and, if necessary, loosened prior to the time when the shovel is required for use.)

* * *

Make PW's Our 'Equals'

I'm in a hospital unit which is required to operate seven days a week. We have German PWs working with us and this is what makes my blood boil. They work six days a week and sure let us know about the Geneva Convention when they are asked to work on account of an extreme emergency.

The Germans sure didn't live up to the Geneva Convention with American PWs. Why not dispense with the Geneva Convention and make this superman race work like the rest of us Americans do?—**Sgt. Charles A. Gogam Jr., 221 Gen. Hosp.**

* * *

Endurance

Before I left the States I successfully completed the preliminary and final examinations for warrant officer (tank technician) with a very high grade and was recommended for appointment. Subsequently, I came overseas before I received the appointment. All I have is a certificate.

I checked and rechecked with my CO and others about it, and at first it was you have to wait until there is a vacancy in the T/O.

I entered combat and after some time in combat was hospitalized and sent to UK. While there, I again started checking. I was sent from one to another and finally the only answer I received was we can't get examination from UK base and it will be necessary to take another examination, due to some ETO ruling.

After leaving the hospital on LA I went to a reinforcement pool and again started my checking. Due to being LA and the fact that I was now 40 years of age I could not get the appointment.—**T/4 Mechanic.**

* * *

The Difference

In 1580 (according to Cosmopolitan Magazine) the Dutch wrote this of the German:

"When the Hun has seized the rod,
He smites his fellow man and God;
But when the Hun is poor and down,
He's the meekest man in town."

—**Capt. G. W. Hibner, Hq. GFRG**

* * *

Sneak Raid

We are in training for the infantry. Today we were marched from our tents, supposedly for a showdown inspection. When we returned, all our personal effects were scattered over our beds. Many of us had items missing as a result of this sneak raid. If they want to inspect, shouldn't we be allowed to stand by to prevent thievery?—**Cpl. E. R. M. (and 18 others... Ed.), 60-D-149-Platoon No. 1.**

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Vol. 1, No. 304

Bomb Disposal Streamlined by Ordnance Unit

ETO Ordnance stripped the secrecy from its bomb disposal division yesterday, revealing that the unit practically had revolutionized the dangerous art of turning a batch of high explosives into souvenirs.

So adept did the bomb squads become during the European campaign, Ordnance said, that equipment for neutralizing bombs was streamlined from a five-ton truckload to a 40-pound kit.

Since D-Day, bomb disposal personnel have removed an average of three and a half tons of munitions and unexploded bombs per man per month. About 1,600 tons of explosives were removed from Paris alone shortly after liberation.

Casualties among the disposal men jumped to a high of six percent during the France invasion, but many were the result of other causes than bomb removal, for the BD men often worked in advance of the infantry.

In the ETO, bomb disposal work was carried on by 135 officers and 1,100 enlisted men, most of whom were trained at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

Secret Grave For Himmler

BRITISH SECOND ARMY HQ. IN GERMANY, May 26.—A secret, unmarked grave in unconsecrated ground near this headquarters became the final resting place today for Heinrich Himmler, erstwhile Nazi Gestapo chief and "hatchetman."

Himmler's body was interred without religious services, and British troops who conveyed it to the grave were sworn to secrecy as to its location. British Army surgeons had removed Himmler's brain after taking plaster casts of his skull.

Meanwhile, the two SS officers arrested with Himmler last Monday still are being held by the British Second Army. Their chief's suicide has been kept from them in the hope they might give information leading to the capture of Joachim von Ribbentrop, only member of the Nazi hierarchy not in Allied hands.

Hoarded Money Found

BERCHTESGADEN, May 26 (AP)—Heinrich Himmler's hoarded paper money, possibly more than \$1,000,000 worth, was discovered today under a barn near here by U.S. troops.

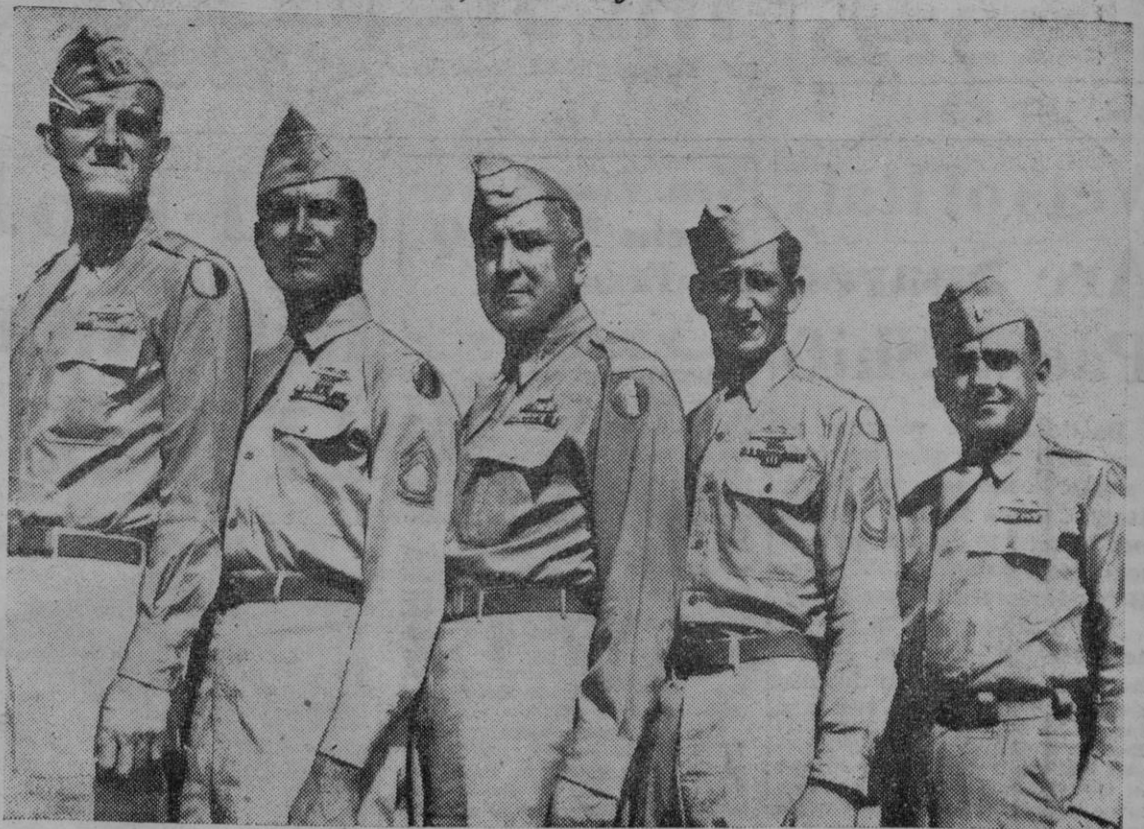
The confiscated currency was from 26 countries, and included almost 26,000 English pounds, French francs, Algerian Moroccan francs, German marks, and Canadian dollars. There also was a Japanese one-half yen and two Argentine pesetas, but no U.S. money.

War Film in Production

LONDON, May 26 (AP)—Work is being completed on "The True Glory," an authoritative movie of the Western Front campaign from D-Day to the German surrender.

The full-length film, which has official backing of the U.S. and British governments, is being directed by Garson Kanin of Hollywood and Carol Reed, topflight English movie maker. Gen. Eisenhower will deliver the prologue.

Two Will Get Out, Two Stay and One's Undecided



Five holders of the Congressional Medal of Honor, now eligible for discharges, are shown at Fort Benning, Ga. Left to right are Capt. Robert Scott, of Santa Fe, N.M., who has not decided whether he will seek discharge; T/Sgt. Homer Lee Wise, of Baton Rouge, La., who will apply for discharge; Lt. Col. Samuel I. Parker, of Munroe N.C., World War I winner of the award, who says he will stay in until his services are no longer needed; T/Sgt. Charles E. (Commando) Kelly, of Pittsburgh, who will apply for discharge and then seek a war job, and Lt. Orville E. Block, of Streeter, Md., who says he will stay until Japan is defeated.

Czechs' Future Bright, Benes Asserts

By Howard Byrne
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

PRAGUE, May 19 (Delayed).—Czechoslovakia will lead other European states in the speed of her postwar recovery and within two years will be back economically to where she was at the outbreak of the war, diminutive Dr. Eduard Benes, President of the Czechoslovak Republic, predicted today in an exclusive interview with The Stars and Stripes.



Dr. Benes

This was the only time Benes has met newsmen since his return to Prague after six years of exile. Benes, who speaks English perfectly and who was professor of sociology at Chicago University five years ago, talked with Stars and Stripes correspondents for one hour in his private study in ancient Hradshin Castle, which overlooks Moldau River in his beloved city.

He said he and his government, which had returned to Prague only a few days before, had received a tumultuous greeting. "The whole country is now securely in the hands of myself and the government and is completely united," Benes stated.

Prague is gay with Czech and Russian flags, and practically every shop in town shows pictures of Benes and Stalin.

Benes spoke with elation about the terrific five-day struggle the people of Prague had to put up to oust the German garrison from

their city. "Their heroism preserved Prague from systematic destruction planned by the Nazis," Benes said.

During the final phase of the Prague battle, which was brilliantly organized and led by retired Czech Gen. Charles Kullwaser, five German divisions had attempted to re-enter the city. At the critical moment, tank forces of Marshal Konev had raced to Prague through Dresden and rescued embattled Czech partisans, who were almost without ammunition.

Two thousand civilians were killed and 5,000 wounded, but Prague itself suffered only minor damage. All utilities are operating, restaurants and hotels are open, and even streetcars are running.

Never Doubted Return

"During all those dark years of occupation, I never doubted we would come back here," Benes stated.

Asked what it was like to have one part of the country occupied by Americans and the other part by Russians, Benes said it was no great problem since all parties were co-operating, with good co-ordination at top.

Doughs in Pilsen and Red Army men in Prague had made a great hit with Czech civilians. A tour of those cities revealed that both Joe and Ivan were enthusiastically acquiring Czech maidens, with Russian soldiers having a slight edge because of the similarity of the two languages. But doughs are making the best of their stay in territory where the non-fraternization policy has been lifted.

Speaking of his country's future, Benes said absolute democracy was assured, with complete freedom for all political parties. A free press was already flourishing, with four daily papers being published in Prague, one of which is the Communist paper Pravda.

Benes said national elections would be held soon, but no one was in a hurry because of the mul-

titude of immediate problems facing the newly returned government trying to get the country on its feet again. Chief problems were food and transport. Benes said the Czech government had agreed to help feed the Russian Army while it was on Czech soil, but it was difficult to get food into cities from the country because the Nazis had robbed or wrecked transport.

Benes stated that Czechoslovakia planned to nationalize great estates belonging to Germans and great industries, such as the Goering works, but indicated the government wished to make general conditions for business revival as favorable as possible, with no fundamental change in the prewar economy intended.

Regarding foreign affairs, Benes said little countries couldn't solve their problems until a general settlement was reached between Russia and Anglo-Saxon democracies, but he was profoundly convinced it will be done because it was historically necessary.

Czechoslovakia is one of the most fortunate countries in Europe, Benes said, because her industries, especially in Moravia, were not destroyed. "Our people suffered terribly during the Nazi occupation, but they have shown a magnificent spirit and emerge from the struggle not weakened but united and strengthened."

Czechs Living in Austria

To Be Returned to Homeland

LONDON, May 26 (UP).—Radio Prague announced today that the Czech government had decided to transfer all Czechs in Austria, particularly Vienna, to Czechoslovakia.

It is estimated that 155,000 Czechs are living in Vienna.

The country's Information Minister also broadcast that the Czechoslovak Army is ready to clear the border districts of Germans and Hungarians and restore the land to Czechoslovakia.

Nazi Undersea Weather Robot Bared as Aid to Raids on Britain

LONDON, May 26 (INS)—A ring of secret automatic meteorological stations submerged in the sea at strategic points around Britain's coast flashed daily weather reports to Germany throughout the entire European war.

This ingenious German invention has just been revealed with the lifting of censorship restrictions in Eire.

A number of these meteorological stations were submerged in the Irish Sea, sending out their important weather clues to the German intelligence service and aiding them plan air attacks on Britain and U-boat attacks on Allied shipping convoys.

The robot weather stations were about 300 feet long and gyroscopically controlled. Moored to the

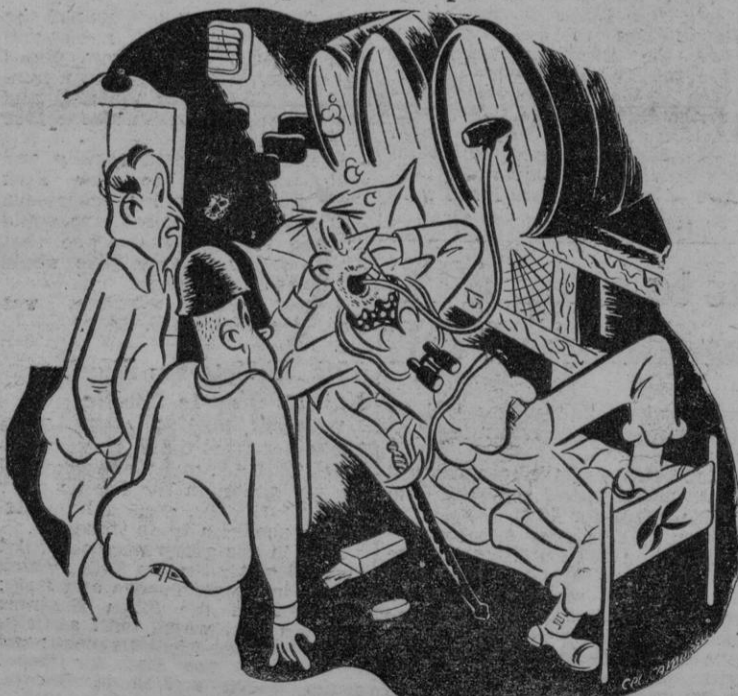
ocean bed, part of the apparatus rose to the surface daily through an automatic timing arrangement.

It is believed that, according to the atmospheric reaction upon the meteorological instruments attached to the station, varying strength of signals would inform weather experts in Germany of atmospheric changes.

The submerged stations probably were serviced by U-boats.

One of these "met" stations broke its moorings at Slyne Mead, 50 miles from Galway, on the west coast of Ireland, and drifted within seven miles of the coast.

Fishermen thought at first it was a submarine. Irish Army authorities took charge of it and fishermen who had towed it to port received about \$1,000 salvage money from the Eire government.



"He has 92 points but refuses to go home!"

Warweek

'Starving' Denmark Was German Hoax
Some Yanks Are Unwanted Citizens
Air Force Will Be Nazis' Watchdog

Sunday, May 27, 1945

WARWEEK—THE STARS AND STRIPES

Page 3

British Liberators Move In As ...



Freedom-starved but with food aplenty, joyous Danes greet Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery's entry into Copenhagen.

Beefsteaks Were Nazi Bribes

Denmark Was A Food Gold Mine Amid Famine

By Joe Weston
Warweek Staff Writer

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—Here in Denmark the people are beginning to worry a little over something which is an old, old story to the rest of Europe—food rationing.

The end of the fighting means, for Danes, the beginning of a food rationing system which will really mean something and not be just an arrangement of convenience, cooked up to keep hungry Germans in Germany from complaining too much.

For that is just what it was—a gag by which Werner Best, Nazi Reichsminister in Denmark, hoped to keep the home folks happy.

Even today there is plenty of food in Denmark—food the like of which doesn't exist anywhere else in the world, even in the United States. In farm houses or city homes, at Copenhagen's smartest restaurant or a village inn at some cross-road community, the hungry visitor will be served with thick steaks or bacon and eggs. There is plenty of butter and thick cream. There are bowls heaped with strawberries, platters of pastries and high-piled baskets of crusty white bread.

Housewife's Paradise

All these foods, plus chocolate cakes and ice-cream which is really made of cream, are sold at regular and moderate prices. There's no such thing as a black-market restaurant in Denmark. It is all legitimate—at least for the time being.

Food is the first thing that strikes a visitor to Denmark, food is the thing which Mr. Hogsbro Holm, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries in the Danish government, knows most about. He was obviously the man to explain this plenty in the midst of semi-starvation.

Holm explained there were two reasons why the Germans had allowed the Danes to actually live better than the "master race" itself.

'Model Protectorate'

"Hitler," said Holm, "evidently thought he had a better chance of making the 'New Order' work in the Scandinavian countries north of Germany than he had in the Latin or Slavic lands. After all, he probably thought, the Danes and the Germans are racially similar and, in addition, Denmark had

In this article, Warweek reporter Joe Weston describes the policies and tricks by which the Nazis tried to keep Denmark happy during the occupation. Despite their plentiful supplies of what Agriculture Minister Holm called "everything but our freedom," the Danes, too, engaged in underground resistance work. Why they revolted, what the Danish resistance did and how it did it will form the subject of a subsequent article.

Faked Ration 'Eased' Pangs In Germany

show why the Germans treated Denmark so gently.

"If they had attempted to treat us harshly," Holm continued, "there was a chance our farmers would ease off on production and resistance forces would have undertaken a 'scorched earth' policy."

Phoney Rationing

Asked if the Germans didn't know what the country's real production figures were, Holm replied: "They never did know what our real figures were."

"There are 210,000 farms in Denmark and they knew it was impossible to try to check every one. They came to us and asked us to set up a rationing system, especially for meat."

"The request was made by Dr. Werner Best, the Nazi Reichsminister, who told me himself:

"You will have to have rationing here, just to satisfy the people in Germany that you are not getting very much. I do not care if it is not truthful, just so long as you have rationing of some sort."

"So," Holm explained, "we set up a fake rationing system and, while our newspapers were printing banner headlines about Danish starvation in the cities, the people were actually getting more than enough meat. The same scheme was applied to a few other foods."

'Preferential Treatment'

"It seemed that as long as the Germans were getting theirs, they didn't care if we got ours, too."

Holm's summary of the situation was confirmed by the former Nazi administrator, Werner Best.

He said that Denmark had been given preferential treatment because Denmark had capitulated without fighting; that an agreement had been made with Danish Prime Minister Stauning to the effect that Denmark would not be treated as a conquered nation and would not be incorporated into Germany.

Best insisted he had tried to give Denmark a real parliamentary government, with all parties represented, except the Communists, because he felt that Denmark would be no headache to Germany after the war. However, this collaborationist parliament was dissolved in 1943 because, Best admitted ruefully, the three Nazi members were consistently outvoted on all questions.

"It just didn't work," Best admitted.



Denmark: Rationing was a gag.

selves. During the occupation, Germany got it all, except what we kept for ourselves. For instance:

"In 1943, Germany took 92,000,000 tons of bacon and 40,000,000 tons of butter. However, the total butter production was 53,000,000 tons—so we still had plenty for ourselves. Egg shipments during that year totalled 3,500,000. These figures varied slightly during the five years of occupation—but they

Nimrod Footnote:

Don't Bag Yourself

GI GUN collectors will risk becoming permanent one-glove men if they hunt upland game or waterfowl with some shotguns they "liberated" in the ETO. They'll be minus a left hand, right hand if portside, because American high velocity shotgun shells are not safe to use in Damascus twist barrels. High-pressure loads rip away twist barrels, the type found on most shotguns the gun nuts have picked up in Europe. With the barrel will go the shooter's hand swinging the fore-end.

Deadly Beauts

Some very pretty doubles have been picked up by GIs in France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Holland and Germany. These scatterguns have a sweet feel, velvet action and almost point to the target when flung to the shoulder. They have beautiful engravings on the receivers and trigger guards, and the checkering on stocks and fore-ends is a work of art. They are admitted beauties, but their place is on the retired list. They should be ornaments to dress up the gun rack, not fowling pieces to hunt ducks, pheasants, quail, grouse or cottontails.

Barrels of twist or Damascus "steel" were made specifically for low-pressure, blackpowder charges. Modern American high-velocity loads that hurl a short shot string from the muzzle so fast that even some chilled shot is rubbed flat by abrasive action, rupture twist barrels. It may not happen the first time, nor the hundredth time, but the danger is always present of a high-velocity load blowing away a twist barrel just where the shooter has his swinging hand placed.

Unseen Weak Spots

Twist or Damascus steel barrels are not made of steel alone, but are hand forged from strips of steel and strips of soft iron. In plain twist barrels a strip of steel is laid against a strip of soft iron. Both are wound around a core, or mandrel. Then they are welded to-

gether by pounding with a hammer. After the mandrel is removed, the inside of the tube is bored, the choke put in near the muzzle and polished. One or more weak spots may be hidden from the eye by nothing more than a thin sheet of steel or iron. Quick-burning modern smokeless powder may burst this weak point at any time.

Good Looking But—

Three-blade Damascus barrels have more steel than iron strips, generally two strips of steel to one of iron. These strips are braided and the whole twisted and welded around a mandrel. The most skillful barrel maker could never be sure his finished product was uniformly strong. Too much hammering at one point would make the barrel thin at that point, much too thin to risk bursting with American high-speed loads.

These methods of making gun barrels were tedious, but they did produce some wonderful-looking side-by-side doubles. However, if the gun maker was not honest, he would not toss aside a barrel that he was not sure of, but probably pass it on to the trade in the hope it would do nothing worse than cripple the shooter rather than kill him, blast away a hand, or ruin his eyesight.

Just a Souvenir

American shotgun makers have not manufactured twist barrels for years. They use fluid steel tubes, X-rayed for flaws before being drawn into barrels, and the resulting product can withstand much more breech pressure than the heaviest duck load shell delivers.

If you like two hands, or your eyesight, Joe, take that Damascus barrel shotgun you picked up in the ETO home with you. But stick it in the gun cabinet, a souvenir of the war, not a weapon for taking along when you tramp the swales or crouch in a duck blind. It's a damn dangerous gun when loaded with Super-X or Nitro Express shells.

... Erstwhile German Conquerors Go Out



Disillusioned about the world-enslaving business, dethroned Nazi occupational forces leave Copenhagen's capital after their five-year heyday. The German reign in the "model" protectorate had washed out

Keystone Photos.



COURSE was plotted from roadmaps. Here's Lt. Comdr. L. W. Calvin, Roanoke, Va., and BM/2c L. J. Goff, Pensacola, Fla., in navigation huddle.



U.S. Navy Photos. **KRAUT** souvenirs for sailors. (l to r) J. K. Lukens, Altoona, Pa., C. J. Merczeg, New York, N.Y., J. P. Hannigan, Philadelphia. Pretty classy, what?

Dry-Land Navy 'Sailed' To Bremen

SEA-GOING jeep jockeys of Uncle Sam's Navy landed in the German port of Bremen after a 400-mile cross-country voyage in which they had a chance to find out things they never suspected.

Assigned to take over harbor installations at the big Weser River port when British Tommies captured the city, the sailors charted their course by road maps, bivouacked in German buildings and cooked their chow in the open air.

This dryland Navy was under the command of Rear Admiral Arthur G. Robinson, of Washington, D.C., commander of U.S. Ports and Bases, Germany. Bremen was the first objective. The trek started from a Belgian port, carried the men across Belgium and Holland. They charted a course which took them within 20 miles of Berlin and included a halt in former German cavalry barracks at Verden, near the bombed-out Nazi capital.

The admiral's Filipino stewards and mess attendants were a source of amazement to German civilians who wanted to know if they were Japanese. The dark-blue uniforms, topped off with field jackets and helmets, caused some Krauts to inquire if the sailors were "a specially organized outfit of firing squad members."

They were the ones who had been needled up by Nazi propaganda into believing that the American troops would be "gangsters" recruited to do an SS or a Gestapo job.



POLICE work on German docks was one of the major tasks assigned U.S. Navy men in Bremen. Here's W. C. Murray, Detroit, Mich., patrolling wharf in Ubersee Hafen with scuttled German freighter on its side, mute evidence of fight for German port.



BERTH-deck was ground floor of German house when sailors "slung" their GI bedrolls instead of traditional hammocks for first night on German soil. Albert C. Houck, S/lc, of New Holland, Pa., breaks out guitar for shipmates in land-based "cabin."

Havre Spells Home for Many GIs French Channel Port Is Clearing House For Pointsmen Bound for the U.S.

By Michael Seaman
Warweek Staff Writer

The vanguard of some 15,500 ETO soldiers with their points up, duration behind them, and only a possible brief plus to sweat out at separation centers, are pouring into the staging area at Havre for a trip home. For most of the soldiers, who can almost whiff familiar odors of New York Harbor already, the boat ride will be climaxed by separation from the service. They have had it—completing the cycle of being selected or volunteering, crushing Hitler's juggernaut, and resuming where they left off three, four and even five years ago as plain John Citizen.

This exodus is just a pump primer that will skim possibly 2,000,000 men in active and inactive theaters of the world from the huge Army manpower pool. The flow from the top of the pool will drain personnel from the ground, air and service forces. Some WAC and a small percent of officers also will be homeward bound.

Some Redeployment Blues

Not all men with sufficient points to vision themselves returning home will have their hopes realized. The War Department has designated as essential for the Pacific phase of the war 23 occupational skills, from Asiatic language translators to weathermen. Servicemen tabbed essential by reason of high priority MOS will continue to wear khaki for some unforeseen time.

Mixed with potential candidates for separation from service are the inevitable Sad Sacks. Their plus may stretch into what may seem

to them an interminable length of time. They are the victims of that bugaboo of all Army men, snafued records.

The Ground Forces Reinforcement Command in Paris, hopeful of whittling such irking delays to a minimum, points out it is the responsibility of units to make sure the records of their candidates are correct. So much hinges on correct records that such advice might seem unnecessary. But, the assembly and staging areas already have a backup of men who have the necessary points but, because their records are not right, or they do not have the required records with them, will have to remain overseas until their service house is put in order.

The unlucky candidates will remain at Havre, or other points of departure for the U.S., until GFRC gets the correct records from their units. In the final analysis the responsibility rests with the candidate's unit. It might be well for candidates themselves to look into the matter. An opportunity to

get a discharge comes but once in a lifetime to most soldiers.

GFRC submits this check list of forms and records for enlisted men that must be absolutely correct and up to the minute:

Qualification card, service record, individual pay record, adjusted service rating card, syphilis register for individuals undergoing treatment of the disease, immunization register.

What to Carry

The enlisted man should carry with him to ETO point of departure for the U.S.:

Individual pay record, immunization register, copy of orders announcing rating (flying, parachute and glider personnel only), copy of certificate applying to parachute and glider status as required by current regulations, copies of board proceedings such as reclassification (AR 615-368 and AR 615-369 proceedings).

Officers eligible for discharge should have with them when they arrive at points of departure for the U.S. these forms, according to GFRC:

Officer's identification card, officer's 66-1, officer's pay data card, and orders or certificates that apply to personnel on flying, parachute or glider status.

To jittery individuals whose critical score is just under 85, the GFRC offers neither hope nor discouragement. Any lowering of the critical score will have to come from higher authority, as a War Department order.

Normally, assuming records are in order, the man with sufficient points to vision himself soon in tweeds and designated a candidate, can expect to be in a depot system anywhere from 7 to 10 days before sailing for the States. The first groups will go by boat. Later on thousands will be flown home, making them eligible both for discharge and membership in the Short Snorter Club.

The majority of men funneling into Havre are soldiers with long and arduous combat experience and whose chests have so many ribbons they look as though a handful of fruit salad has stuck fast. GFRC did not select these men.

Among the men of the Sixth and Twelfth Army Groups, from which the bulk of the 15,500 en route or at Havre were picked, are many men with low point scores. They were screened from the candidates and tabbed essentials.

In Category I units, slated for duty in the ETO, and in Category II, earmarked for duty in the Pacific, are many men with sufficient points to be candidates for discharge. GFRC will take these lucky candidates from Category I or II units and forward them to points of departure such as Havre. Their ranks will be filled by essential men taken from Category IV units, surplus units not needed in the ETO or Pacific. GFRC will act as the middleman in the reshuffle.

At GFRC headquarters it was said Category IV units may carry as much as 50 per cent overstrength

on the homebound trip. This type unit will be the vehicle for the majority of candidates going to the U.S. At depots another method will be used to get men home quickly. Candidates with the necessary points will be made up into "packages" of any size that will tuck into a ship that has room for more passengers.

Every effort will be made to equip the first 15,500 candidates leaving the ETO with Eisenhower jackets. It is not known whether future groups will receive the jacket.

Over-Age Break

Each candidate is allowed to take with him his individual equipment and one barracks bag. In the latter he can put 25 pounds of approved souvenirs. Men who will fly home will be limited to 35 pounds of baggage. The things Joe will want to decorate his den will be shipped home for him.

As for essentials whose critical scores are 85 or more, and those men shy the required points, there is nothing to do but sweat out more time as a soldier—unless they are in the "oldsters" class. By the end of June, all enlisted men over 42, some 11,000 in the ETO, will be sent home for discharge. At present, just as soon as a man observes his 42nd birthday, points or no points, he can apply for discharge. This eliminates need to worry if the beard should be tucked between the second and third shirt buttons or left to dangle underfoot.

TRIESTE

An Allied Sore-Spot
On Adriatic Coast,
Control Is the Issue

By Simon Bourgin
Warweek Staff Writer

THE Adriatic port of Trieste, trouble zone of two wars, last week brought the first open disagreement between the Allies since the defeat of Germany. Partisans of Field Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Army continued to occupy the city despite an American and British request that Trieste and adjacent area be put under joint Allied control.

Trieste was liberated late in April by Italian and Yugoslav partisans. Shortly afterward Yugoslavs occupied the whole of Venezia Giulia, of which Trieste is the capital, and moved north into sections of Austrian Carinthia already occupied by British 8th Army troops.

Territorial Rift

In mid-May the U.S. and Great Britain told Tito to put his troops in Trieste under Allied control, or get out. Tito was reminded he had previously agreed to recognize Allied command as supreme in Italian occupation matters.

When the American and British request was rejected a week later, Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander bitterly censured the Yugoslavs. The Allied commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean charged Tito apparently intended "to establish his claims by force of arms and military occupation."

The Belgrade reply came quickly. The Yugoslav Army shared the right of other Allied armies to remain on the territory they liberated. The peoples living in the territory concerned were preponderantly Yugoslav, and had suffered great losses in the struggle for liberation. Surely the Yugoslav Army could be trusted with the military administration, and to turn over civil administration to "liberation committees elected by the people."

An International Issue

A few days later some 1,400 Trieste citizens, claiming to be delegates from factory and offices throughout the city, met and proclaimed a constitutional assembly of autonomous Trieste as a part of Jugoslavia. To Allied observers it looked like the beginning of an attempt to establish Yugoslav rule with Italian partisan co-operation, without consulting the Allies.

Practically, the issue was whether the Allies were to have access to the best port in the Adriatic for supplying Allied troops in Austria and central Europe. Up to now few Allied ships were able to unload in Trieste's harbor. The international issue involved was much greater: whether a nation could establish territorial claim by its own action, without waiting decision of the peace conference.

This factor, and the city's geographical position, make Trieste an issue of burning importance. Located where Eastern Europe meets Western Europe, Trieste is the subject of dispute between the U.S. and Britain and an Eastern European country under the influence of Russia. This raised the question of how far Slav influence will extend into western Europe.

Solution Sought

The controversial port of Trieste, sought by both Jugoslavia and Italy, was the natural outlet for trade from central Europe. It was Austria-Hungary's great seaport. Manufactured goods from all of middle Europe moved through Trieste to the Middle East and India, and wheat, corn, and raw materials for central Europe were transhipped at its docks.

The economic importance of Trieste is linked with the hinterland to the north, where main rail lines from the city lead. It may be coincidental that Klagenfurt and Villach, until recently occupied by Tito's men, are the marshalling yards for the rail route from industrial Austria to Trieste, while the area around them is Slovenia. On this the Yugoslavs lay their claim.

After Trieste was given to Italy in 1919 in return for its contribution in World War I, the city's trade fell to half what it was. Cut off from inland sources by tariff barriers, the port's importance declined. German freight subsidies made it cheaper to ship by rail and river to Hamburg and Bremen and then around Gibraltar, then by rail to Trieste and then down the Adriatic. When Italy went to war in

These Krauts Say: 'We're American Citizens'

But Scrambled Citizenship
Are Big Official Headache

By Jack Caldwell
Warweek Staff Writer

A LOT of ex-killers of Hitler's defeated legions may be going back to America shortly—not as prisoners of war, but bonafide citizens of the United States.

It's one of the knotty-brain twisters facing authorities in charge of returning displaced persons to their own countries. As one official explained: American citizens under 18 years of age cannot expatriate themselves—in other words, though they or their parents may have gone to bat for the Axis, the kids still remain American citizens. It means they can return to the States despite past conduct.

In the late 1930s, untold numbers of pro-Nazi residents in the U.S., including more than 400 members of the defunct German-American Bund, packed their bags and took off for Das Vaterland. Along with them went hundreds of children born or naturalized in America.

Many of these children later donned uniforms of the Wehrmacht, Luftwaffe and the Reich Navy, not to mention the poisonous Hitler Youth Movement. If they were under 18 during the time they were on the enemy's roster, they're still entitled to go home.

The timely U.S. Nationality Act of 1940 delivered a bromo seltzer to the displaced persons hangover left by the war over here. The law defines how American citizens—native and naturalized—who take a foreign oath of allegiance can become ex-Americans. Prior to Jan. 13, 1941, when the law was given teeth,



GERMAN roads are thronged with refugees—some are questionable nationals of Allied countries.

"Frankly, it is a very involved and ticklish situation. You can imagine what a Joe who has been kicked around in a Nazi concentration camp would say if he learned one day his next-door neighbor is the German guard responsible for his concentration-day miseries."

These are some of the complex cases:

One Wehrmacht sergeant was captured after machine-gunning seven U.S. infantrymen. Sent to a PW cage, he was interrogated: Said he was born in St. Paul, Minn., was brought to Europe by his father in 1938, "forced" to join the German Army, now wants to go home to St. Paul. He is 17 years old and says he has a right to go back.

A Messerschmitt 109 pilot crash-landed after strafing a U.S. troop convoy near Nancy, France. Before an interrogator, he gave satisfactory proof he was still a citizen of the country whose troops he had tried to kill. He said he was born in Philadelphia 17 years before and was taken to Germany by his parents in the mid-1930s. Knock-

As one official put it: "Just kids—but they'd make the Dead End Kids look like model pupils of the local Sunday School class. They could be dynamite back home, the rotten nucleus of a far more vicious German-American Bund, but when they hail from New York, St. Louis, Denver and other places in the States, we can't keep them in Germany as we'd rather do, because they're under 18."

These Reich proteges obviously would require plenty of refresher courses on fair play—on life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness minus gangster tactics. But that lends other teasers to an already muddied problem: like getting the older hoodlums into classrooms. To add to the woes, a lot of them don't speak English.

The number of bonafide and self-styled Americans among the displaced persons being rounded up in Europe is probably anyone's guess—one official put it at "roughly hundreds," said it may run into thousands because "every man and his cousin fed up with life over here are claiming to be die-hard Americans."

Many of them have lost—conveniently or otherwise—their identification papers, but they all swear to the high heavens they're loyal sons and daughters of the land of milk and honey. One of the favorite lines being told is:

"I was visiting Europe, minding my own business, when the shooting started. I couldn't get back home (usually for financial reasons) and before I knew it that lousy Hitler had me toting a gun. I didn't want to do it."

Each story requires individual attention to weed the real McCoy's from the phonies.

Displaced persons are straggling into the American Consul's office in Paris, contending they're true-blue Americans looking for their citizenship rights—that, in effect, is a one-way ticket across the Atlantic.

One woman barged into the office dragging her six children, ages 1 to 9, and insisted she was born in the Mid-West where her dad now lives, came to Europe in 1937, married here and the six children resulting from the marriage are American citizens; a youth claims he was born out of wedlock in Hankow, China, to an American father and White Russian mother, stowed away to Europe in 1938 aboard a freighter and, until the Allies took over, lived in Germany. Still another young woman whose English was limited to "I donna spak English," pushed a huge portrait under the nose of a consular official with the explanation: "Das ist mein Onkel." (This is my uncle.) She said he lives in Milwaukee, and was born there. Each of these complex cases, often without documentary proof, will have to be tackled by the Consul's braintrust.

"That fellow sitting over there," a consular official remarked, pointing

to a seedy-looking youth seated on a bench along the wall, "speaks only German, but he insists he was born in the States. He was found wandering in Germany after the Reich fell, was turned over for us to check his story."

The consular official beckoned to the unshaven youth. The "American," about 22 years old, wore what might easily be mistaken for a Nazi seaman's uniform—ill-fitting, baggy dark blue trousers and matching blouse. Over the blouse he wore a three-quarter sleeve, soiled white jerkin—something like the jackets worn by waiters in the better drinking joints back home.

"Where is your home," asked the consular official in German.

"Buffalo, New York," came the prompt reply.

(The name "Buffalo" struck a

The three sketches reproduced on this page are from the notebook of Warweek Staff Artist John Fischetti. He has just returned from a week in Germany recording the scene as thousands of refugees, Germans, displaced persons, liberated prisoners, former labor slaves and others whose status could not be defined, marched the roads from city to city. Some of them claim they are American citizens and offer all sorts of fantastic stories to prove their contentions. Sorting them out is one of the many difficult tasks facing occupation authorities.

familiar note to this writer. He lives there.)

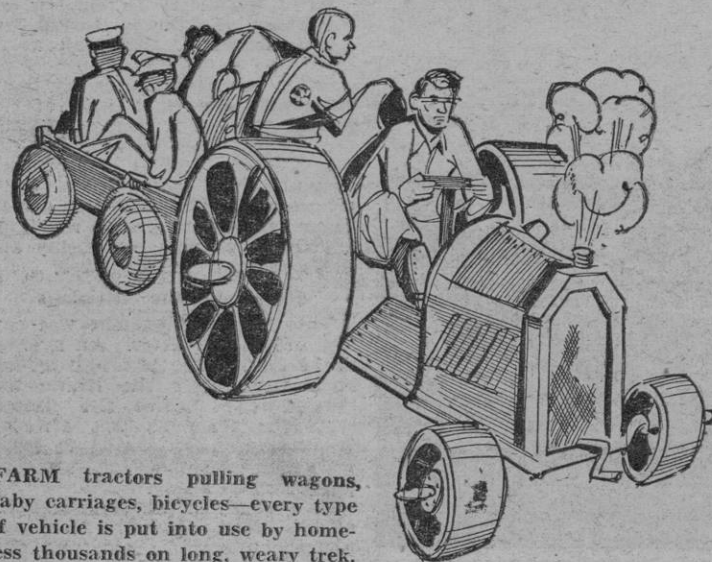
"Ask him where he lives in Buffalo," I interrupted.

The consular official did, and the youth replied calmly and with hardly any accent, "Maple Street." (There is a Maple Street in Buffalo, so I requested the consular official to ask the name of the intersecting street closest to his home.)

The youth's reply: "I don't know." After several minutes of further questioning, during which time the youth withdrew several crumpled papers from his pockets and placed them on the desk for examination, the consular official remarked: "He now admits he isn't from Buffalo. He says he was born in Chile, but has an uncle in Buffalo with whom he wants to live. His papers substantiate the fact he is a native of Valparaiso, Chile."

All we can do with this fellow is send him to the Chilean Embassy. He speaks only German, is dressed like a German, is alone now in Paris, having been left here by an occupational officer. It'll be a miracle if he doesn't wind up in prison before he gets very far."

The consular official knocked the ashes from his smoldering pipe. "And it'll be a miracle if we don't have another one of these self-styled Americans walking in here shortly."



FARM tractors pulling wagons, baby carriages, bicycles—every type of vehicle is put into use by homeless thousands on long, weary trek.

no American citizen of any age could expatriate himself while the U.S. was at war.

That takes care of the "oldsters" who said "I do" to a foreign government or otherwise renounced their American citizenship. But there are many others who have stabbed Uncle Sam in the back and still may return to the States.

"We'll need a combination of Solomons, Dr. I.Q.s and the Quiz Kids to untangle a lot of these stumblers," declared one official glumly. "It seems each case has its individual legal stumbling blocks—more alibis for having helped the Nazis than the most chronic classroom truant ever pulled will be dreamed up. We expected a big replacement job when the fighting stopped on the Continent—my God, we've got a whopper."

1940, Trieste's docks were idle, unloading cranes rusty. Trieste under Italian rule never equalled Italy's Mediterranean ports in importance.

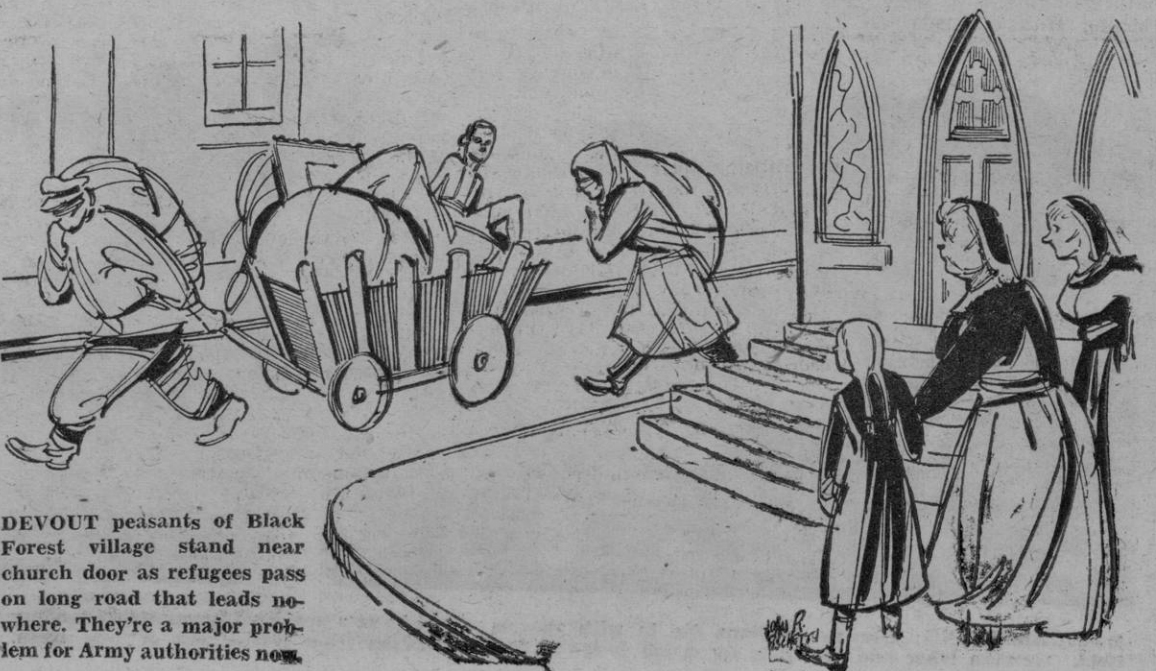
Jugoslavia is in greater need of good ports than Italy, but its rail connections with Trieste are weak, as are Italy's. Jugoslavia's claim is founded on the large Slovene and Croat population in Venezia Giulia Province, which exceeds Italians in number. While Trieste is preponderantly Italian, the hinterland back of the great port city is preponderantly Slav. The case against the Italians for persecution of the Slavs is minutely documented; but Rome is said to claim Yugoslav rule of the area would result in persecution of the Italians.

Since the control of Trieste and roads to it is, to some measure, control of central Europe, some quarters have proposed that the city be placed under international control. This, it is argued, is one of the few solutions that might insure fair treatment of the minorities who occupy the area. The settlement resulting from the discussions now going on will almost certainly set a precedent for the future.

ed out of the war, he wants to take things easy under the protection of Old Glory.

The Nationality Act, it was pointed out, wouldn't stop these "unfriendly Americans" from returning home. But, one legal expert declared, "Whether or not they may be prosecuted under other acts and laws after they get back is another question I can't answer now."

Hitler's young ruffians of American citizenship put aside the Bible for *Mein Kampf* and were weaned on a ten commandments of killing and destruction. They pose a sticky problem. Many of them have had most or all their schooling in Germany, have the Nazis' warped theories deeply knocked into them. But there is that 18-year-old stumbling block on expatriation.



DEVOUT peasants of Black Forest village stand near church door as refugees pass on long road that leads nowhere. They're a major problem for Army authorities now.

PAVING THE WAY FOR...

Occupation by Air Power

AVIATION engineers are busy in Germany building new landing strips and repairing the old for 'the Allies' flying police force. It will help patrol the fallen Reich together with the ground forces.

By Ralph Harwood
Warweek Staff Writer

THE dreaded drone of American aircraft will be heard over Germany for a long time to come in more than the memory and imagination of the inhabitants. Planes will actually be in the German skies, patrolling and policing, a constant reminder to the people of their great mistake. American air power had a big part in the defeat of Germany; it will play a comparable role in maintaining the peace.

Units of the Occupation Air Force, operating from bases within the American zone, will be no more than a few minutes flying time from any part of the area in which it is our Army's responsibility to keep law and order. All types of planes from subs to heavy bombers will be included in the force.

Use German Labor

At the present time the Engineer Command of the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe is hard at work building new fields and repairing and enlarging battered German strips throughout the American Zone of Occupation. Wherever possible, the aviation engineers are making use of German labor and materials to speed their job. They have another task, no less urgent, awaiting them on the other side of the world.

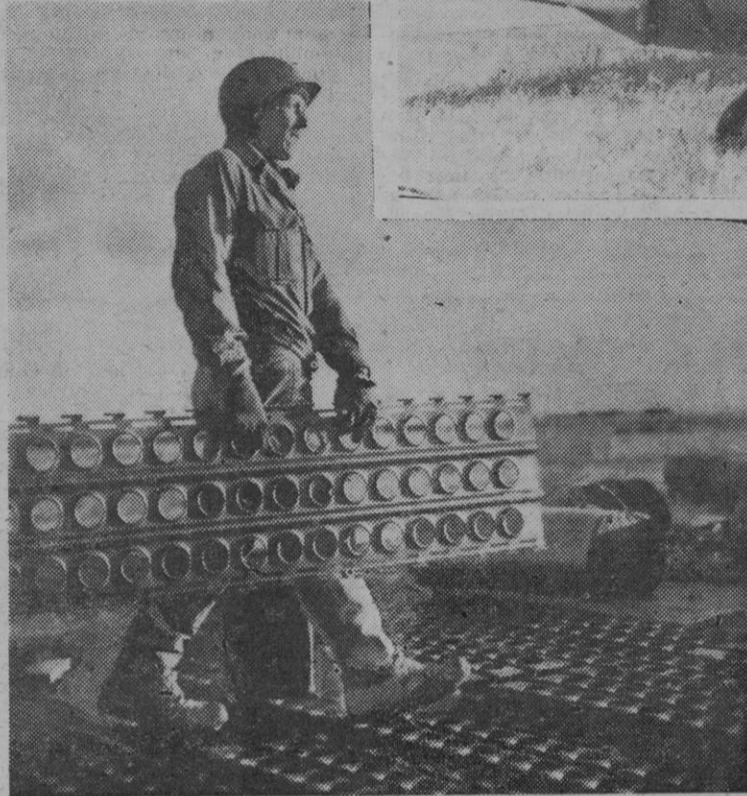
Small wonder that these aviation engineers find it plenty satisfying to be shoving German dirt around in preparation for the Occupation Air Force. Many of the men who manhandle the bulldozers and graders came originally from veteran airfield construction units which had been building bases for Eighth Air Force heavies as far back as the spring of 1942. Literally, they've come a long way, having seen everything from the beginning of America's war effort in Europe to the police-up.

This long road has led into seven countries on the Continent—France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Holland, Germany and beyond the Czech and Austrian borders. Along it lies a record of 270 airfields put into service since D-Day. Some 120 of these are in Germany, more than 100 of which are east of the Rhine.

Landed on D-Day

While most of the fields were captured from the enemy and were rehabilitated for use by fighters, bombers and transports of the U.S. Army Air Forces, others were built from scratch. Many of the bases are still in operation, while the rest, having served their purpose, were abandoned as the tactical air forces followed the armies to the front.

The first aviation engineer units to arrive in France landed early on D-Day and, after being pinned down for a time on the beach, fought their way inland to where they



AIR STRIPPING: S/Sgt. Alex Dziegiel, Lowell, Mass., helps build landing field for the Occupational Air Force which will police Germany.

could go to work. They had two fields ready for limited use on the third day after the landings, and these were in full use by the ninth day. Thereafter, until the end of hostilities in Southern Germany, American fighters and fighter-bombers were always based within short range of the front lines.

During the four months after D-Day aviation engineer battalions built or put into service airfields at the rate of nearly one a day as American ground troops gained a foothold, gathered strength and then raced across Northern France. The average time required to build a field during June and July

in the Cherbourg Peninsula was approximately nine days. After the St. Lô breakthrough, as the number of captured German fields increased, this average was reduced to six days.

Last winter was a different story, however, and no one felt the bitterness of the weather any more than the air force engineers. The almost impossible conditions of mud and snow and frozen terrain which they faced are reflected in the fact that the average time for constructing a field was extended to 38 days.

As a fitting climax to three years of service in the ETO, the



BACK-BREAKING: German civilians dig in with shovels and picks at a projected occupational landing field. German labor and materials speed job designed to keep nation from getting out of step again.



BULL-DOZING: In shadow of prowling P-38, battered hulk of German airplane is cleared from airfield at Furth, Germany, by T/5 Robert L. Hicks, an aviation engineer from Eldorado, Ark.

aviation engineers had a big hand in making the final drive of the American Armies into Germany the success that it was. During the pursuit beyond the Rhine, stripped down companies of these veterans travelled with the armor. Their assignment was to repair as quickly as possible the enemy airfields overrun in the drive.

Supplied Nine Divisions

This tough assignment was carried out to the letter. An average of 12 fields were put into service each week after the Rhine was crossed and before the link-up with the Russians was effected. In one seven-day period 21 fields were put into operation—an average of three a day.

As a result of this back-breaking effort, it was possible to supply almost entirely by air nine divisions through the first two weeks

of the drive. In the first 19 days of the eastward surge from the river, 11,300,000 gallons of gasoline were flown in and landed close up to the fast-moving columns. Critical freight amounting to 70,000,000 pounds, 7,000,000 pounds of rations and 3,000,000 pounds of ammunition were also delivered during the same period—right where they were needed. Casualties and liberated prisoners totalling 72,000 men were evacuated by air.

While units in Germany sweat to complete bases for the Occupation Air Force there, other aviation engineer battalions are reported Pacific-bound to help pave the way for the arrival in that theater of tactical air forces from the ETO. It's a cinch that Army and Seabee outfits in Asia and the islands will be glad to see them. But if history repeats itself, the Japs will not be too happy about the whole thing.

That Going-Away Suit Will Be Tailored, AR-Modeled Creation

A VETERAN separated from the service parts company with most of his clothing and equipment. The way the Army will take stuff from the candidate for the title mister makes a strip-teaser look like an amateur. His going-away suit, when he walks out of a separation center with that piece of paper, will be tailored, neat and in keeping with the season. The few extras the Army will let him keep can be stuffed into a small bag. Any dreams a soldier, making the jump to civilian, has of using gift clothing and equipment as the nucleus of an Army-Navy store are kaput.

Big brass at Quartermaster says the clothing or equipment a discharged man may keep is governed by law. AR 615-40 is the bible that they go by. Upon discharge or on being placed on inactive status, an enlisted man keeps, the AR says in fine print, the following:

One barracks bag, one pair of leather shoes or boots, garrison cap, one set of collar insignia, sleeve insignia and chevrons, coat or blouse (some enlisted men will get Eisenhower jackets), mackinaw or overcoat if necessary for warmth, two shirts, one of which may be wool, one pair each of cotton khaki and wool trousers.

In addition, the dischargee keeps all gloves, handkerchiefs, neckties, socks, towels and underwear he has with him when he enters the separation center. Such personal items as toilet articles are his, too, along with identification tags.

When the discharged man treks for home, he will go lighter in most cases than when he came in, by his own choice or at the insistence of

his neighbors. Well-meaning relatives and friends loaded down rookies with fancy shaving kits, cumbersome writing pads and other knickknacks.

The Army will see to it that each dischargee leaves the separation center looking neat. His clothing, from shoes to cap, will be fitted. Before the ex-Joe leaves as a citizen, an officer will give him the gimlet eye. This will probably be the last Army inspection the fellow will ever sweat out.

Some clothing will undoubtedly be new. The Army policy is to send a man back into such barrowing things as the right to sleep late without causing a top kick to blow his top, or to push his feet under a table without having to sweat out a block-long chow line, looking like an erstwhile member of the best-equipped and best-dressed Army in the world.

IF the fellow is discharged in summer, his going-away suit will be sustans; if the weather is cold, he'll be wearing ODs as well as mackinaw or overcoat. Everything else, including leggings GIs have lugged to hell and gone for maybe three, four or five years and which were worn a dozen times, will go into salvage.

The "special" items GIs, who know all the angles, will probably take home will probably pop the eyes of the brass who go by "it says here in the book." Such cute items as knives, sleeping bags, musettes, and dozens of other things that can be used for hunting, fishing, hiking or camping will show up in the strangest places. And NOT as gifts of the Army.

The American Scene:

U.S. Busy Buying Bonds And Just Plain Buying

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

NEW YORK, May 26.—This is a rich country. While buying war bonds to the tune of billions of dollars, Americans at the same time are spending more money for other things than ever before.

The Department of Commerce reports that "consumer expenditure," that is money spent for goods and services, rose in the first quarter of 1945 to a record annual rate of \$104,000,000. This represented a gain of four percent over the rate of the last quarter of 1944 and nine percent over last year's first quarter. Most of the gain was represented by expenditures for food and clothing.

Yet the \$14,000,000,000 Seventh War Loan drive currently under way is making good progress and there have been forecasts that it will be oversubscribed by more than \$4,000,000,000. In the six previous war loan drives Americans bought \$109,436,000,000 worth of bonds, which represents a 35-percent oversubscription of the combined quota of \$81,000,000,000.

Speaking of bonds, Roy C. Custer, assistant display manager for a Little Rock, Ark., department store, has the title of champion salesman. He sold \$100,775 worth of bonds to individuals in the Sixth War Loan drive, in which his quota was \$300. In the current drive he sold a \$500 bond to President Truman. One of the largest individual purchases of war bonds was made by Michael Benedum, Pittsburgh oil king; he and his wife bought \$1,100,000 worth in the Seventh Loan drive.

UNIDENTIFIED friends of Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins are quoted by the United Press as saying she may get Paul V. McNutt's job as administrator of the Federal Security Agency. McNutt would retain the post of War Manpower Commissioner, the UP reports, and when its task is completed he would be reappointed to his old office as High Commissioner of the Philippines.

Minnesota Lashed by \$500,000 Hailstorm

A hailstorm which centered in the town of Albert Lea and covered an area of 20 miles in every direction in southern Minnesota caused damage estimated at more than \$500,000. The half-hour deluge of hailstones as big as hens' eggs damaged every building in Albert Lea, shredded trees, killed hundreds of birds and leveled crops. A hospital train with a load of wounded soldiers was caught in the storm and every window on one side was broken.

WHEN a man showers his wife with flowers it's usually a sound recipe for marital happiness. But not so with Doris Duane Riley, 17, who recently won a Los Angeles divorce from Harry Riley, 47-year-old Hollywood publicity man. She said she thought she had found a combination daddy-sweetheart when she married him but charged that he dressed her up and used her for a floral display to exploit his publicity business.



Doris Riley

Seventeen-year locusts have returned to New Jersey right on schedule and started munching on trees. Harry B. Weiss of the state's agricultural department isn't excited, however. He says trees are gradually disappearing from New Jersey anyway.

ARMY Postal Service was bound to deliver that fruitcake which Mrs. Arthur Smith, of Ellenville, N.Y., baked for her son, Arthur Jr., and it did. Mrs. Smith mailed the cake last September to Arthur, then in England. Every time Arthur moved the cake followed in pursuit, but now it's finally caught up to him—in Ellenville, where he's been discharged from the Army.

IN St. Paul, Minn., where public school pupils have to buy their schoolbooks, authorities are instituting a new plan next fall by which children can rent books instead. It is estimated the plan will save parents \$30,000 a year.

Sixteen restaurants of Corry, Pa., closed because of a lack of meat, leaving only one cafe to serve the town of 7,000 population. In Bejmidi, Minn., the Hartz Grocery store put on sale 550 pounds of bear steak which needs no ration points. The steak came from two bears trapped by Emil Falk, 73-year-old farmer. Falk also collected from the state and the county which pay a combined bounty of \$20 per bear.

Celebrates 100th Birthday on Job

JOSEPH CHARLES MANNING of Salt Lake City believes "when there's a big job to be done, holidays should be forgotten," so he's spending today working as usual at the Clearfield Naval Supply Depot delivery department despite the fact that it's his birthday—his 100th birthday.

A superior court jury in Baltimore decided that teeth are worth more than \$1,000 each if they're front teeth that go with a smile. It agreed with Sherry Withers, 26-year-old nightclub waitress, that loss of three teeth in a traffic accident interfered with her earning capacity and awarded her \$3,500 damages.

SAILOR Donald Fifer, 18, of Enid, Okla., was arrested on a felonious assault charge in New York after he admitted he threw an 11-year-old boy into Central Park lake because the boy interrupted his love-making to a girl on a park bench. The boy, Charles Christie, was rescued by a cop. "I only had a 48-hour pass," Fifer said.

Li'l Abner

By Courtesy of United Features



HOW THEY STAND.

American League
St. Louis 3, Boston 0
New York 5, Chicago 4
Detroit 2, Philadelphia 1 (night)
Cleveland 3, Washington 0 (night)

Table with columns: Team, W, L, Pct, GB. Lists standings for American League teams.

Table with columns: Team, W, L, Pct, GB. Lists standings for National League teams.

Minor League Results

International League
Syracuse 7, Jersey City 6
Newark 11, Baltimore 2
Buffalo 6, Montreal 3

Table with columns: Team, W, L, Pct. Lists results for International League games.

American Association
Kansas City 9, Toledo 2
St. Paul 5, Indianapolis 4
Minneapolis 7, Louisville 0

Table with columns: Team, W, L, Pct. Lists results for American Association games.

Eastern League
Elmira 4, Albany 1
Hartford 3, Williamsport 2
Binghamton 7, Wilkes-Barre 2
Utica 5, Scranton 2

Table with columns: Team, W, L, Pct. Lists results for Eastern League games.

Southern Association
Chattanooga 5-13, Birmingham 0-2
Memphis 4, New Orleans 3
Mobile 14, Little Rock 2
Nashville 23, Atlanta 9

Table with columns: Team, W, L, Pct. Lists results for Southern Association games.

Pacific Coast League
Oakland 6, San Diego 0
Hollywood 10, Sacramento 6
Seattle 2, Los Angeles 1
San Francisco 5, Portland 4

Table with columns: Team, W, L, Pct. Lists results for Pacific Coast League games.

Runs for the Week

Table with columns: Team, M, T, W, T, F, S, S. Lists runs scored by teams in the National League.

Table with columns: Team, M, T, W, T, F, S, S. Lists runs scored by teams in the American League.

Max Lanier Drafted

FT. BRAGG, N.C., May 26.—Max Lanier, the Cardinals' ace southpaw, was inducted into the Army today and sent to the classification center for processing to determine his future status. Lanier is 29.

UK Battlers Sweep 8 USSTAF Ring Titles

By Gene Graff
Stars and Stripes Sports Editor

Championships in the three-day USSTAF boxing tourney were monopolized completely by entrants from the UK when finals in eight weight divisions were fought last night in the Palais de Glace, Paris, before an overflow throng of 5,500 fans.

Yanks Replace Chisox Atop AL Scramble

NEW YORK, May 26.—The Yankees leaped over the White Sox into the American League lead by subduing the Chicagoans, 5-4, yesterday for their third straight victory, while the Giants lengthened their National League margin to six and a half games by stopping the Reds, 5-2.

George Stirnweiss climaxed a three-run rally in the eighth inning that clinched victory for the Yankees with a triple to chase home Frank Crosetti and Joe Buzas. Allan Gettel was the victor over Frank Papish, who relieved Johnny Humphries in the eighth. Nelson Potter blanked the Red Sox, 5-0, to lift the Browns within one and a half games of the lead. Jim Wilson suffered the loss. The game was featured by an unassisted double-play by Boston Center Fielder Leon Culbertson, who grabbed a fly and raced to second base to double the runner there.

One run in the eighth and another in the ninth enabled the Tigers to turn back the Athletics, 2-1, last night as Stubby Overmire outlasted Bobo Newsom. Al Smith twirled a clever three-hitter under the lights in pitching the Indians to a 3-0 triumph over the Senators. Alex Carrasquel was tagged with the loss.

Ernie Lombardi's tenth homerun of the season was the big blow as Harry Feldman carried the Giants to victory over the Reds and Ed Heusser. It was Feldman's fifth win of the year and Heusser's third straight setback after he had won his first three starts. Gee Walker homered with Dain Clay aboard for both Reds' runs.

The Cardinals handed the floundering Dodgers their sixth walloping in a row, winning 9-7 last night. The Bums chased Blix Donnelly with four runs in the first, but the Cards came back to tally five against Tom Seals in their half of the inning, and Ray Sanders clinched the verdict with a three-run homer in the fourth. Ken Burkhardt drew the mound nod over Curt Davis.

The Cubs swatted 16 hits, including three triples, but barely defeated the Phillies, 4-3, as Hank Wyse notched his fifth victory. Whitlow Wyatt, who lasted six innings, absorbed the defeat. Vince DiMaggio homered for the Phils, while Stan Hack, who has yet to make his first error afield this year, sparked the Bruins with two triples and two singles.

After a shaky start, Preacher Roe settled down and pitched the Pirates to a 5-3 decision over the Braves for his fourth win and Pittsburgh's fifth consecutive victory. Jim Tobin, who yielded ten hits while travelling the distance, was charged with the defeat.

Bookies Lose Profit to Tough Handicapper

NEW YORK, May 26.—Eleven bookmakers paid off in gambler's court yesterday and Magistrate Koenig made the odds pretty high. He fined them a total of \$1,525 for accepting bets on horse races.

Leaving court, one bookie said, "That judge is a tough handicapper."

The 8th AF captured the team title by bringing home four individual crowns, while BADA was close behind with three. The 70th Reinforcement Depot, also from England, won one.

The final tournament bout of the evening produced the only unpopular decision. The judges awarded the decision to Leo Matricianni, BADA heavyweight from Baltimore and defending champion, over Steve Kruchko, sturdy 8th AF puncher from Ortonville, Mich.

Kruchko opened slowly, but gained momentum in the second round and finished briskly, pummeling Matricianni with damaging lefts and rights to the face. Matricianni got a few good wallops, too, but most ringside observers voted in favor of Kruchko. It was a split decision, two judges voting for Matricianni and one giving his ballot to Kruchko.

Primitivo Molina's skillful weaving and bobbing—and a bruising left that caught his foe repeatedly during the infighting—enabled the 8th AF glover from Concord, Cal., to decision Danny Cisneros (9th TAF), Las Vegas, Cal., and successfully defend his bantamweight title. A choppy left to the chest floored Cisneros for no-count in the second round.

Ray Wyzykiewicz, 136-pound BADA entrant from Buffalo, patiently piled up a decisive point margin over back-peddling Vincent Padilla, 124, San Bernardino, Cal., representing the 8th AF, to win the featherweight title. Padilla's fancy stepping failed to baffle Wyzykiewicz after the first round and the BADA fighter had his foe groggy at the end.

BADA notched its second championship when whirlwind Herbie Williams, veteran slugger from New Orleans, finished CADA's Robert Philpotts, of Atlanta, in 1:37 of the first round in the lightweight duel. Williams started pitching leather from the opening bell, and Referee Frank Marcella halted the bout when it became evident Philpotts was no match for Herbie's lethal shots.

Another 1944 champion repeated when Joe Lucignano (8th AF), Hoboken, N.J., slapped out an easy verdict over Esker Mosley (9th Engineers), New York, in the welterweight finale. Mosley refused to mix with Lucignano in close, allowing the defending champion to jab his way to victory.

Two dusky sluggers battled toe-to-toe without yielding an inch in the senior welterweight contest, with Alan Reado (8th AF), Hoboken, N.J., scoring a hairline decision over BADA's William Wright, Youngstown, Ohio. After a dull first round, Reado hammered Wright in the second round and he continued to score in the final round.

Bobby Volk (8th AF), Portland, Ore., who carried off senior welterweight honors last year, stepped onto the middleweight throne this time by outpointing Johnny Ruth (BADA), Philadelphia. Volk staggered the loser several times, but Ruth still was upright at the finish.

Aaron Kahn, Brooklyn, the 70th RD's lone finalist, retained his light heavyweight diadem by outlasting Thaddeus Cerwin (1st TAF), Detroit, in a bruising slugfest. Although Kahn absorbed plenty of punishment himself, he pounded Cerwin with choppy rights to the head during the last two rounds to merit the nod.

AMERICAN FORCES-NETWORK

Table listing radio programs and times for American Forces Network, including 'Today' and 'Tomorrow' sections.



Stettinius Wins Powers' Consent to Avoid Haste

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr., back in San Francisco after Washington conferences with President Truman and State Department officials yesterday, worked out an agreement soon after his arrival that the Big Five would be in no hurry to write and approve a world security charter.

Before he resumed active direction of the United Nations Conference, Stettinius called in Ambassador Andrei Gromyko of Russia, Lord Halifax of Britain, Joseph Paul Boncour of France and Foreign Minister T. V. Soong of China. The five agreed they would not attempt to speed up the conference.

Change Sought

This was a concession to the smaller nations at the conference who want the veto power of the larger nations as agreed upon at Yalta modified.

This troublesome problem, a voting formula by which the five big nations retain the power of individual veto over virtually every question brought before the proposed World Security Council, remains to be solved.

The little nations have submitted to the Big Five a list of 22 questions on how, when and under what circumstances the veto power would be exercised. An answer is being framed, according to United Press, with John Foster Dulles, an adviser to the U.S. delegation, drawing up the American answer.

Spurred by Truman

UP reported that the decision of President Truman to visit San Francisco gave the conference a "needed shot in the arm." He is expected here about June 6.

The Latin-American countries, particularly were reported pleased, hoping that Mr. Truman would follow in the late President Roosevelt's footsteps in friendly relations with them and believing he would fight for the smaller nations.

Nenni's Arrest Stirs Italians

Political tension increased sharply throughout Italy yesterday following the arrest of Pietro Nenni, leftist candidate for premier in the new government soon to be formed.

Socialist party leaders met in extraordinary session and expressions of concern came from Communist and even Conservative quarters after Nenni had been arrested by British military authorities for addressing Italian workers at Vercelli in violation of Allied orders.

Nenni, however, was released with a warning against repeating his action and Allied sources indicated he would not be brought to trial. Nenni and other political leaders were allowed to make a tour of northern Italy on the condition they observe an Allied ban on political demonstrations which was imposed in the area as a security measure.

As Allied leaders sought to straighten out the tangle in newly liberated northern Italy, vigorous action against Nazi elements was being taken in other countries.

GIs Ring Up Curtain For 7-Day Run in Reich

WIESBADEN, Germany, May 26.—The first all-GI variety show staged in Germany will open here tomorrow for a seven-day run at 12th Army Sp. Hq.

The show, "It Beats Me!" includes a cast of Wacs and soldiers.

Huge APO Job Ahead on Mail Shift to Pacific

HONOLULU, May 26 (ANS).—Army postal officers disclosed today that their biggest job yet will be keeping track of American fighting men transferred from Europe to the Pacific.

Officers at headquarters in Pacific Ocean said a division is the smallest unit having an APO number. In cases of divisions or companies moving intact, APO numbers move with them and forwarding of mail is simple.

They added redeployment to the Pacific will mean that individual soldiers in great numbers will go to outfits with different APO numbers. The problem of forwarding mail from old APOs will be a grand-scale job.

The announcement said postal officers "already have set up their plans" to meet the situation.

Cabinet Set, Churchill Bids For Election

LONDON, May 26.—Prime Minister Churchill, having appointed a "caretaker government" as the administration which will rule Britain until its first general election in ten years, to be held July 5, went among his constituents in suburban London today on a speaking tour that called for eight appearances in five hours.

Speaking from an open car and at times standing bareheaded in the rain, the 70-year-old Churchill told cheering throngs that with "a great victory in Europe won," he was absolutely sure "we shall finish off the Japanese in the closest accord with our great American ally."

Five New Cabinet Members

In the formation of his new government, Churchill shifted ten of his supporters from the coalition and brought five new men into the cabinet.

The principal hold-over from the coalition was Anthony Eden, who will continue as foreign secretary and take over some of the functions of the ministry of economic warfare, which post was dissolved.

Foremost among the shifts of coalition members was the promotion of Brendan Bracken from the post of Information Minister to that of First Lord of the Admiralty succeeding Laborite A. V. Alexander.

Lord Woolton, another conservative, succeeds Laborite Clement Attlee as Lord President of the Council and will have "general responsibility in regard to reconstruction." Attlee had served as Deputy Prime Minister to Churchill.

Harold MacMillan, a close friend and adviser of Churchill, leaves the post as Resident Minister for the Mediterranean, which was dissolved, to replace Sir Archibald Sinclair as head of the Air Ministry.

To replace Laborites Ernest Bevin and Herbert Morrison as Labor Minister and Home Secretary, respectively, Churchill moved up 42-year-old Richard A. Butler from the Education Ministry and Sir Donald Somervell from the post of attorney general in the coalition cabinet.

Two Posts Telescoped

Oliver Lyttelton, coalition Production Minister, adds the Board of Trade to his responsibilities in a move by which Churchill telescoped two cabinet posts. The office of resident minister in Washington for supply, held by Laborite Ben Smith, was dropped.

In the two most significant new appointments to his interim cabinet, the Prime Minister brought back Leslie Hore-Belisha, after an absence of five years, as Minister of National Insurance, and appointed Sir Arthur Salter as chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

British Election Unlikely To Delay Big 3 Meeting

A hint that the projected Big Three meeting may occur before Britain's general election on July 5 and not in England was voiced yesterday by Prime Minister Churchill during the opening tour of his campaign.

The British leader told a gathering at Loughton, Essex, that he "had informed President Truman of the fact that this election must not be allowed to delay even for a day the meeting of the heads of the Big Three governments."



From FBI to USO And POE to ETO

June Bright, who used to be a secretary for the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, has signed up with a United Service Organization's revue for an overseas entertainment tour. She comes from Denver.

Pacific Holds Key to Army's Demob Plans

WASHINGTON, May 26 (ANS).—Indication that whether the Army will be able to demobilize more men than it originally planned will depend on Pacific developments in the next few months was one of many disclosures coming out of a closed session meeting of the House Appropriations Committee with Gen. George C. Marshall yesterday.

The committee is seeking to lay the groundwork for the War Department's appropriation bill for the fiscal year starting July 1.

The demobilization reference was made in conjunction with the budget angle that savings from reduced personnel would be offset largely by the cost of mustering-out payments.

Since the meeting was secret, committee comment was guarded and general, but these impressions were gathered:

That the war against Japan will be longer and tougher than generally expected.

That in the coming year more than two and a half times as many tons of bombs will be dropped on Japan as the Allies dropped in Europe in the past year.

That the Army's 1946 fiscal year budget could be cut as much as 30 percent below the \$49,000,000,000 appropriated for the current year.

Jap Industries Capable Of Long War, FEA Reports

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP).—Japan is still able to wage a long war, Foreign Economic Administrator Leo Crowley said today in a report on Japan's economic and industrial capacity to continue the war.

The report said "although Japan suffered severe military reverses and damaging air attacks in recent months," a large proportion of the war industry she had at the time of Pearl Harbor is still intact.

The Allies have liberated less than seven percent of the territory controlled by the enemy, the report said.

To meet the U.S. threat from the air, plants were established in secluded localities and widely dispersed industries were developed in Korea, Manchuria and China, according to the report.

Conchies' Release To Start in August

WASHINGTON, May 26 (ANS).—About 900 conscientious objectors will be released over a one-year period beginning Aug. 3 under their own point system, Selective Service estimated today.

Unlike the Army demobilization plan, there is no arbitrary number of points established for an objector's release. Discharges come in order of the highest point totals.

One point will be given for each month of service, 12 for each child born prior to midnight, May 12, and three for a wife if the marriage occurred before midnight May 12. There will be point deductions for such misconduct as refusal to work.

The plan applies to 8,369 conscientious objectors who have served in work camps and other projects for a year or more. Those in non-combat military service will come under the Army discharge system.

None of the release plans applies to between 3,500 and 4,000 men convicted of draft law violations.

9-Year Sentence Given Former USNR Officer

NEW YORK CITY, May 26 (ANS).—Holland-born Laurent H.J. Brackx, a former USNR lieutenant, was sentenced to nine years' imprisonment yesterday for wartime espionage and violation of the censorship code.

Brackx, 51, was convicted of promising Allied radar information to Comdr. Max Ponzio, chief of Italian naval intelligence, and other Axis agents in Rome and Vienna before the U.S. entered the war.

Tokyo Razed By B29 Raids

(Continued from Page 1)

the Soviet, Swedish, Finnish and U.S. Embassies.

Tokyo spokesmen called the assault the worst since the Superforts opened their offensive on the capital six months ago.

Previous raids, according to 21st Bomber Command, had burned out more than 35 miles of the city's 216-square-mile area. The new blow, which enemy reports said had laid waste the greater part of metropolitan Tokyo, was directed against areas which had been practically untouched in previous raids.

Japs Urged to Fight It Out

Even as the city burned, radio propagandists hurled defiance at America, saying: "The American people will surely get an answer in some form or other." The Japanese people were urged to "renew their pledge to fight it out" after the "inexcusable outrage to the sanctified imperial palace."

Target area of the B29s was bounded on the north by the imperial palace and on the east by Tokyo Bay. Demolition bombs were dropped on such targets as aircraft plants, machine-tool shops, electronic laboratories and steel and concrete buildings housing government offices.

Prime targets in the latest attack were Tokyo's business area and the Ginza, or government district, which is a counterpart of Washington's Pennsylvania avenue and borders the Imperial Palace grounds. Pvt. Billy Spencer, of Gladwater, Texas, who saw the flames sweeping across the Ginza toward the palace from his tail gunner's berth, told reporters when his plane reached its base:

"I wouldn't be surprised if we singed the emperor's hair a little."

Other Air Action

In other air action, heavy bombers of Gen. MacArthur's command attacked Japanese bases on Borneo and sunk or damaged two freighters in nearby waters. They sunk a medium tanker off northern Hainan and pounded Jap oil stores at Shanghai and rail installations along the French Indo-China coast.

Carrier planes made a five-day series of attacks on the Amami Island group in the northern Ryukyus and struck at some targets on the southern tip of the Japanese mainland itself. Eleven enemy ships were sunk or damaged and five planes destroyed.

Paris Canteen in Movies

The Paris Stage Door Canteen will be the subject of a Hollywood motion picture, with proceeds going to French charities. Producer Sol Lesser will leave Hollywood for Paris next month. He produced "Stage Door Canteen," which earned \$2,500,000 for U.S. war charities.

Terry and The Pirates

By Courtesy of News Syndicate

By Milton Caniff

