

# Army Reveals Plan to Release 650,000 in ETO

B.D.I.C.

"The Seventh War Loan is another challenge. . . Let us make this one of our most resounding victories."  
—Gen. Eisenhower.

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# Total Surrender Near

Germans in the North Surrendering to Montgomery



Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, at the left, walking toward a group of German officers waiting to surrender at Luneburg. The surrender covered northwest Germany, Holland and Denmark.

## British Cabinet In Special Session

Total surrender of German forces on all fronts—the end of the war in Europe—was believed near last night as U.S. Third Army and Soviet troops drove deeper into Czechoslovakia, the biggest island of German resistance left.

There was some indication that an uprising of Czech patriots might go far toward ending resistance in Czechoslovakia where the Germans are believed to have 550,000 men. Radio Prague, in the hands of patriots, said yesterday that firing had stopped in Prague itself, and that negotiations had been opened for the surrender of Bohemia and Moravia, principal Czech provinces, but later reports indicated that bitter fighting still raged in Prague and elsewhere in Bohemia.

## 250 Nazi Ships Blasted by RAF Near Norway

Two hundred and fifty enemy vessels fleeing to a possible last-stand refuge in Norway have been immobilized, the RAF reported yesterday. In Copenhagen collaborators and defiant Nazis who refused to accept the surrender of Denmark were rounded up.

In an operation described officially as their biggest and most sustained of the war, RAF Coastal Command planes in 48 hours put out of action or damaged 50 surface ships, including two destroyers, trying to escape to Norway. The RAF's Second Tactical AF reported 250 ships knocked out and some 300 aircraft destroyed or damaged.

### Reported Ready to Quit

In Copenhagen, patriots erected street barricades, posted machine-guns on roofs and corners and went from house to house in search of collaborators and German auxiliary police.

The first British troops entered Denmark at Krussa at 1:30 PM Danish time Saturday.

Whether Norway would be surrendered as were Denmark, Holland and northwest Germany could not be determined, but the enemy-controlled Scandinavian telegraph bureau in Oslo said that the nation's SS chief, Gen. Boehme, had decided to capitulate. The Nazi governor of Norway was reported to have resigned already.

Adm. Doenitz's radio statement that "the struggle has become useless" pointed to a Norwegian surrender, but reports persisted that the new fuhrer might continue the war from Norway with his fleet of 200 submarines.

The last 100 Gestapo men holding out in one Copenhagen stronghold surrendered yesterday morning, a report from Stockholm said.

## German Radio Has Little to Say

Virtually all radio stations still in German hands were quiet yesterday. The Nazi-controlled Oslo radio contented itself with broadcasting for the third time a recording of a speech made two days ago by Vidkun Quisling, the Norwegian puppet leader.

On the former Deutschlandsender wavelength, a station which identified itself as the Flensburg radio broadcast a message from Admiral Doenitz forbidding the destruction of vital installations by Nazis.

### As the Lights Go on Again

LONDON, May 6 (UP).—The Great Northern Telegraph Co. announced today that it has re-established direct commercial radio transmission between London and Copenhagen, capital of Denmark.

## Fifth Crosses Into Austria At Two Points

Moving rapidly through surrendered German forces in northern Italy, the Allied Fifth Army yesterday crossed into Austria at two points while the Eighth Army was overcoming a comparatively strong group of Nazi SS troops who refused to abide by the capitulation pact.

The entries into Austria, apparently by American units, were made through the Resia and Dobbiaco mountain passes, west of the Eighth Army's trouble zone. Resia Pass is 30 miles southwest of the Austrian town of Villach, toward which the Eighth was advancing when it encountered the "few thousand" SS holdouts in northeastern Italy.

Details of the border crossings were not given and neither was it revealed how deeply into Austria the Fifth Army units had penetrated.

### SSers Give Ultimatum

Storm troopers resisting the Eighth Army, in violation of last week's surrender of all German forces in northern Italy and western Austria, have taken their stand along the main roads leading from Udine to the Austrian border and in the area between the small Italian towns of Gemona and Plezzo. An Eighth Army ultimatum to surrender by this morning has been handed the Nazi fanatics.

Fighting has been going on for the last three days and the Germans say they will not lay down their arms as long as "Communist" Italian partisans are siding the Allies. An American correspondent at the front said that the SSers had shot a priest, appointed by the partisans to talk with the Germans, north of Gemona, where he

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### More Food for Holland

U.S. Eighth heavies yesterday again dropped food to civilians in Holland. Early reports from Ninth AF and First TAF indicated no operations.

## Pacific Shift Statement Tells of Army Discharges

By David A. Gordon  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

The Army will discharge approximately 650,000 of the nearly 4,000,000 men now stationed in the ETO in the 12 months after victory in Europe while it deploys its forces against Japan in "the greatest transportation problem ever undertaken in military history."

The War Department's official statement on deployment and discharge of troops, released yesterday in Washington, said that 2,000,000 men would be discharged from the entire Army in the next year and that 1,300,000 of these would be able-bodied men with long periods of overseas and combat duty. Seven hundred thousand others will be released because of age, wounds and sickness.

The War Department statement said that one-half of the able-bodied men to be discharged would come from the ETO, one-third from the Pacific and most of the remainder from the U.S., where they now are serving under the rotation plan after completing foreign duty.

### Discharges Will Take at Least Year

An Army of 6,968,000 men is believed sufficient to conduct the war against Japan, "meet our occupational responsibilities in Europe" and maintain a training and supply force in the U.S., the statement said.

Because of the necessity of first priority for troops assigned to the Pacific and the huge problem in general of transporting millions of men

Text of Army's statement on Page 2.

thousands of miles, it will take at least a year to bring home all the troops to be discharged from Europe, the War Department said.

Every means of transportation will be used, including the transportation of 50,000 men a month by air, the use of converted cargo and grain ships which can bring home nearly 500,000 men by the end of 1945, and the operation of such liners as the Queen Mary, the Queen Elizabeth and the Aquitania.

The War Department, stressing the need to move troops first to the Pacific, declared: "We will not ask any soldier to lay down his life in order that another American soldier may return home a few days sooner."

### Many to Go Directly to Pacific

Many of the service troops "will have to go direct to the Pacific to prepare the way for full application of our ground and air strength," the War Department continued, but about two-thirds of the combat units will be staged through the U.S. The combat units staged in the U.S. will get furloughs.

Touching upon the troops who remain in the ETO, for occupation service, the War Department said that "the number of men assigned to this duty and the length of time they will be needed will depend upon the situation in Europe and the nature of our international commitments."

The announcement revealed that there are nearly 4,000,000 American soldiers in the ETO, and pointed out that in the last war it took a year to

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## No Fourth Term Bid, Little Flower Asserts

NEW YORK, May 6.—Fiorello H. LaGuardia announced today that he would not seek a fourth term in New York's mayoralty election this fall.

"I'm not going to run for mayor," LaGuardia said during his weekly radio address. He gave no indication of his plans.

William F. Dwyer, of Brooklyn, former district attorney, has been mentioned as a possible Democratic nominee.

# Army Statement on Pacific Shift, Discharges

## Troops to Be Kept at 6,968,000 to Fight Japs

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The War Department made public on Saturday the following statement:

As the end of the war in Europe approaches public interest is turning to the problems involved in defeat of Japan and the size of the Army required to accomplish this job. Yesterday (Friday) members of the War Department and the General Staff appeared before the House Military Affairs Committee to discuss our plans fully and frankly in an executive session.

The information presented has appeared in the press in partial and garbled form; therefore, as it is of the most intense interest to every soldier and to our citizens generally, the following statement is released:

The War Department had intended to delay any public statement in this matter until several basic factors had been cleared with overseas commanders and the plan presented to the entire Congress by Adm. King and Gen. Marshall.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff, after consultation with Gen. MacArthur and Adm. Nimitz, have made a preliminary estimate of the troops and equipment needed to crush Japan in the shortest possible time and with the smallest cost in American lives. Similar calculations were made for the forces provided Gen. Eisenhower.

### Estimate of Needs in Europe, Africa Declared Accurate

Their estimate of the needs in Europe and Africa was quite accurate. The last division to arrive in Europe having gone into action in April.

Our Army is now 8,300,000 strong. Under an approved plan we are now engaged in working toward an Army strength of 6,968,000 a year from now. That will give us all the strength we believe we can deploy effectively against Japan and will also enable us to meet our occupation responsibilities in Europe and to maintain the necessary training and supply force in the U.S.

Although we were able to hold to the plan we made for the war against Germany, development in war is a matter which cannot be mathematically predicted with accuracy. Our best judgment is that we can defeat Japan quickly and completely with an army which a year from now will be 6,968,000. This figure is given to the American people with the assurance that they shall be told later on of any changes our progress in the war makes possible or necessary.

The Japanese have a military force of more than 4,000,000 men and many millions more men who can be utilized for service forces or for combat if need be. The numbers we can deploy in the Pacific, with the limitation of shipping and base facilities, would not appear, on the face of it, sufficient to insure that preponderance which brings victory swiftly and with low casualties.

### ETO Troops Must Take Their Place in Pacific

But the Japanese forces are divided. Some are in the home islands, some in China, some in Manchuria. They have remnants of garrisons in many parts of the Pacific and East Indies. Our control of the sea and air makes it possible for us to keep these forces apart and to choose the time and place of our attacks. We have the opportunity to strike with overwhelming power as soon as we get our bases established and our armies deployed.

It is our aim together with our Allies to give Gen. MacArthur and Adm. Nimitz all the help we can give them just as rapidly as we can move it into the Pacific.

We can meet only part of the needs of this Pacific war from men still in this country. Many of the troops now in Europe must also go to the Pacific to take their place beside those who have driven the Japanese back from the threshold of Australia to the inner zone of their own defenses.

Every physically fit soldier in the U.S. who has not yet served overseas will be assigned to foreign duty when he completes his training or, if he is performing an essential administrative or service function, as soon as he can be replaced by a returning veteran. The War De-

## 70 Combat Divisions in ETO

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The U.S. Army has 70 combat divisions in Europe, "exclusive of hundreds of thousands of combat troops assigned to corps and armies and a huge force of supply and service troops," the War Department revealed in its redeployment announcement.

The number of troops which will remain in Europe for occupational duty will depend "upon the situation in Europe and the nature of our international commitments," the announcement said.

Because of "limitations in shipping," the number of troops in Europe for a long time "will exceed requirements," the War Department said.

partment has been making a systematic and successful effort since the start of the war to get all qualified men overseas. There have for several months been no combat divisions left in this country and few smaller tactical forces of any character.

Moving our forces from Europe to the Pacific involves the greatest transportation problem that has ever been undertaken in war. Distances are tremendous: from Europe to Manila by way of Panama is 14,000 miles; from San Francisco to Manila is 6,771 miles. Speed is essential, for it is vitally important that we do not give the enemy time either to rest or reorganize his defenses.

Consequently many troops will go straight from Europe to the war against Japan. As many as can be taken through the U.S. without reducing our pressure on the enemy will be brought through this country and given furloughs en route. Some must be given retraining after their furloughs, for fighting the Japanese is different from fighting the Germans.

The need is particularly great for service troops to build communications, harbors, bases and airfields essential to the sharply-expanded combat operation. Many of the service troops will have to go direct to the Pacific to prepare the way for full application of our ground and air strength.

### More Than Half To Get Another Ribbon

More than half of the men to go to the Pacific will go by way of the U.S. The proportion will be substantially lower than this among service units attached to air and ground operations, and higher among combat units. The great bulk of the combat units will be staged through the U.S.

Still others of the troops now in Europe will have to remain there for occupation duty to make certain that the menace of Nazi aggression is permanently eradicated and that seeds of a new war do not take root even before this one is ended. The number of men assigned to this duty and the length of time they will be needed will depend upon the situation in Europe and the nature of our international commitments. For a considerable period of time the actual number of our soldiers in Europe will exceed requirements due to limitations in shipping.

We are mindful of the desire in the heart of every soldier and every citizen to have as many of our soldiers as can be spared, without diminishing the force of our blows against Japan, return to civilian life as soon as possible. The War Department fully shares this desire. The department strongly urged Congress to provide in the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 that no one should be retained in the armed forces after he was no longer needed for prosecution of the war. This requirement is now the law of the land and the War Department will live up to it in every respect.

Reduction in the size of the Army from 8,300,000 to 6,968,000 represents a drop of little over 1,300,000 in total strength. This will not be sufficient to permit the early discharge of all men we consider should be returned to civil life as a result of their extended overseas and combat service.

Consequently it is planned to hold Selective Service calls after V-E Day at a level above that necessary to replace men lost through battle and normal attrition and thus make it possible to release more men with records of long and arduous service. This procedure of releasing the maximum number of veterans and their return to civil life will permit the call into service of those men who have heretofore been deferred for one reason or another.

We will at the same time continue to release men because of sickness, wounds, age and such other factors which prevent their

effective use in service. During the last 12 months discharges from all these causes totaled about 450,000 and it is expected that discharges of this kind, in addition to those made of men with extended overseas and combat service, will result in the release from the Army during the next year of about 2,000,000 men.

With the exception of men to be released for specific disabilities, those who will leave the Army in the next year will be selected from all parts of the world, the Pacific as well as in Europe, on the basis of impartial standards recommended by enlisted men themselves.

The whole aim of the system that has been developed is to insure that those men who have been overseas longest and have fought hardest and those who have children get first consideration in demobilization. That is the way our soldiers believe it should be and that is the way it will be, subject only to the continuing necessity of keeping in service, until adequate replacements can be found, those men needed to defeat Japan.

A preliminary survey made by the War Department on the basis of one-sixth demobilization of the Army indicates that all but two per cent of the men to be released will be men who have served overseas and that the two per cent will be fathers who have been in the Army a long time.

About half of the 1,300,000 men who will be eligible for release from the Army due to long and arduous service are now in Europe, and about one third are in the Pacific. Most of the others are now in this country, having been returned under rotation after serving full tours of duty overseas.

How soon those men to be demobilized can be brought home will depend on the availability of shipping and air transport after the requirements of the war against Japan are met. Transportation of those eligible for discharge must be considered in connection with the whole transportation problem. In the last war, it took a year to bring back the 2,000,000 men in the AEF, with no problem to meet in the Pacific save for a small force in Siberia. Today we have the problem of moving out of Europe almost double that force, a large number of whom must be transported over 14,000 miles of ocean to the far reaches of the Pacific.

### Vast Stores of Supplies Must Be Transported

We must transport to the Pacific vast stores of equipment and supplies both from the continental U.S. and from Europe, so that our forthcoming operations may be carried out in accordance with our standard practice of using ammunition, air power and material to the utmost to save lives. The soldiers who fight Japan will have all the superiority in firepower and equipment we can provide them, but it will impose a heavy strain on our shipping to give it to them.

The supply lines to the Orient are so long it takes three cargo ships to do the work one was able to do in supplying our troops in Europe.

We have about 70 combat divisions in Europe at the present time, exclusive of hundreds of thousands of combat troops assigned to corps and armies and a huge force of sup-

### Every Fit Soldier Will Go Overseas

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Every physically fit soldier in the U.S. will be sent overseas upon completion of his training, if he has not seen foreign service, the War Department declared in its announcement on redeployment.

"If he is performing an essential administrative or service function," he will be sent overseas as soon as a returning veteran replaces him, the War Department said.

For several months, there have been no combat divisions left in the country, "and few smaller tactical forces of any character," the announcement revealed.

## 2,000,000 Men to Be Released Over A Year

ply and service troops. It takes 15 Liberty ships to move the equipment of a single armored division; it takes 75 trains to move it to a port. That gives you some idea of the transportation problem we are up against.

First priority must be given to troops and equipment going to the Pacific if we are to win that war in the shortest time and with the smallest cost in casualties. Otherwise we must slow down the pace of our offensives and run the risk that the enemy will have an opportunity to reorganize renewed resistance. We will not ask any American soldier to lay down his life in order that another American soldier may return home a few days sooner.

However, it is not the intention of the War Department to push demobilization to one side during the many months it will take to transfer our main strength from Europe to the Pacific. Demobilization will proceed at the same time as redeployment although it will be necessarily secondary in terms of urgency.

We will do everything that can be done consistent with effective prosecution of the Japanese war to see that men eligible for discharge do get back home in the shortest possible time.

### Transports to Operate On Gigantic Shuttle System

Every ship that can be pressed into service from any quarter will be used. Arrangements have already been completed for returning soldiers with long European service in converted cargo and grain ships. It is estimated that nearly half a million men can be brought home in such ships by the end of the year. Regular passenger ships and troop transports, including the famed British Queen Elizabeth, Queen Mary and Aquitania will also be operating on a gigantic shuttle system.

There will be 800 transport planes assigned to this task, 50,000 men a month will be brought back to this country by air. To the maximum possible extent these planes will bring men from combat troops in the very heart of Germany—men with the longest periods of combat service and most remote from ports. This process will begin promptly after Germany is defeated.

It is our expectation that by ship and plane we shall be able to bring home from Europe all men to be discharged in about a year's time.

Equal attention is being given to the problem of bringing veteran troops back from the Pacific at the same time that mass movement of additional forces into that theater is under way. The War Department is now shipping to the Pacific every replacement for whom shipping space can be found. By this means a surplus of replacements is being built up there so that men of long service can be sent home. Naval ships are being used wherever pos-

## Draft Will Take More To Free More Vets

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Selective Service calls after V-E Day will be kept at a level above that necessary to replace men lost through "battle and attrition" so that "more men with records of long and arduous service" can be released, the War Department declared in its redeployment announcement.

As a result, men "who have been heretofore deferred for one reason or another" will be called into service, the announcement pointed out.

sible to assist in the return of men from this theater. Unfortunately, while fighting goes on, the rate of return of men from the Japanese war will be governed by the extent to which we can bring in troops above actual battle replacement needs. No man can be released until another man is available to take his place.

The main facts of redeployment as far as it concerns manpower are that:

1—We believe that a program which gives us an Army of 6,968,000 men 12 months from now will provide an adequate force to defeat Japan.

2—About 2,000,000 men will be returned to civilian life during the next 12 months.

3—About two-thirds of the combat units (to be redeployed) will come through the U.S. and have furloughs.

4—The larger proportion of service troops urgently needed in the Pacific will go there directly.

5—Transportation shortages, even with the 800 transport planes being used, will not get the last of the men who are to be discharged back to the U.S. before 12 months.

Facts concerning the results of redeployment upon war production in this country will be made public in an early press conference.

Problems involved in transferring our strength to the Pacific and bringing home those men who are no longer needed are more complicated than any we have experienced before. We cannot expect every phase of our plans to work to perfection. We count heavily upon the American people to continue to meet with courage and understanding the tests that lie ahead, as they have worked, prayed and suffered for the great victories in Europe.

For some the end of the war in Europe will mean joyous reunion, but for many more it will mean a new period of sacrifice and anxiety. None of us can afford to relax our efforts until that anxiety is terminated for every American at home and abroad.

Our great mission today is to mass against our enemy in the Pacific the largest force that can be effectively employed with every resource and power we can put at its disposal. That process has already begun. It will not stop until we rid the world permanently of this menace.

## Eighth's Fliers Turn Attention From Bombs to Books, Sports

EIGHTH AF HQ., Britain, May 6.—Eighth AF airmen—their strategic bombing mission in Europe finished—are settling back and becoming anything from champion horseshoe pitchers to musicians or masters of languages while awaiting new assignments.

During the redeployment months, bomber and fighter groups will be converted into virtual athletic and educational organizations, designed to "shift the emphasis from teamwork and individual effort toward winning the war to the personal betterment of the soldier."

The policy of the Eighth AF yesterday announcement said, will be to give the soldier, through a vast recreational and educational program, an opportunity to use his time constructively while sweating out reassignment.

### Checkers to Higher Education

The program stretches all the way from checkers and horseshoe pitching tournaments to study at Oxford, Cambridge and other English universities and American colleges and technical schools which will be established in England.

Unit "universities" have been established in all groups, with faculties made up of unit officers.

Curricula of an average unit school embraces agriculture, business, English, languages, mathematics, sciences, social studies, applied music, physical education, Bible

studies and trade and technical courses. Some 200 men a month will be allowed to attend courses at the English universities.

### Athletic Program Set Up

Apart from classroom and textbook work there will be special courses to teach song writing, dancing, art, acting and dramatic production and the playing of musical instruments.

A vast athletic program has been established. This calls for tournaments and contests in baseball, softball, track and field, boxing, swimming, fencing, table tennis, badminton, and even checkers, chess and horseshoe-pitching.

Special contests and tournaments for Eighth AF Wacs have been planned.

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## Average: 14 Per Company

Fourteen men from each company size unit. That's what the Army's figures on partial demobilization average out to on the basis of 650,000 men to be released in the year after V-E. There are about 4,000,000 U.S. troops in the ETO now.

**This Happened in America Yesterday:**

# Nation Awaits Signal, V-E Day, to Celebrate

By William R. Spear

The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

NEW YORK, May 6.—As the "piecemeal" surrender on the European battlefields progresses, Americans are waiting expectantly for V-E Day—the signal that the war in Europe is officially over. They sense that it will not be long now—maybe this weekend.

Although it is bound to be slightly anti-climactic after the sensational surrender developments of last week, it will touch off celebrations all over the land.

J. A. Krug, Chairman of the War Production Board, announced that it would be the signal for the neon signs of Joe's Bar and Grill to gleam once more. Theater marquees can shine again.

Radio stations are set to go on the air with special programs the instant that V-E Day is proclaimed. The National Broadcasting Company has at least seven hours of special programs ready, including a grand victory concert by the NBC Orchestra led by Arturo Toscanini. Thanksgiving will be the theme of Mutual's programs, featuring addresses by religious leaders. Columbia's programs will be on the theme of triumphs, some dramatizing the triumphs of Allied forces against the Axis.

The House Veterans Committee expects to start hearings this week on a series of bills to improve the GI Bill of Rights. One by Chairman John E. Rankin (D-Miss.) would extend medical and related care to any honorably discharged veteran who needs it, regardless of whether his disability was suffered in the service or not. Others would give the Veterans Administration manpower and supplies, clarify and liberalize the provisions of the laws on veterans' education, training and insurance. Many criticisms have been made of the GI Bill of Rights on the ground that it is too complex and doesn't go far enough.

AT HAWTHORNE, Calif., the Rev. Ernest L. Askins, 49, is all out for the war effort. He held pastorates in the Church of the Nazarene in Prescott, Ariz., for 14 years before deciding suddenly that he should be doing war work. The minister, whose flock will be waiting for him when peace is restored, is a painter at Northrop Aircraft, Inc., where he applies the glossy black finish to the P61 Black Widow night-fighter.



The Rev. Ernest L. Askins  
Pulpit to paintshop.

for 750,000 servicemen's babies.

From Boston comes the opinion by Archbishop Richard J. Cushing that "if our modern world can be characterized as coarse and vulgar—and no one can seriously challenge that characterization of America at least—then our womenfolk are mainly responsible." He called on women to combat coarseness and vulgarity.

### April ATC's Busiest Month

APRIL was the Air Transport Command's busiest month in its history exceeding March operations by 13 percent. The planes carried more than 4,000,000 pounds of cargo to Europe and returned more than 10,000 passengers, many of them wounded soldiers.

Judge and Mrs. H. W. Springstun of Pana, Ill., celebrated their 56th wedding anniversary—and celebrated it in the same house where they first set up housekeeping as newlyweds. They have lived there for all their 56 years together. They have one daughter.

CLUBWOMEN in Macon, Ga., are now growing their hats instead of buying them. Members of the North Highlands Garden Club made hats of flowers and foliage grown in their own gardens and wore them to a club meeting.

M. B. Hannon, a Seattle grocer, has been robbed eleven times, but now, he reported to police, thieves have stolen the safe itself, with \$3,500.

New York City Policeman Frank Curran lost his right arm fighting on the Italian front. But he's back on the force now, working as a plainclothesman with the Juvenile Aid Bureau—New York's only one-armed cop.

IN every city, town, hamlet and rural region millions of motorists have been urged to take part in an automobile brake-check campaign. The drive is sponsored by the International Association of Police Chiefs.

### Flying Is Extra-Curricular for These Students



Girls at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., have organized a flying club and bought their own plane. Here Alice Kingsbury prepares to take off as two ground crew girls remove the blocks.

# WPB Acts to Aid Industry

Two Minds With a Single Thought



Carole Landis

HOLLYWOOD, May 6 (ANS).—Actress Carole Landis said today she plans to divorce her third husband, Maj. Thomas Wallace, formerly of the Eighth Air Force, now stationed at San Antonio, Tex. Miss Landis met Maj. Wallace in London while on an entertainment tour. They were married there, Jan. 5, 1943.



Ida Lupino

HOLLYWOOD, May 6 (ANS).—Charging mental cruelty, movie actress Ida Lupino, 26, has filed suit for divorce from Louis Hayward, 35, actor and former Marine Corps captain. She also has asked approval of a property settlement effected out of court. They were married in 1938 and separated last July.

## Priority Given To New Plants And Re-tooling

WASHINGTON, May 6 (ANS).—Seeking to prevent any industrial lag or extended unemployment while the nation swings gradually from a war economy to a peace economy, the War Production Board announced today that it has approved more than \$103,000,000 worth of machine tools and plant construction for 72 major industries.

At the same time, high manpower officials said that the clamp on industrially-deferred men would be eased somewhat after V-E Day. Under present regulations, men 18 through 37 in war plants may change jobs only with the consent of their draft boards.

### Reconversion Chiefs Named

The WPB action sharply affects the automobile industry, where big layoffs have been expected with cessation of the war in Europe. The action grants priority aid for the re-tooling and re-equipping job which is the first step in reconversion.

In line with its objective of swinging plants into civilian goods production, the WPB appointed 72 "reconversion administrators" for the 72 industries.

The lion's share of \$85,000,000 will go to the automobile industry, with \$50,000,000 worth of tools and \$35,000,000 worth of plant expansion. The stress on the automobile industry does not represent discrimination against other industries, the WPB said, asserting that their allotments will cover their smaller needs with equal adequacy.

### Restrictions May Continue

The present view of draft board officials on job importance does not hold that workers who suffer a layoff are free to accept any new job to hold their deferment. The workers must go into an occupation listed by the government as essential and critical—a listing that does not include automobile and refrigerator production at present.

But manpower officials agree that unless these restrictions are eased, they could contribute to joblessness in areas where work drops or vanishes after V-E Day. However, in labor shortage centers, draft board officials probably will continue the restrictions.

## Romance With Wac May Free Convict

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 6 (ANS).—A convict who married a Wac after a courtship correspondence of four months will get a parole board hearing next month.

The convict, John E. Bailey Jr., of Malvern, married Pvt. Mary Delena Bailey, 20, of Mt. Vernon, N.Y., two weeks ago. She began writing to him after she had met his sister-in-law, also a Wac, but never met him until the day they were married.

When the Wac came to Arkansas, she appealed to Gov. Ben Laney to release Bailey so they could be married while he was free. The governor granted Bailey a 30-day release from prison.

## Flood of German Prisoners Poses Problem for Allies

WASHINGTON, May 6 (ANS).—Lacking a precedent in law or modern history to guide them, Allied officials today sought an answer to the question of what to do about the 4,000,000 Germans captured so far by Anglo-American armies in Italy and on the Western Front.

Geneva Convention regulations require that nations feed, shelter and clothe enemy prisoners until they are returned to the care of their own government. But, U.S. authorities point out, Germany is being crushed so completely that it probably will not have a competent government of its own for a long time.

There apparently is little doubt in the minds of Americans studying the problem that most of the 4,000,000 captive Germans will be eating American food and needing American care for some time to come. Military sources said that while the Allies were prepared to feed countless captured Nazis, the speed of Germany's crackup had thrown earlier estimates out the window.

Washington correspondents have learned that Allied military quarters are considering two choices: First, disarming the German prisoners and "turning them out to pasture" in chaotic Germany, and second, retaining the prisoners in Allied camps until some order is restored in the Reich. Either way, it appears that the approximate 400,000 German troops in prison camps in the U.S. will remain put for an indefinite period.

They are needed to ease the manpower shortage. Chairman Clinton P. Anderson of the House Food Investigating Committee recently pointed up the Nazis' importance on this score by asking for 30,000 captives this month to work in the nation's sugar beet industry.

Russia is not a signatory of the Geneva Convention, and many of the 2,000,000 or more Germans bagged by the Red Army may return to their homeland only after they have worked on the restoration of Soviet property devastated by the Nazis. The Russians have announced that they intend to employ German work battalions as part of their reparations, and not long before he died, President Roosevelt said he could see nothing wrong with this. France, too, hopes to put former German soldiers to work rebuilding her war-scarred areas.

### ATC Will Take Over Fort Dix Air Base

FORT DIX, N.J., May 6 (ANS).—The Air Transport Command will take over the Fort Dix Army Base on June 1 and operate it as the eastern terminal for domestic transport operations.

The new operation will be known as the 2nd Military Air Transport Gp. and its planes will fly over the four major transcontinental routes.

### Penicillin to Be Sold Abroad

WASHINGTON, May 6 (Reuter).—Penicillin is now available for export commercially from the United States to all areas, the Foreign Economic Administration said today.

### Reads of Own Death While Home on Leave

VICKSBURG Miss., May 6 (ANS).—Marine Pvt. William D. Dennis learned officially by telegram from Gen. A. A. Vandegrift, Marine Corps Commander, that he is dead—killed in the battle of Iwo Jima.

Home on a furlough after three years in Pacific combat zones, Dennis opened a telegram addressed to his mother, Mrs. John Dennis. It announced: "Your son, Pvt. William D. Dennis, was killed in action on Iwo Jima." It also gave the date, said he was buried on Iwo and gave the number of his grave.

Dennis, home for the past ten days, was never on Iwo. His last assignment was in the Philippines.

### Truman Heads FDR Group

NEW YORK, May 6 (ANS).—At the request of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, President Truman will serve as honorary chairman of the group which will decide upon an appropriate memorial to honor the late President.

### Senators Look Into the Meat Situation



Sen. Milton R. Young of North Dakota, Raymond E. Willis of Indiana and Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, left to right, wearing white coats, inspect meat which a Pittsburgh reporter testified he bought on the black market. The senators are members of a subcommittee which conducted a black-market investigation in Pittsburgh.

# Aussies Advance in Push On Tarakan, Off Borneo

MANILA, May 6 (ANS).—Australians have cleared the southern and eastern portions of little Tarakan, off northeastern Borneo, taken two districts in the town of Tarakan and the island's airstrip, Gen. MacArthur announced today.

Netherlands East Indies troops joined the Aussies in the first Allied land drive to recover the East Indies' oil and rubber riches.

Enemy gun positions on Tarakan were silenced by naval and air bombardments as the Diggers and Dutch moved ahead after being held stubbornly for a day.

Heavy bombers, meanwhile, struck the Borneo mainland at Balikpapan and Laet Island to the south.

On Mindanao Island, in the Philippines, the 24th Div. eliminated scattered Jap resistance inside liberated Davao, while inland the 31st Div. gained six miles north of Kibawe in a move to cut off the remaining route between the Japs' retreating Davao forces and the Bikidnon uplands.

## British Increase Hold on Rangoon

SEAC, May 6 (UP).—Troops of the 15th Indian Corps have made further progress in Rangoon, Burma's capital and chief port, after evacuating all Allied prisoners from the city. British 14th Army forces moving on Rangoon from the north were slowed by bad weather, while Japanese attempting to escape eastward through Pegu were harried by Allied troops and Burmese guerrillas.

Heavy bombers of the Eastern Air Command sank and damaged several small boats in attacks on Japanese port facilities southeast of Rangoon.

Allied fighter planes of the Eastern Air Command patrolled the Rangoon and Pegu areas, and heavy bombers sank or damaged several small boats in attacks on Japanese port facilities to the southeast.

## B29s Bomb Japan 3 Times in a Day

GUAM, May 6 (ANS).—Fifty Superforts late yesterday afternoon bombed two air bases on southern Kyushu as a followup to two earlier B29 raids on Japan. It was the first triple attack on Japan in one day.

Close to 300 of the giant bombers participated in the day's offensive. Three were lost.

In the heaviest attack, between 150 and 200 bombers hit the Hiro naval aircraft factory, five miles east of the Kure naval air base on southern Honshu, shortly before noon.

Twenty-five to fifty Superforts pounded two airfields on northern Kyushu in the morning.

## Boys Steal Plane, Unhurt in Crash

FAIRMONT, Minn., May 6 (ANS).—Two 15-year-old boys have confessed the theft of an airplane that was wrecked near Jewell, Iowa, 75 miles north of Des Moines Thursday afternoon. They made a forced landing when they ran out of gas.

The plane, formerly owned by Gen. George S. Patton Jr., was the property of Arthur Stade.

The boy who flew the plane has had seven hours of flight training.

Police said the boys would be released to their parents. The boys would not discuss why they had taken along a rifle, several boxes of ammunition and binoculars.

## Germans in Need Of Fast-Drying Ink

WITH 10th ARMD. DIV., Bavaria, May 6.—Sign of the times in southern Bavaria are the phony discharge papers being issued to German soldiers by their officers as a ruse to evade capture.

Wehrmacht-aged males picked up in civilian clothes freely admit they were recently soldiers, but produced discharge papers on which the ink is scarcely dry. Officers are attempting to escape PW cages by the same device. In one town captured recently by the Tenth Armd. Div., a German major, captain and lieutenant were all busy writing out discharges.

## Yanks Take Toll of 33,462 Okinawa Japs

GUAM, May 6 (ANS).—American troops have killed 33,462 Japanese and taken 700 prisoners on Okinawa since April 1, Adm. Nimitz announced today.

This is more than double the total of U.S. Navy, Army and Marine casualties of 16,964 since the beginning of the pre-invasion campaign March 18 and is 11 times the number of Yanks killed in the campaign on Okinawa itself.

The Okinawa battle has cost the lives of 1,131 Navy men, 1,527 soldiers and 320 marines.

American troops, artillerymen and strafing pilots killed 3,000 Japs in Friday's wild enemy counter-attack of regimental strength on southern Okinawa. Revised figures show the Japanese lost 168 planes instead of 154 as previously reported.

Doughboys and marines resumed their southward advance yesterday morning, taking advantage of the enemy's disorganization and defeat.

## Tojo Criticizes Nazi Peace Bid

Germany's attempt to make peace with America and Britain while continuing the war with Russia is in variance with Japanese war ends and an "extreme violation" of the tripartite pact, Foreign Minister Hidoki Tojo told a press conference, according to Tokyo radio.

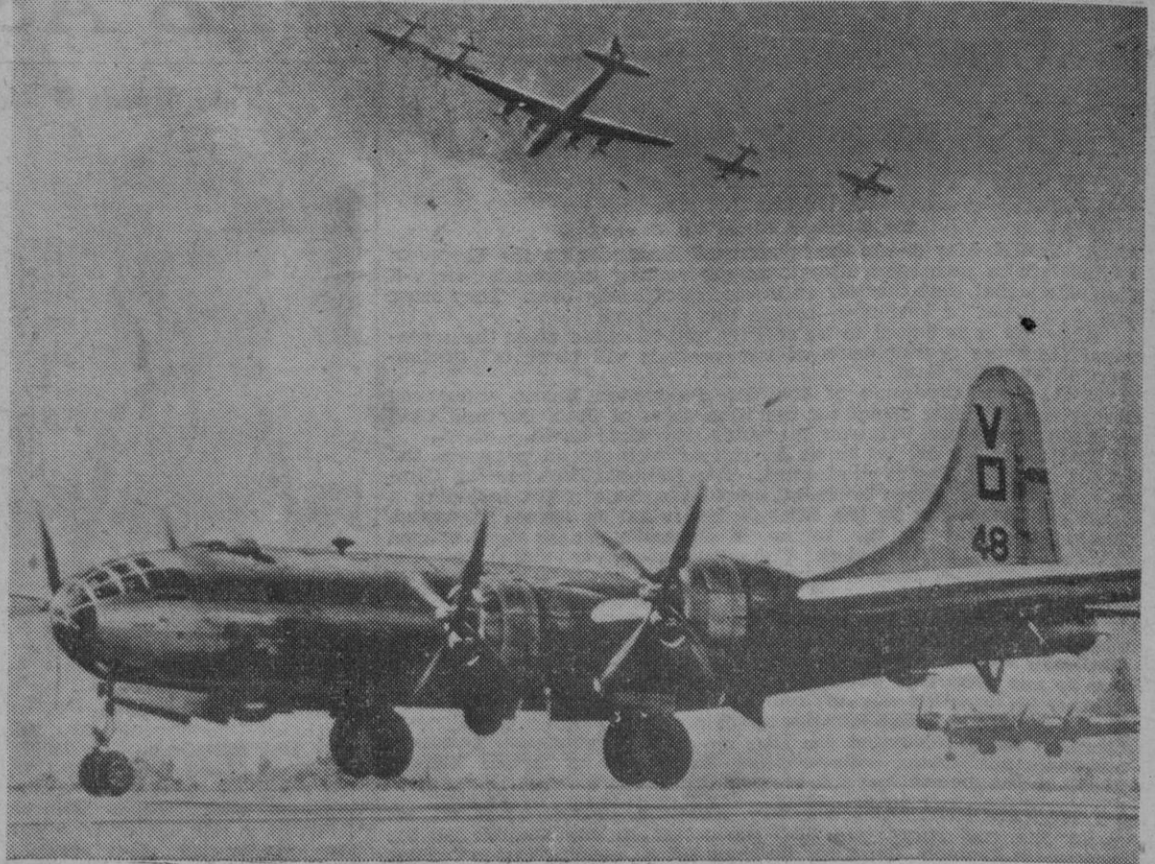
The new Nazi policy, Tojo was quoted as saying, "conflicts with the war aims of Japan, which is engaged in a bitter struggle with the U.S. and Britain, but maintains neutral relations with Russia."

The broadcast said Tojo called Germany's attitude an "extreme violation of the agreement between Japan and Germany not to conclude a separate peace."

Threatening to break the already useless Axis ties, Tojo said that "should such a state of affairs continue, Japan will reserve her freedom to deal with the tripartite pact and other political agreements with Germany from a new point of view," the radio reported.

"In view of the fact that Himmler has offered to surrender to the United States and Britain, and in the light of Adm. Karl Doenitz' radio address on his assumption as the new fuhrer, it is now evident that Germany is intent on resuming the war against the Soviet Union while suing for peace with America and England," Tojo was quoted as saying.

## Superfortresses Come Back to Base From a Raid



Two B29s of the 21st Bomber Command glide down for a landing on Saipan while another of the huge bombers and four other planes circle overhead. B29s are now frequently raiding targets in Japan.

## Liberated Yank Fliers Tell Of Japs' 'Special Treatment'

CALCUTTA, May 6 (UP).—The first group of American war prisoners liberated in Burma, mostly from the Air Forces, are recuperating in a hospital here and telling grim stories of beatings, starvation and indignities administered by the Japanese to a "special treatment group" of fliers, captured after bombing raids on Japan began.

Lt. Billy T. Davis, of Los Angeles, a "group" member, said that the men were put in the special category because, the Japanese told them, of their "indiscriminate bombing of women and children and making war on the Burmese."

**Beat Fliers With Clubs**  
He said that last Japanese New Year's Day the prisoners were lined up and guards beat them with "clubs made like pick handles" and slapped them. He said that the beatings were much worse when the guards were drunk.

Prisoners said the beatings usually came when the Japanese suffered military reverses. They were especially hard on B29 crews. Davis said that he was "slapped about four times weekly and got so that I only hoped it wouldn't hurt too bad. You forgot the humiliation."

**Charged With Murder**  
Lt. Col. Douglas G. Gilbert, of Arlington, Va., said that the treatment of the non-special group of prisoners was poor. He said that the Japanese had almost no medical treatment but finally gave some injections to beri-beri victims and deleted rice from the diet to prevent further outbreaks.

S/Sgt. Tyuan H. Wells, of Hattiesburg, Miss., a B24 gunner, was charged with murder after strafing civilians. He was told that he would undergo seven years' imprisonment after the war before he could become a citizen of the greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere.

**Dutch, French Name Envoys**  
LONDON, May 6 (AP).—France has announced a formal exchange of ambassadors with Holland. Hubert Guérin, formerly delegate to the provisional Dutch government in London, will go to The Hague. Jonkheer van Heersma de With will be Dutch ambassador at Paris.

**Burma Victory Army Supplied Entirely by Air**  
RANGOON, May 6 (UP).—The 14th Army's 700-mile drive through central Burma, which resulted in the evacuation and liberation of Rangoon, was the first time in history that an entire Army while on the march, received all of its supplies by air.

USAAF, RAF and RCAF crews of Eastern Air Command's Combat Cargo Task Force under Brig. Gen. Frederick W. Evans during the last five months daily dropped 2,500 tons of supplies during the last five months.

**Calcutta-China Pipeline Laid by Army Engineers**  
CHUNGKING, May 6 (ANS).—American soldiers have constructed one of the world's largest pipelines through which gasoline and oil are flowing into China from Calcutta, U.S. Army authorities disclosed.

Army engineers, with the aid of Chinese workmen, conquered passes 9,000 feet above sea level, sweated through Burma's jungles and toiled through monsoons.

**Warsaw Estates Divided**  
LONDON, May 6 (UP).—Radio Moscow yesterday reported that 1,584 estates in the Warsaw district, totalling 380,295 acres, had been divided among 49,545 formerly landless Polish families.

## France Asks Work of Million In Reparations

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6 (ANS).—France asked today for the services of 1,000,000 German and Italian workers as part of reparations in kind for the devastation wrought by Axis armies.

René Pleven, French minister of finance and national economy and a delegate to the United Nations Conference, said that rehabilitation of France's war damage would require 22,000,000,000 work hours, the equivalent of 2,000,000 men working four years. He noted that, under the Geneva Convention, Italian and German PWs must be liberated within a specified time after hostilities, so that prisoners cannot be held long enough to furnish the necessary work hours.

Pleven said the French government believes it can recruit a large number of PWs who would consent to stay in France and repair the damage at current wages, to be paid from the billions of German marks absorbed from Alsace and Lorraine when those provinces returned to France a few months ago.

Predicting a serious coal famine throughout Europe before the end of the year, Pleven said that the United Nations should force the resumption of European coal production as rapidly as possible. He said Germany's coal production was down 90 percent, France's down 40 percent, and Belgium's and Holland's down at least half.

## CMH Awarded Hero of 'Bulge'

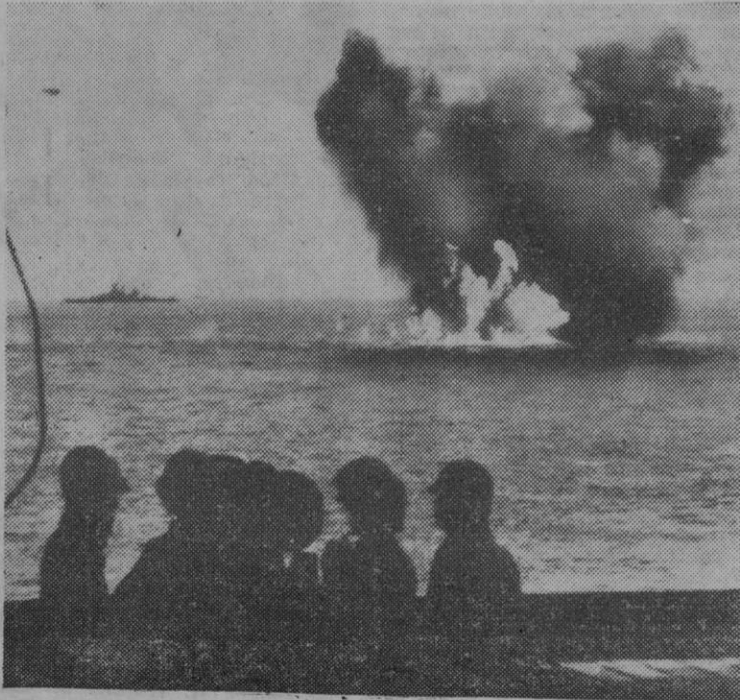
WASHINGTON, May 6 (ANS).—His heroism during the battle of the "Belgian bulge" last Christmas Day has won the Congressional Medal of Honor for Pvt. Paul J. Wiedorfer, of Baltimore, 80th Div. infantryman, who wiped out two German machine-gun nests.

Wiedorfer, 24, a former utility company employe, set out alone across a snow-covered open field and, despite heavy enemy machine-gun and rifle fire, completed his mission. He eliminated the first Nazi position by tossing a grenade from 10 yards out and then finishing off the crew with his rifle. Wiedorfer then wheeled to the right and attacked the second gun nest, wounding one of the crew and capturing the rest.

"This heroic action by one man," said the citation, "enabled Wiedorfer's platoon to continue its advance and reach his objective."

The CMH winner later was wounded and now is a patient in an Army hospital in England.

## Japanese Suicide Plane Is Just That



Crewmen of an American warship in the foreground watch a Japanese "Frances" plane burn after it was shot down by anti-aircraft guns while attempting a suicide dive to the deck of the U.S. vessel.

## Nazis Release Polish General, Kin of Famous

Six notable American, British and Polish officers have found their way to the safety of United States Seventh Army lines, following release by the Germans, SHAEF announced yesterday.

In the group were: Lt. John Winant, son of the U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain; Capt. John Elphinstone, nephew of Queen Elizabeth; Lt. Viscount George H. Lascelles, nephew of King George; Lt. Felix Malcolm Dehamel, a relative of Prime Minister Churchill; Lt. Michael Alexander, a relative of Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, and Lt. Gen. Komoroski, who led Polish patriots at Warsaw under the name of "General Bor."

They were en route to Switzerland when they decided to turn back and find an American unit. After an 85-mile drive in German vehicles with Swiss escort the party reached a 103rd Div. CP south of Salzburg.

### Nazi Diplomats Taken

SHAEF also announced that Jean Borotra, French tennis star, had been liberated.

Allied troops in Europe continued their roundup of Nazi officials. Paris radio said that French units had taken former German Crown Prince Wilhelm, son of the Kaiser, as well as Baron Constantin von Neurath, former German minister of state and one-time ambassador to Britain, and Baron Hans von Mackensen, former Nazi ambassador to Italy.

Von Mackensen heads Czechoslovakia's list of war criminals. His father, a German field marshal in the first World War, was reported captured by the Allies almost a month ago.

British troops found the body of Field Marshal Fedor von Bock, who was German commander on the Eastern Front until two years ago. According to an American correspondent, Von Bock was killed by British strafing planes.

## Starved PWs Live on Plasma

Starved Americans liberated from German prison camps are having health and normal eating habits restored by injections of blood plasma, the Office of Chief Surgeon, ETO, announced today. Although still in the experimental stage, the use of plasma for starvation has already saved many soldiers who could not be fed normally.

Col. Raymond E. Duke, of North Bend, Ore., surgeon of the Normandy Base Section, revealed the discovery. He warned that inexpert use of plasma would prove fatal in almost all malnutrition cases.

Blood is rarely administered over a period of longer than three days, after which the liquid or "soft" diet is given, in mild cases, Lt. Col. Theodore L. Badger, of Chestnut Hill, Mass., revealed. Col. Badger is medical consultant of the Normandy Base Section, conducting a nutritional study of sick and wounded soldiers.

## Death Rate Cut At Buchenwald

BUCHENWALD CONCENTRATION CAMP.—The death rate among the 5,000 political-prisoner patients at this camp has dropped from approximately 100 to about 15 a day under U.S. medical supervision, according to Brig. Gen. John A. Rogers, U.S. First Army Surgeon.

More than 90 civilian doctors of every nationality, headed by Dr. Victor Horn, of Czechoslovakia, do most of the medical and surgical work. Some of Europe's most noted physicians were imprisoned here. The staff is directed by Col. Abner Zehm, of Minneapolis.

A disinfecting team directed by Philipp Auerbach, an imprisoned German chemist, is delousing the camp. Some 60 cases of typhus were discovered but were quickly put under control.

About 20,000 inmates still remain in the camp, including those who are ill. About half of these are Russians and Poles.

### Quarantine on West Holland

Radio Eindhoven reported last night that a temporary quarantine had been declared for newly-liberated Western Holland because of the prevalence of various diseases. It added that Dutch authorities are not permitting anyone except those on official business to enter or leave.

## Their Only Desire Is to Get Out of Germany



Carrying their belongings, "displaced persons" who were held in Germany cross the Elbe River at Tange-munde on the twisted sections of a blown-up railroad bridge. Old and young—French, Belgians, Dutch and Poles—made the crossing. Many of them were so weak from hunger that they could hardly walk.

## Liberates Told Unit of 7th Races to Brenner Then Links Up With 5th in Italy

By Howard Byrne

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

WITH THE 103RD DIV., May 4 (Delayed).—The long looked for linkup between the U.S. Seventh and Fifth Armies came at 1115 hours today when elements of the 103rd Div., Seventh Army, met a jeep column of the 88th Div., Fifth Army, at Colle Sarco, Italy, eight miles below the Italian border.

## Ike Promotes Men in Linkup

By Charles F. Kiley

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

SUPREME ALLIED HQ., Forward Command Post, May 6.—The four American soldiers who first linked up with the Russians at Torgau on April 25 presented to Gen. Eisenhower yesterday the makeshift American flag they used to identify themselves. The four men—a second lieutenant, a corporal and two privates first class—walked into the Supreme Commander's office at 3:20 and six minutes later came out as a first lieutenant, a sergeant and two corporals in one of the swiftest promotions on record.

After listening to how they met the Russians while on a reconnaissance patrol, the general told one of his staff officers to see that the men, members of battalion headquarters, First Bn., 273rd Regt. of the 69th Inf. Div., were advanced one grade in rank immediately.

The men, with their new ranks, were: 1/Lt. William D. Robertson, Los Angeles, Sgt. James J. McDonnell, Peabody, Mass.; and Cpls. Frank B. Huff, Washington, Va., and Paul Staub, New York.

### Were Banned by Doenitz

LONDON, May 6 (UP).—The Flensburg (Danish) radio broadcast today what it said was a message from Adm. Doenitz, successor to Adolf Hitler as Führer of the Reich, asking all German men and women not to engage in any illegal fighting activity in werewolf organizations.

## Champagne Aplenty, But...

By Thurston Macauley

International News Service Staff Correspondent

LONDON, May 6 (INS).—Just as soon as the French can end the shortage of bottles, fuel and transportation, the world can have all the French champagne it can drink.

Despite all the champagne taken by the Germans, the amount in barrels in France now exceeds the pre-war average. Before the war some 18,000,000 bottles were turned out every year in and around Rheims. Production today is virtually nil, because of a bottle shortage.

Before the war France produced some 30,000,000 bottles of champagne annually. In a good year the figure rose to 40,000,000. Under the Germans it dropped to only 25,000,000, of which the Nazis took about 17,000,000.

However, occupation cut off overseas markets, and home consumption was curtailed by transportation shortages. Thus the present champagne stock accumulated.

The vintages most popular before the war were 1926 and 1928. The most favored in France today are 1934 and 1937. They are not expected to be available in quantities by the time champagne is being exported again.

## Bradley Gives Legion of Merit, Flag to Koniev

By Dan Regan

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

AT MARSHAL KONIEV'S HQ., May 5 (Delayed).—Gen. Omar N. Bradley today awarded the Legion of Merit, commander's degree, to Marshal Ivan S. Koniev as the two leaders met for a conference and lunch east of the Elbe River and about 35 miles from Berlin.

This was the first meeting between Bradley, 12th U.S. Army Group Commander and Koniev, First Ukrainian Army Group Commander. Bradley and his staff were met at Torgau bridge by General of the Armies Petrov, chief of staff to Koniev.

### No Germans to Be Seen

The most striking thing of the trip through Russian territory was the complete absence of German civilians. In the American-held German territory German civilians walk about freely and children play. Along the roadside of the Russian-held towns not a single German was to be seen.

As the two leaders met, Bradley presented the 12th Army Group flag to Koniev and received in return the First Ukrainian Army Group flag. Then Bradley presented a new jeep to the marshal as a gift from the soldiers of all four armies under his command. He then received a gift of a fine riding horse from the Russians.

### Tables Groan With Load

The luncheon offered the American party by the Russians was sumptuous. Banquet tables literally groaned under the load of food and drink. There were huge flagons of vodka and several bottles of wine at every place. Caviar, red from Siberia, and black from the Caspian, sturgeon, smoked salmon, and a myriad of other appetizers opened the meal. Then followed roast beef, cold fried fowl, and other cold meats and salads. Hot creamed chicken, steak, rabbit with vegetables came next. Ice cream for dessert, capped with champagne and Russian cigars.

The meal was followed by Russian entertainment presented by the Red Army's equivalent to American USO shows. It included a male choir, dancing girls and men, pantomime and an orchestra. Bradley and Koniev sat in the front row and appeared to enjoy the show immensely. Bradley left immediately after the show and Koniev then talked with correspondents through an interpreter for a few minutes.

## OWI Economy Affects ABSIE

WASHINGTON, May 6 (ANS).—ABSIE (American Broadcasting Station in Europe) will be suspended 90 days after V-E Day, the Office of War Information said.

Its suspension will be one result of President Harry S. Truman's recommendation to Congress reducing the OWI appropriation for the fiscal year of 1946 from \$54,100,000 to \$42,000,000.

OWI said its curtailed appropriation would be used for intensified psychological warfare against Japan, the continuation of its domestic educational program and post-V-E Day propaganda in Europe.

The shortwave broadcasting program for Europe also will be simplified and the number of programs relayed by way of British and North African stations will be cut 50 percent.

## Piloted Type of V-1 Bared by Capture

WITH NINTH U.S. ARMY, May 6 (UP).—An immense assembly plant for piloted V-1s has been discovered near the Elbe River by the Fifth Army. The plant, one mile square, included over 60 large buildings and contained 100 completed ordinary V-1s.

The piloted type of V-1 is essentially of the same construction as the old type, except that it has a pilot's seat in the fuselage, 12 feet from the warhead.

The cramped cockpit contains a simple instrument panel, rudder controls and a parachute.

The weapon apparently was top secret, for a German major in charge of another part of the plant, 800 yards away, did not know of its existence.

### Red-British Air Mail Resumed

LONDON, May 6 (AP).—Russian and British air mail service over Sweden and Finland has been resumed.

## Officer Club Messes In London Will Close

LONDON, May 6.—As part of the army's food conservation program in the UK, the serving of meals at the senior and junior officers' clubs in London will be discontinued, effective tomorrow. All officers will be served at the consolidated mess, "Willow Run."

# Giants Win Two; Chisox Triumph

## Cards Bow, 5-1; Dodgers Trip Phils, 10-1, 12-8

NEW YORK, May 6.—The Giants widened their National League lead yesterday by setting down the Braves twice, 15-5 and 6-4, before 15,019 fans at New York.

Mel Ott's athletes pummeled five Boston pitchers for 11 hits and nine walks in the opener to hand Harry Feldman the victory over Jim Tobin. Tommy Holmes swatted two homers for the Braves, while Ernie Lombardi hit one for the Giants.

A homer by Ott in the first inning of the nightcap gave Van Lingle Mungo an early lead and he notched his first victory since being discharged from the Army, although he needed aid from Ace Adams in the ninth. Charlie Barrett was the loser.

### Dodgers Capture Pair

The Dodgers climbed above 500 by routing the Phillies 10-1 and 12-8, capitalizing on five Philadelphia errors in each game. Curt Davis stopped the Phils with five hits in the early contest and never was in trouble after the first frame when the Bums counted five runs off Charlie Schanz. Augie Galan clubbed a homer for Brooklyn in the fourth inning.

The second game was a pitchers' battle between Dick Barrett of the Phils and Hal Gregg of the Bums until Barrett lost his charm in the sixth and yielded four runs. Vern Kennedy replaced Barrett and Dick Coffman followed Kennedy, but the Dodgers continued their batting spree to tally one run in the seventh, five in the eighth and one in the ninth. The Phils clustered seven runs in the ninth before Vic Lombardi relieved Gregg, but they were too far behind at the time.

### Derringer Spins No. 4

Paul Derringer registered his fourth triumph of the campaign and beat the Cardinals for the second time this year as he pitched the Cubs to a 5-1 decision. Johnny Hop's four-bagger in the first inning marred Derringer's bid for a shutout.

The Bruins cornered Ted Wilks for three runs in the third frame on doubles by Mickey Livingston and Stan Hack. Ray Sanders' error, a long fly by Roy Hughes and Phil Cavarretta's single. Bud Beyerly, George Dockins and Stan Partenheimer also toiled for the champions.

The Reds and Pirates were rained out at Pittsburgh.

### Runs for the Week

American League		National League	
M	T W T	M	T W T
Boston	X 5 4 P P 3	Boston	X P 3 P P 9
Chicago	X 5 1 P P 3	Brooklyn	X P 1 P P 22
Cleveland	X P 2 P P 2	Chicago	X P P P P 5
Detroit	X 0 2 P P 0	Cincinnati	X P P P P P 9
New York	X P 6 P P 7	New York	X P 9 P P 21
Philadelphia	X P 4 P 4 3	Philadelphia	X P 3 P P 9
St. Louis	X P 1 P P 5	Pittsburgh	X P 3 P P 1
Washington	X 0 0 P 5 7	St. Louis	X P 3 P P 1

### Tony Butkovich Killed

CHICAGO, May 6.—Marine Cpl. Tony Butkovich, All-American fullback at Purdue in 1943, was killed by a sniper during fighting on Motobu Peninsula, last month, his family was informed yesterday.

## THE SCOREBOARD

National League		American League	
Chicago 5, St. Louis 1	New York 7, Boston 3		
New York 15-6, Boston 5-4	Chicago 3, Cleveland 2		
Brooklyn 10-12, Philadelphia 1-0	St. Louis 5, Detroit 0		
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh, postponed, rain	Washington 7, Philadelphia 3		

Leading Batters		Homerun Leaders	
Nieman, Boston..... 13 44 13 19 .432	O'Brien, Pittsburgh... 12 45 5 18 .400	Ott and Lombardi, New York, and Nieman, Boston, 4	

Runs Batted In	
Lombardi, New York, 19; Nieman, Boston, 16; Ott, New York, and Elliott, Pittsburgh, 11.	

### 'Red Returns'



## Voiselle, Trout Lead Parade To Repeat 20-Game Records

NEW YORK, May 6.—The true test of a good pitcher is when he wins 20 or more games two years in succession. Last season, six major leaguers hit the 20-game mark, but thus far only two show promise of repeating.

They are Bill Voiselle, of the Giants and Dizzy Trout, of the Tigers. Each has three victories to his credit, which is an excellent jumping-off record. Trout has won at least 20 games the past two seasons, while Voiselle accomplished the feat in his first big league season.

Trout's teammate, Hal Newhouser; Mort Cooper, of the Cards; Bucky Walters, of the Reds, and Rip Sewell, of the Pirates, all 20-game winners in 1944, are finding the pace extremely difficult. Newhouser, who won 29 games a year ago, Cooper and Sewell each have won one game to date, while Walters still is seeking his initial decision.

Three other pitchers, however, appear headed for the 20-game bracket. Paul Derringer, veteran Cub hurler, already has won four games, while Hank Borowy, of the Yankees, and Al Benton, of the Tigers, have three scalps apiece to their credit. If Derringer makes the grade, it will be the fifth time he has entered the elite group.

### Steamboat Upholds Annual Tradition

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 6.—Steamboat Johnson, Southern Association umpire, upheld his 25-year tradition of being the first arbiter to banish a player from a game for protesting decisions. He ejected shortstop Walter King and outfielder Walt Kosman, of Mobile, for "kicking and demonstrating on a decision" in a game at New Orleans.

### Iowa Dismisses Spencer For Classroom Failure

IOWA CITY, Iowa, May 6.—Jack Spencer, co-captain of Iowa's Big Ten basketball champions and catcher on the baseball squad, has been dismissed from the university because of scholastic deficiency. Paul Fagerling, who captured the javelin throw at the Drake Relays last week, was placed on probation for the same reason.

### Fight Results

AT NEW YORK.—Tommy Macra, White Plains, N.Y., 146 1/2, knocked out Jackie Moore, Newark, 149 (1); Jay Anderson, Brooklyn, 153, knocked out Julie Gross, Brooklyn, 151 (4); Ray Puig, Brooklyn, 133, outpointed Vinnie Melitto, New York, 134 (4); Artie Depietro, New York, 141, knocked out Mel Danbroder, Abington, Mass., 147 (5); Donald Mayo, Philadelphia, 127, outpointed Stanley Tischer, New York, 130 (6); Allie Stolz, Newark, 134, outpointed Mario Colon, Puerto Rico, 132 (6).

## Browns Blank Tigers, 5-0; Nats Rap A's

NEW YORK, May 6.—Tony Cuccinello's single scored Johnny Dickshot in the last of the ninth to shatter a tie and present the White Sox with a 3-2 victory over the Indians yesterday that permitted the Chicagoans to remain atop the American League whirl.

Six-hit pitching by Thornton Lee enabled the Chisox southpaw to notch his second verdict of the season. He held the Tribe to three singles by Ed Cihocki during the first eight innings, then weakened momentarily in the ninth and the Indians tied the score at 2-2 on singles by Manager Lou Boudreau, Pat Seerey and Don Ross, third baseman recently obtained from the Tigers.

Henry Suffers Defeat Earl Henry, who followed Al Smith and Ed Klieman to the hill for the Tribe, served up a two-base hit to Dickshot to open the ninth. Then Allie Reynolds came in and was victim of Cuccinello's game-winning drive, but Henry was tagged with the loss.

The Browns continued to flash their "Indian sign" at the Tigers, tripping Detroit, 5-0, and inflicting the first defeat of the season on Dizzy Trout, who had won three straight. Jack Kramer twirled the Bengals into submission, yielding four hits, while he and his mates collected seven from Trout. Vern Stephens homered in the fourth session.

### Case Sparks Senators

George Case, fleet outfielder, slapped out five straight hits and drove in three runs as the Senators subdued the Athletics, 7-3, for the Mackmen's fifth consecutive reversal. Roger Wolff, holding the A's to five hits while striking out seven, chalked up his third victory of '45. Bobo Newsom stumbled for the third time, being reached for one run in the first, three in the second and three more in the fifth before Carl Scheib came to his rescue.

A homerun by Oscar Grimes ignited a five-run spurge in the first inning and started the Yankees on the road to a 7-3 romp over the Red Sox. The Bombers made 11 hits off Rex Cecil, who was charged with the setback, and Yank Terry, while Walt Dubiel travelled the route for the Yanks and gave up eight hits.

## Argentina to Get American Games

CHICAGO, May 6.—Post-war Pan-American games will be held in Buenos Aires, Avery Brundage, president of the Pan-American Sports Federation, said today. The Argentine capital was deprived of the games in 1942 by the war. "Argentine officials are ready to resume preparations just as soon as international conditions permit," Brundage said.

The Argentine city has started to erect an Olympic village and had organized committees for the games before the Jap attack on Pearl Harbor cancelled the meet, Brundage said.

## Majors Adopt Curfew On Night Ball Games

NEW YORK, May 6.—In keeping with the national curfew order, the major leagues have passed time limit on night games. The American League has ordered play to be stopped at 2330 and no inning to be started after 2320 while the National League will quit at 2350 with no inning started after 2330.

If a National League game is tied and less than nine innings have been played when the curfew becomes effective, it will be rated as suspended and will be resumed at that point when the teams meet again.

## Tennis Returning to London

LONDON, May 6.—The famous Wimbledon tennis tournaments will be resumed as soon as possible, the British Lawn Tennis Association's executive committee disclosed today.

Wilson Predicts Grid 'Brain' Era CHICAGO, May 6.—Collegiate football will have to make room after the war for the little fellows—kids who have proved in the fox-holes and jungles that brawn isn't everything—in the opinion of Tug Wilson, new Western Conference athletic commissioner. Wilson thinks that a lot of servicemen who will be taking advantage of a free college education under the GI Bill of Rights won't be content to sit back in the stands and wave a banner no matter how

## Once Over Lightly

By Gene Graff

Stars and Stripes Sports Editor

GEORGE LOTT, bespectacled former Davis Cup team doubles player now in the ETO, was on an exhibition tour through the Riviera rest camp area when he saw a story in The Stars and Stripes about Alfred Stillman, former secretary of the Professional Tennis Assn. So there wasn't anything Lott could do about it at the time. But the veteran tennis star had plenty to say when he got back to Paris.



George Lott

"That guy Stillman had a lot of nerve claiming amateur tennis players are being paid handsomely in the States," Lott said. "He doesn't know what he's talking about and when he starts mentioning specific names, it burns me up. I'll grant you there are some fellows making a living from the game, but not many—and certainly not Billy Talbert."

STILLMAN, irked because his professionals hadn't done as much business in Florida during the winter as had the amateur racketeers, charged two weeks ago that Talbert, runner-up in the National tourney, and Francisco Segura, two-fisted Ecuadorian ace, had been "paid handsomely" for playing tennis. "They weren't just getting expenses, but salaries, too," Stillman asserted.

"I don't know too much about Segura," Lott said, "because he has come up since I came into the Army. But Talbert doesn't do business that way. He's the last guy in the world Stillman should take a verbal poke at."

"I remember a time not so long ago when Talbert was asked by Lt. Hal Surface, who's a Special Service officer in the States, to participate in an exhibition match at a GI hospital," Lott continued. "Surface offered Talbert expense money, but Billy refused to take it. He paid for that 600-mile trip out of his own pocket. What's more, he had just come out of the hospital and still was wobbly, but he didn't want to disappoint the patients. Stillman is 'way off the beam.'"

SHORT SHOTS: 1/Lt. Marv Colon, former All-American basketball star at Chicago's Loyola U., is located in Paris with an Ordnance outfit. Horse racing is a daily sports feature around Paris now, with the nags running at Auteuil, Enghien, Maisons-Laffitte and Le Tremblay. No two tracks operate on the same day, however. The USSTAF boxing tournament, including champions from the UK, will be staged at the Palais de Glace, Paris, on May 24-25-26. Cpl. Leo Matricciani, 230-pounder from Baltimore who has boxed in exhibitions with Joe Louis, Billy Conn, Freddie Mills and Jack London, will seek the heavy-weight crown as a member of the UK entourage.

## Rams Offer War Bonds For Grid Prospects

CLEVELAND, May 6.—The Seventh War Bond Drive will be aided by the Cleveland Rams of the National Football League, who will give a minimum reward of a \$100 War Bond to coaches throughout the country for each tip on a football player who signs with the Rams and plays three league games. Manager Chick Walsh and his brother Adam, All-American center at Notre Dame in the days of the Four Horsemen and now Ram coach, have contacted 200 coaches.

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The Red Cross

The home public donating to the Red Cross believes that overseas men receive Red Cross services gratis. We know that this is not literally true. Red Cross meals and lodging must be paid for. In camp, coffee and doughnut tickets must, first be purchased. The cost is low but so is the principle of charging for services that John Public believes are free.

By what right does the Red Cross charge the very people it is supposed to serve?—Pfc Arthur Kern, 230 Gen. Hosp.

Editor's note: Red Cross authorities state that at the time that they undertook activities in the ETO the War Department ruled that they should make a charge for food served at all clubs.

At a later date, with the permission of the then CG, ETOUSA, they were allowed to give free distribution by clubmobiles to units which had no access to stationary clubs. They were also permitted to make free distribution to debarking and embarking forces, to casual forces in transit and to wounded patients on hospital trains, etc. They were further permitted free service on certain special occasions. They were not allowed to discontinue charges at permanent clubs, but these charges are considerably less than the cost of the service rendered.)

Ever since I set foot on foreign soil the Red Cross has been around to make this war business a bit more bearable. In England, before the salt water dried behind my ears, I was being introduced to the ways, customs, (and traditions, suh) of the "bloomin' plice" by the first Red Cross Club. And before I had left the country, the clubs sprung up in so many places that almost anywhere a GI might find himself, the familiar signs of the ARC were displayed.

When I came to France I found the Red Cross gals here, too—washing in helmets and standing in lines at the water points just like we did—and getting ready to serve coffee and doughnuts. In the towns of France, before the rubble was off the streets and the dust of war hardly blown away, the biggest and best place in the burg was being set up as a Red Cross club—just for us GIs.

Perhaps even more important in the long run are the little things they've done for us—sew on those new stripes; mend the hole in your pants; get you tickets to shows; put you to bed when you have acute cognacitis; find you a way back to camp when the check at the last bar cleaned you; introduce you to families who treat you as they would their own sons; make telephone calls for you to people who "no compri" English; give you shopping information; do things for you back home.—Sgt. R. Rush, Engr.

Woe Is Me

It seems a shame that a chaplain's assistant can be only a T/5 when his duties are similar to, and in many instances greater than those of any other clerk. He must be a man of integrity, commanding the respect of officers and enlisted men, have skill in the use of office equipment, play an organ, lead singing, be able to repair a motor, drive a vehicle, etc.

Regardless of all of these qualifications, he is not rated higher than a T/5 except in some rare cases.

It seems that the work of the chaplains is considered quite important, since their ratings range from first lieutenant to major general. Is it not important that the chaplain's assistant who does so much of this work should be encouraged?—Chaplain B. J. Jones.



Table with radio program listings for today and tomorrow, including times and program names like 'Fiesta', 'Great Music', 'World News', etc.

Li'l Abner

By Courtesy of United Features



Terry and The Pirates

By Courtesy of News Syndicate



Abbie an' Slat

By Courtesy of United Features



Dick Tracy

By Courtesy of Chicago Tribune Syndicate Inc.



Blondie

By Courtesy of King Features Syndicate



Joe Palooka

By Courtesy of McNaught Syndicate, Inc.



Californian Says Hitler Died of 'Claustrophobia'

AUBURN, Calif., May 6 (ANS).—A death certificate for Adolf Hitler was filed yesterday in the official records of Placer County, Calif., by Recorder Clayton Goodpastor.

The certificate declared that "Adolf Schickelgruber Hitler" died of "claustrophobia induced by enclosure by the forces of the United Nations."

Births

Folks at Home Send These GIs Swift News of Sir Stork's Arrival:

FC Stanley E. Selinger, Brooklyn—Harvey Stewart, Jan. 29; F/O Andrew J. Gramlich, Bronx—Susan Edna, April 27; Cpl. Bernard Rudin, Passaic, N.J.—Carol Sue, April 28; Pfc Mortimer I. Geisler, New York—Steven Matthew, April 28; Lt. Isidore Beckerman, Brooklyn—Perry, April 28; Cpl. Hyman Goldstein, Brooklyn—Neil, April 18; Sgt. Cecil L. Creech, Ansley, Neb.—girl, April 27; 1/Lt. John J. Sands, San Antonio—Carole Lee, May 1.

CAPT. Alfred C. Alessi, Niagara Falls—Louise Elaine, April 30; Sgt. Michel

By Al Capp



By Milton Caniff



By Raeburn Van Buren



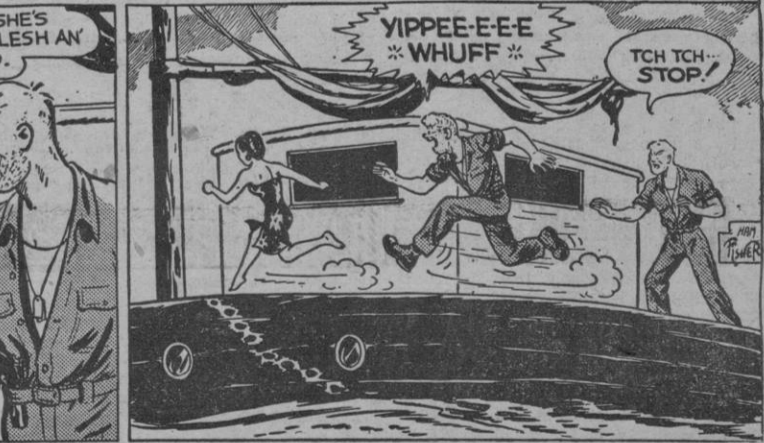
By Chester Gould



By Chic Young



By Ham Fisher



First Liberty Vessel Under France Arrives

LE HAVRE, May 6.—The 8,000 ton Elias Reisberg, the first Liberty ship under French command, arrived here yesterday, bearing a cargo of lend-lease wool, wood pulp, paper and steel.

A three-point program for the resurgence of the French merchant marine was outlined by Rene Mayer, Minister of Public Works and Transport.

Portuguese Deny Mourning

The Portuguese legation in Paris yesterday denied that the Portuguese government had decreed national mourning for Hitler.

## U.S. and Britain Await Russia's Reply on Poles

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—The latest development in the strained Polish situation today overshadowed developments at the world security conference.

The U.S. and Britain awaited a reply to their demand that Russia explain fully why a group described by Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. as "prominent Polish democratic leaders" had been arrested by the Soviets.

Discussions on Polish representation at the conference, which had been carried on in private conference while the work of the conference continued, were broken off.

### Serious, Say British

British spokesmen called the arrests "a most serious development," and, at a press conference, said that British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden had taken the position that there could be no further discussion of the Polish question until the situation is cleared.

A statement by the British said that the U.S. and Britain had been making "persistent inquiries" about the arrested leaders, who were reported to have met Soviet military men in Poland for discussions at the end of March.

The two countries "have now been officially informed by Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov that these leaders have been arrested on a charge of diversionist activities against the Red Army," the British spokesman said.

Tass, the official Russian news agency, declared that British newspapers had carried stories about the "disappearance" of the Poles and charged that the British deliberately omitted the name of a famous Polish general, Okulicki, who, Tass declared, took an active part in planning and carrying out "in the rear of the Red Army" acts of sabotage as a result of which over 100 Red Army officers and men were victims.

Tass said that under arrest were 16 Poles headed by Okulicki, and that among their activities had been the operation of illegal radio transmitters in the rear of Soviet armies.

Tass further said that a British press report that former Polish Prime Minister Witos had been arrested "is an invention from beginning to end." Some of the arrested Poles will be placed on trial, the Associated Press reported.

### Stettinius Cites Achievement

Stettinius, meanwhile, told a press conference that the major powers' agreement on all but two amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks plan amendments "is an achievement of great importance for the successful outcome of our labors."

During the conference at which Stettinius announced the break in the Big Three discussion on Poland, a reporter for Polpress, the news agency of the Polish government in Warsaw, asked Stettinius whether it was not true that some of the Poles under arrest in Russia were Fascist or semi-Fascist. Stettinius said that he had no further information but he said that there were democratic elements among them.

The Polish government-in-exile in London declared that the Russian charge that the arrested Polish leaders committed sabotage was "a complete fabrication," Reuter reported.

The arrested Poles, the government-in-exile continued, were told by a Soviet colonel named Pimenov that their safety was guaranteed in a visit to discuss political matters with a Soviet colonel named Ivanov. In addition, Vice-Premier Jankowski of the Polish government in Warsaw pledged their safety and told them a plane would carry them to London, Reuter said.

The arrested Poles were leaders of the Polish underground movement and conducted "armed struggle" against the Germans, the government-in-exile declared.

Stettinius said that the Big Four, in agreeing on amendments, recognized not only individual but also national rights. Among the amendments agreed upon was one to permit the election of six non-permanent members to the security council. Stettinius said that this would give "fair representation for the so-called middle-sized nations and small nations on the security council."

### Molotov Sees Shipyards

RICHMOND, Va., May 6 (ANS).—Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov yesterday saw Henry J. Kaiser's shipyards. For almost three hours Molotov was escorted by Kaiser, up and down scaffolding, across catwalks and through one enormous steel fabricating plant after another.

## Hitler's 'Mein Kampf' Prison Captured



U.S. Army Signal Corps Photo

In the cell of the prison at Landsberg, Germany, where Hitler was held in 1923-24, a soldier of the U.S. Seventh Army and a liberated prisoner look at the register, which includes Hitler's name.

By a Stars and Stripes Staff Writer  
WITH 103RD DIV., May 6.—When the 103rd Div. took Landsberg, they captured the building in which Adolf Hitler and Rudolph Hess were imprisoned from Nov. 11, 1923, to Dec. 20, 1924, after the Munich beer hall putsch. Cell No. 7 was Hitler's. Above its door was a plaque which read: "Here the dishonorable system

imprisoned Germany's greatest son from Nov. 11, 1923, to Dec. 20, 1924. During this time Adolf Hitler wrote the book of the National Socialist Revolution, 'Mein Kampf'."

Sgt. Howard Brown, of Detroit, and Sgt. Arthur Kopf, of Hackensack, N.J., talked to an anti-Nazi jailer who told them he was tickled to see Americans come.

## World Control Of Ruhr Urged Nazi Surrender Believed Near

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6 (ANS).—France and Czechoslovakia have taken the initiative in demanding the establishment of international control over great armament industries in the Ruhr, Czechoslovakia and Moravia and the Schneider plant at Le Creusot, France, along with the total elimination of Krupp and other German arms plants.

"We must maintain a steady control or we will have another world war within the next generation," Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovak foreign minister and chairman of his country's delegation at the current United Nations conference, told the United Press.

René Pleven, French minister of finance and national economy, demanded that the United Nations order the destruction of all German arms factories and forbid the reconstruction of the great Krupp arms plants in the Ruhr.

"It is the French contention," Pleven said, "that the Ruhr must be internationalized and kept under constant security control. The common interest requires that we take here in San Francisco measures to forestall any new German aggression in the future. In demanding strict control of the Rhineland, France is conscious of speaking in the interests of all."

### Control of Saar Sought by French

The French foreign affairs committee has recommended that the government negotiate with the Allies for French control of the Saar coal mines, as well as workers necessary in their operation. The committee is part of the French Consultative Assembly.

In a communique, the committee reiterated that France should have an equal share in the peace negotiations with Germany and expressed astonishment that a French zone of occupation in Germany has not yet been fixed.

An international mandate should be created for the Ruhr, the committee advised, and also recommended the internationalization of the left bank of the Rhine.

### London Closes 79 Shelters

LONDON, May 6 (UP).—Seventy-nine stations on the London underground system, which since 1940 had been used as air-raid shelters, will be closed for that purpose after Sunday night.

## GI Gives Jerry PW Tit for Tat on Todt

WITH 29th INF. DIV., Germany.—Pfc Bedford K. Graves, of Tompkinsville, Ky., infantryman with the Third Bn., 115th Regt., was questioning a German prisoner recently. Graves asked the Jerry what the badge on his tunic was for.

"I was in the Todt construction group," the PW answered, "and I got the badge for helping to build the Siegfried Line."

The German then pointed to the Combat Infantryman badge Graves was wearing and asked what it was for. Graves retorted: "I got that for tearing the damn thing down."

## Nazi Remnants Estimated at 1,765,000 Men

LONDON, May 6 (UP).—Germany has an army of approximately 1,765,000 troops opposing the Allies in Europe, according to a military commentator here.

These troops, which, if consolidated in one cohesive force, would still be a formidable fighting arm, are split up in pockets and isolated regions, extending from Norway to the Aegean Sea and from Estonia to the French coast.

The commentator said that the bulk of the forces are concentrated in Czechoslovakia, Austria and Yugoslavia, where an estimated 1,030,000 troops are still holding out.

### Breakdown of Figures

This is the breakdown of the Wehrmacht, according to the commentator's figures:

Czechoslovakia: 25 divisions or approximately 550,000 men. Austria: Remnants of 35 divisions or about 450,000 men. Yugoslavia: 13 divisions or about 130,000 men. Aegean Sea (Rhodes, Crete): About 25,000 men. Kurland (near Estonia): About 300,000 men. Norway: Up to 200,000 men. Pockets along the French coast: 110,000 men.

A breakdown of the French pockets: St. Nazaire—35,000 men; Dunkirk—15,000 men; Channel Islands—30,000 men; Lorient—30,000.

The commentator said that these figures include regular soldiers, SS, Air Force and Todt workers. No estimate was made on the number of Navy men.

### 2,000,000 at One Swoop

The shrinkage of the German Army was drastic in a week as the result of the sensational surrender of 2,000,000 men—1,000,000 in northern Italy and western Austria and another 1,000,000 in Holland, Denmark and northwestern Germany.

A competent military source estimated that the Wehrmacht comprised 8,000,000 men at the peak of its power following the fall of France. He pointed out that this does not represent the total manpower injected into the fighting forces where a turnover was calculated by some 300 percent as the result of losses in the Eastern and Western and Italian and African fronts.

An estimated 3,600,000 prisoners were taken on the West front alone since D-Day.

## Fifth in Austria...

(Continued from Page 1)

entered enemy territory bearing a white flag.

"Partisans are very active in this area," the correspondent reported, "but there has been no attack against the Germans either by Eighth Army forces or partisans. The Germans' nonsensical resistance has delayed the Eighth Army's entrance into Austria."

In air action, Mediterranean-based Allied fighter and fighter-bomber planes hit railyards and rolling stock in northwestern Yugoslavia and southern Austria without loss.

### 1,000 Fascists Executed By Partisan Court Order

MILAN, May 6 (Reuter).—About 1,000 Italian Fascists have been executed in Milan during the last 11 days by order of partisan tribunals, it was learned today.

These tribunals no longer are active, however, and all other Fascists captured by Milan partisans are believed to have been handed over to the National Liberation Committee's commission of justice for trial according to procedure laid down by the Italian government and endorsed by the Allies.

In Turin, where heavier fighting occurred, the number of executions ordered by irregular tribunals was said to be greater than in Milan.

## Army Reveals Plans for Shift, ETO Releases

(Continued from Page 1)

bring back 2,000,000 men in the AEF! "with no problem to meet in the Pacific, save for a small force in Siberia."

Reviewing the size of the Army, the statement said that it now had reached 8,300,000 and that the last division to arrive in Europe went into action in April. The War Department is working toward an Army strength at 6,968,000, to be reached in a year.

"The whole aim of the system that has been developed is to insure that those men who have been overseas the longest and have fought hardest and those who have children get first consideration in demobilization," the statement declared.

All but two percent of the men to be released will be men who have served overseas and "these two percent will be fathers who have been in the Army a long time," the statement said.

### Estimates Size of Jap Force

The Army estimates that the Japanese have a force of more than 4,000,000 men "and many millions more men who can be utilized for service forces or for combat, if need be."

"The numbers we can deploy in the Pacific, with the limitation of shipping and base facilities, would not appear, on the face of it, sufficient to insure that preponderance which brings victory and with low casualties," the statement said, but it added that "the Japanese forces are divided."

As a result of this division—garrisons scattered in many parts of the Pacific and East Indies—and American control of the sea and air, the U.S. is able to "keep these forces apart and to choose the time and place of our attacks," the statement said.

The statement pointed out that the distances involved in shifting troops are "tremendous," with a 14,000-mile voyage from Europe to Manila by way of Panama, and a 6,771-mile voyage from San Francisco to Manila. It added that vast stores of equipment must be transported both from Europe and from the U.S. for the Pacific war.

### Lines to Orient Long

"Lines to the Orient are so long that it takes three cargo ships to do the work one was able to do in supplying our troops in Europe," the statement said. "It takes 15 Liberty ships to move the equipment of a single armored division; it takes 75 trains to move it to a port."

The statement did not preclude the possibility of other troops, in addition to combat units, getting furloughs while in the U.S. It said: "As many as can be taken through the U.S. without reducing our pressure on the enemy will be brought through this country and given furloughs en route."

The War Department is now sending to the Pacific every replacement "for whom shipping space can be found," so that a surplus of replacements is being piled up to enable men of long service to return to their homes. It warned that no man can be released from the Pacific theater until another man is available to take his place.

The statement did not announce details of the point system for discharge. A statement outlining the number of points men will get for length of Army service, length of service overseas, battle awards and wounds, and parenthood is expected to be issued shortly after the end of the European war.

The statement promised that the War Department would hold a press conference soon at which it would give facts concerning the effect of redeployment upon war production in the U.S.

## Spain Anxious Allies Take Charge of Laval

The Spanish government wants the Allies to take charge of Pierre Laval, interned Vichy premier, as soon as possible because he cannot remain in Spain "in any capacity whatever," the Spanish Foreign Ministry declared yesterday, according to the Paris radio.

The report said that Laval would be handed over to the Allies jointly. This was at variance with official French statements saying that the Vichy leader would be turned over to the French directly.

### Jap Envoys Go to Sweden

LONDON, May 6 (Reuter).—A German auxiliary vessel arrived at Malmo, Sweden this morning and landed 15 Japanese diplomats, according to the Swedish radio.