

S & S Weatherman...
PARIS & VICINITY
Occasional rain, max. temp.: 70
STRAITS OF DOVER
Occasional rain, max. temp.: 65

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

...Predicts for Today
RIVIERA
Partly cloudy, max. temp.: 80
GERMANY
Scattered clouds, max. temp.: 75

Vol. 1—No. 297

1 Fr.

1 Fr.

Sunday, May 20, 1945

Stalin Lists Polish Issue Conditions

MOSCOW, May 19.—The Polish question can be settled only on the basis of the Crimean (Yalta) declaration, Premier Stalin declared today in his first public statement on the problem. No "deviation" from the declaration can be "permitted" on Poland, he said.

He outlined the Russian view in a reply to a question submitted by Ralph Parker, Moscow correspondent of The Times of London, and also said that arrest of 16 Poles was not connected in any way with the question of reconstruction of the Polish provisional government.

Stalin listed three conditions, which, if fulfilled, could result, in his opinion, in agreement by the Allies on the question:

1—"If, in the reconstruction of the Polish provisional government, the latter is recognized as the main nucleus of the future Polish government of national unity, similar to what took place in Yugoslavia where the National Committee of Liberation was recognized as the main nucleus of the united Yugoslav government."

2—"If as a result of such reconstruction, such a government in Poland is formed which will carry out a policy of friendship with the Soviet Union and not a policy of a 'cordon sanitaire' directed against the Soviet Union."

[The phrase, "cordon sanitaire," literally translated from the French, means a sanitary cordon. Its political meaning has been defined as a geographical fence erected as a means of isolating a state.]

3—"Provided that the question of reconstruction of the Polish provisional government is decided together with Poles who have ties at the present time with the Polish people and not without their participation."

Stalin, discussing the arrest of the 16 Poles, said: "The arrest of 16 Poles, headed by the notorious diversionist Gen. Okulicki, is in no way connected with the question of the Polish provisional government."

"These gentlemen were arrested" (Continued on Page 8)

Reds Reiterate Stand on Danes

COPENHAGEN, May 19 (Reuter).—Soviet sources reiterated today that Russian forces on Bornholm, Danish island in the Baltic, were there to "drive out the Germans and not to remain as occupiers."

The Danish newspaper Politiken published an interview with Col. Strepkov, Soviet commander of the island, in which he stated: "We consider the Danish nation as our ally and our patrols are now guarding Bornholm."

Russian action on the island, which caused damage estimated at 35,000,000 Danish crowns, was the result of German Commander Von Campitz' decision to "fight to the last round," Strepkov added.

Foreign Service, Decorations To Count Toward Discharge

Points toward eligibility for discharge will be granted American soldiers for active service with the armed forces of other Allied nations and for decorations conferred by those nations between Sept. 16, 1940, and May 12, 1945, according to a War Department directive received in Paris last night.

At the same time, Com Z announced that time served overseas with the American Field Service during the same inclusive dates also would be counted in computing totals of soldiers' adjusted service rating cards.

Credit for foreign decorations, orders, medals and emblems must be approved by the Theater Commander under whose jurisdiction the service was completed. Re-

Mike Succeeds Fala In the White House

WASHINGTON, May 19.—A six-month-old Irish setter has succeeded the late President Roosevelt's famous scottie, Fala, in the White House.

The setter was presented to President Truman's daughter, Margaret, by Robert E. Hannegan, chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

"Bob wanted Miss Truman to call him Casey," White House Press Secretary Charles G. Ross said yesterday. "She wanted to call him Mike, so Mike it is."

Tito Charged With Planning To Use Force

ROME, May 19 (AP).—Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, commander of Allied forces in the Mediterranean, accused Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito today of apparently intending to establish claims to northeastern Italy and southern Austria by force of arms.

Alexander said in a special statement that "action of this kind would be all too reminiscent of Hitler, Mussolini and Japan. It is to prevent actions of this kind that we have been fighting the war... I have tried my best to come to a friendly agreement with Tito and have failed."

The Yugoslav radio, heard by Reuter, broadcast an official answer last night to Alexander's statement. It contended that the Yugoslav Army had a right to remain on territory it had conquered.

"The fact that the populations of those districts have for two years participated in the struggle for liberation, that a great majority of that territory is Yugoslav and that it has suffered great losses in the struggle against the German and Italian Fascists cannot be a hindrance to our demand that the organization of military administration be given to our army and the organization and execution of civil affairs be given to a liberation committee elected by the people," the Yugoslav radio said.

When Alexander's chief of staff told him that further military conversations appeared useless, Alexander sent a message to Tito, bluntly informing him that the Allied command intended to continue using the port of Trieste and maintaining troops in northeastern Italy and southern Austria.

He warned Tito that the Mediterranean Command expected the Yugoslav leader to take steps "to assure that no regrettable incidents took place." Coincidentally, he asked Tito to forbid his troops to cross the Austrian border and to withdraw those already across. This request so far has not been complied with.

A dispatch from Trieste said that Tito's troops had completely withdrawn from the area west of the Isonzo River in northeastern Italy under an agreement reached last Thursday.

Orlando Dies

ROME, May 19 (AP).—Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, Italy's premier during World War I and the last surviving member of the "Big Four" which drew up the Versailles peace treaty, died today at the age of 85.

Japs Slow Yank Drive On Okinawa

GUAM, May 19.—Americans battling on the approaches to Shuri and the hills covering Okinawa's capital of Naha were held to small gains yesterday by Japanese resisting with the greatest tenacity of the entire campaign.

The Japs launched constant counter-attacks from coast to coast, and their guns mounted on hills behind Naha pounded the Yanks in one of the greatest artillery duels of the Pacific war.

With these heights in enemy hands, the Sixth Marine Div. was unable to cross the Asato River in force into the rubble center of Naha.

The Leathernecks have patrolled as far as 500 yards into the capital, but it will be untenable as long as the Japanese hold the hills forming the western hinge of their Shuri defense line.

Typical of the ferocity of the Japanese was their defense of Sugar Loaf Hill, 150-foot height overlooking Naha from the east. The strategic mound was scaled nine times in seven days by Sixth Div. Marines. Eight times the Yanks were forced to withdraw. Finally, the veterans of Eniwetok Atoll and Guam reached the top the ninth time and managed to hang on.

For the first time in the Okinawa campaign, Army fighters yesterday joined carrier-based planes and marine ships in supporting ground action.

Search aircraft sank a small freighter south of Korea and damaged two freighter-transports and an oiler.

Superforts Hit Tokyo To Close Record Week

GUAM, May 19.—Smashing B29 raids today on the Tokyo and Nagoya areas brought to a close the greatest week of air assaults on Japan.

Some 150 Superforts battered industrial targets on the western outskirts of the Jap capital while 300 other B29s hammered the manufacturing center of Hamamatsu, 60 miles southeast of Nagoya, with more than 2,000 tons of demolition bombs.

The Hamamatsu attack—the third Superfort strike of the week against the Nagoya area—came as Maj. Gen. Curtis LeMay, 21st Bomber Command chief, announced that the four Nagoya raids had destroyed 11 square miles, or almost one-fourth of the third largest Jap city.

Thirty-three specific military targets, including two Mitsubishi aircraft factories, the Mitsubishi electric manufacturing company, three Aichi aircraft plants and the Atsuta factory, were virtually destroyed or heavily damaged.

LeMay also said 59 square miles of six of Japan's largest cities, including some 17 square miles of Tokyo, had been bombed out or damaged by B29 attacks.

Yanks, Guerrillas Seize Luzon's Ipo Dam Intact

MANILA, May 19 (ANS).—Mysteriously undamaged by the Japanese, Ipo Dam, source of one-third of Manila's water supply, was captured yesterday by Filipino guerrillas and U.S. 43rd Div. infantrymen.

Fifth AF P38s paved the way for the final assault, dropping a ton of bombs for every ten Japs along the battle lines.

In central Mindanao, the 31st Div. captured Valencia airfield and two near-by bases from which U.S. planes can hammer a large Jap force trapped between the northward drive of the 31st and the southward push of the 40th American Divs. The two Yank forces were 40 miles apart.

Other substantial gains against decreasing resistance were reported from Mindanao's Davao area, where the 24th Div. has been fighting bitter hand-to-hand engagements.

Virtual end of the Tarakan campaign was announced by Gen. MacArthur as Australian and Dutch troops in force reached the east coast of the little island off Borneo.

15th Army to Rule Saar, Rhine Valley And West Ruhr



Lt. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow

Delta Prepares Area to Handle Shifting Forces

By John Brown
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

MARSEILLES, May 19.—The big job of processing 15,000 troops a day for shipment to the Pacific should be in full swing within two weeks at the Delta Base Staging Area.

The first men are expected to arrive in the area for staging about May 25. Plans call for processing a soldier within three to five days, according to Col. J. T. Miesegae, commanding officer.

The area, which spreads over 10 and a half square miles 18 miles north of Marseilles, and which will have facilities for 90,000 soldiers at a time, is set up so that when a unit arrives a particular zone will be ready for it—complete with hot meals provided through the use of PWs and KPs.

However, as soon as possible after a unit moves in, it will operate its own zone, furnishing its own help.

The staging area will operate class I and IV depots with rations. (Continued on Page 3)

14,000 Square Miles To Be Policed By U.S. Forces

By Richard Lewis
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

The role of Lt. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow's U.S. 15th Army as the occupying force for the Saar, the Rhine Valley and the western Ruhr—one of the world's richest industrial areas—was announced by SHAEF yesterday.

The 15th Army will police 14,000 square miles of western Germany, which had a pre-war population of 11,000,000.

This first disclosure on the post-victory role of any U.S. force in Europe lifted the silence which had veiled the activities of the 15th since its presence on the Rhine was announced two months ago.

Part of Gerow's army helped contain the Ruhr pocket. Other 15th units participated in the siege of St. Nazaire and Lorient on France's Atlantic Coast.

Third, Ninth Mentioned

Speculation that Gen. George S. Patton's U.S. Third or Lt. Gen. William S. Simpson's U.S. Ninth Armies—or both—would go on occupation duty was not confirmed.

The Saar is one of Europe's most fertile mining areas. It produces large quantities of brown coal, from which the Nazis extracted oil to run their heavier automotive equipment.

It was understood that American occupation of the Saar would not jeopardize France's claims to use of the Saar mines to boost its lagging coal supply.

North of the Saar, the Army's occupational zone extends through the Eifel and the Cologne Plain as far as Wesel and Geldern. It includes the once-populous cities of Trier, Coblenz, Aachen, Cologne and Dusseldorf.

German political subdivisions covered by the 15th are nearly all of the Rheinprovinz on the north, all Westmark in the center and that part of Hesse lying west and south of the Rhine on the south.

While the area had a pre-war (Continued on Page 8)

Comfort, Happiness of Reich Secondary in Occupation Plan

By Tom Yarbrough
Associated Press Staff Writer

TWELFTH ARMY GROUP HQ., May 19.—Many details on how American forces are approaching the tremendous task of occupying Germany were made public at Gen. Omar N. Bradley's headquarters today in connection with publication of the 15th Army's large role in the occupation.

This job, which has never been done before in all history on such a far-reaching and intensive scale, is rendered all the more staggering at the beginning because hundreds of thousands of displaced persons have added their complex problems to the basic task of providing food and public safety, and preventing epidemics and controlling finances.

The first basic policy is that the comfort, happiness and welfare of the German population are entirely secondary. The official view is that anything the Germans receive from the Allies in the way of food, medical care, clothing and other supplies is incidental to the job of governing—and not charity.

Our military authorities realize, however, that any great epidemic in Germany would spread to occupation troops and that a starving civilian population would present a police problem calling for more troops. At the same time, it was stated that no large quantities

of food would be brought in from other countries.

As a means of controlling the possibility of famine, the military government has established a maximum diet for the German people. It is roughly one half the American average in calories and one-third the standard diet for American combat troops. It was emphasized that this will be enforced rigidly.

Some farm experts have agreed that under normal conditions the Germans can feed themselves—but many farms have been destroyed and many fields left unown as a result of Hitler's order to civilians to leave the land as the Allies advanced. Americans have brought in seed wheat and some vegetable seed. German farmers are being given first priority in clearing through American lines so they can get back their farms and get their crops into the ground.

Today's official statement said: "Unquestionably, the Germans are going to suffer from the results of Nazi folly in resisting until the entire transportation system of Germany was disrupted by the war. Germany is now going to suffer as France did from a lack of transportation. We will undoubtedly have instances this winter of people in congested industrial areas going hungry for lack of transport to bring available food supplies from other parts of Germany."



Listen to the Dead

I should like to readdress to you excerpts from letters received from my brother who was killed in action on Luzon with the 38th Inf. Div. The last one was written four or five days before his death.—Pfc A. Sadove, MG, Det.

"Bub, we've got to fight for what we believe in. A man isn't worth a damn if he'll drift along with the crowd, just for position, or money and power. Personally, if I can't be free from the yoke of intolerance I've been living under, I'd rather be dead—and I don't aim to die in bed either. Ours is a free country. That's why Mom and Pop came here, to get away from a way of life that smothered humanity.

"Bub, it's a war to death. If we are lucky we survive, but I am sure you realize, that not everyone comes back. I have thought about it quite a bit, and I pray that God will watch and be with me. We must fight; you can't expect someone else to fight for you. It's our cause, and I hate fascism enough to give everything I have to fight it. It sounds silly, I know, to say you are in this war for a 'cause.' I know that I was drafted, but that's only because I wanted nothing better than what an average guy got. I wanted to be up front. I am up front. If I am unlucky enough to get it, I hope there will be someone who will remember what we fought this war for and will carry on the fight in peacetime, so that we can have a decent life in these United States."

Experts

Who are more qualified to interpret international agreements on handling of prisoners of war than our newly liberated American prisoners of war?—Pfc Murray Dufberg, 17 B.P.O.

Mean Trick

To two GIs that swiped the jeep from the T/5 on the night of April 24 in Verdau: I would like to tell you two fellows several of the things you caused by swiping that jeep and taking it down around your own quarters and hiding it behind a house. I would like to say that because of your thoughtlessness I lost that rating when I returned to my outfit and could not make my CO believe that it had been swiped.

Let me tell you how and whom it does hurt. This T/5 has a daughter at home only seven years of age, a motherless kid too, and this kid has just begun school because of the money that I was sending to her. I am here because I have something in this daughter to really fight for. This lost rating costs this little girl \$19.80 a month in medical care, clothing and the other essentials of life, something that she would not have were it not for my sending every penny that I made to her. Some of this will have to be cut now.

On top of all this you also caused my CO to lose faith in me, to eat me up and to confine me.—Pvt. G. A., 340 FA Bn.

Mine Lifters

A few days ago one of our couriers hit a mine and several of the passengers were seriously injured. One of them died. Every day you hear about French and Belgian children and the children in all the countries which were used as a battlefield being killed or permanently injured by mines. Why don't they use some of the PWs to clear these mines?—T/5 Charles McGuin, Hqs, GFRG.

Help Wanted

We are in an outfit that puts all places of interest off limits to its personnel. We have noticed it for better than two years. There isn't any explanation for this in the organization. Why are we denied the privilege of other soldiers who are in the same Army? We would like better consideration in the future. Right now it's getting worse.—Bob, 859 Engr. Arm. Bn.

THE STARS AND STRIPES Paris Edition

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Deportees Pose Huge Problem For AMG Men

By Earl Mazo Stars and Stripes Correspondent

HANOVER, May 19.—Some displaced Frenchmen, Poles and others at the camp in this city put on a dance and throughout the party at least one bouncer, a Dutch girl, was kept busy throwing out German girls who sneaked in to join the fun.

That party and its resulting bouncing is one of hundreds of problems faced by the Allied military government daily.

In the Hanover area, where almost 100,000 displaced persons and former PWs of all conquered places have congregated, military government personnel have already managed to send home some 25,000 French and Belgians. While those still being processed include Lithuanians, Italians, Bulgars and even one Chinese, most are Russians and Poles, and these have little love for each other.

Love Poses a Problem All sorts of backwash and German stupidity in handling these people is being upturned by American and British MG personnel.

German women who had to do with "Auslanders"—foreigners—were subject to the death penalty under Nazi law, for instance.

Yet hardly a truckload of displaced persons leaves this area without a contingent of German women flocking around, crying and begging to be allowed to go along with their lovers. Military government people say German females seemed to have loved Frenchmen most. One officer, trying to get a load of home-bound Frenchmen on its way, actually had to chase German women off with a gun.

Everyone Blames Russians Many displaced families moving around have up to eight and ten children. Babies are born at displaced people's camps almost daily.

The problem of keeping Poles and Russians from each other's necks exists, but isn't acute. German propaganda evidently had been directed against Russians more than any other one crowd. The result is that everything that happens is blamed by everyone, including Germans, on the Russians. Some Polish officers at one camp excitedly passed around the rumor that Americans and British have been mobilizing to fight the Russians.

Lukewarm Nazis Bear Brunt Many displaced Poles, having had anti-Soviet propaganda drummed into their heads many years in captivity, beg MG people not to send them back to Poland. Many Russians, too, fear return to their native land because the Germans told them Stalin would kill them.

In reviewing cases of 425 prisoners in the Hanover city jail, Allied officers found many minor crime sentences were made severe because the defendants had been lukewarm Nazis. All alleged rape cases were punished in part by castration.

Wrong Numbers in 44 Languages



Special telephone facilities have been set up in San Francisco to enable representatives of the 44 nations at the Conference for World Security to communicate with their home lands. Here are special operators placing calls all over the world.

Soviet Views on Trusteeships, Regional Agreement Awaited

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—Committee members at the United Nations conference, which is seeking to build a world security organization, today awaited the Russian view on two key questions—the creation of trusteeships and the regional security compromise.

Hitler's Dream Goes Up in Fire

TRONDHEIM, Norway, May 19 (UP).—In 1940, Hitler dreamed of converting this mountain-ringed city into a vast base for the entire German Navy—a base from which he hoped to combat British sea power in the North Atlantic.

A few days ago, the first British officers entered Trondheim, where fires from demolition charges still burned all over the harbor area.

From 1940 to 1944, tens of thousands of Todt workers toiled to build big concrete U-boat shelters, which demolition charges—sunk 30 feet into the concrete—were now destroying.

Three hundred guns, some from the Maginot Line, as well as torpedo tubes, were among the defenses lining the cragged fjord leading in from the sea into the finest harbor in northwestern Europe.

Rocket installations and launching sites for torpedoes also could be seen.

The U-boat pen is 700 feet long, with concrete walls as much as 20 feet thick, dividing it into five compartments, where today are housed six 500-ton U-boats.

Incorporated into this massive structure are living quarters, complete with built-in defenses and machine-guns in the corners.

Points to Philippines

"We recognize that all peoples are interdependent in the modern world, and that the advance of individual liberties and standards of living of the peoples must be included among the basic objectives of the trusteeship period," Stettinius said. He cited the Philippines "as a concrete example of U.S. policy."

It was reported that the U.S., Britain and France favor a statement in the trusteeship charter urging development of "self-government," whereas Russia and China urge the addition of "independence" as an aim of trusteeships.

Reuter said that one solution that has been proposed would add Russia and China as members of the trusteeship council, while the description of "independence" as an aim would be withdrawn.

Complete approval on the regional security compromise offered by the U.S. has not yet been achieved, with delegates awaiting Russia's opinion. Reuter reported that if an answer has not come from Russia by Tuesday, the American proposal will be offered to the regional committee as a purely American amendment, rather than a proposal backed by all the major powers.

Provides Authority for Both

The regional security compromise would incorporate the Latin American defense arrangement into the world league, giving the Latin American states the right to take immediate steps to halt an aggressor while at the same time providing the world security council with over-all authority to intervene.

The general assembly of the world organization was given the right "to discuss and make recommendations" to the security council on matters of international relation, with certain specific exceptions. This action was taken by the committee on the political and security functions of the assembly in a 42-0 vote, and was viewed as an important victory for the small nations.

The small nations' opposition to the veto power of the Big Five in the security council, whereby one major power could prevent either a peaceful settlement of a dispute or an enforcement action, forced the creation of a subcommittee to draft an acceptable formula.

Red Cross Doings

The program offered by the Red Cross to GIs in Paris includes:

Sunday, May 20, a picnic party of GIs and French mademoiselles will leave the Columbia Club at 11 AM; Glen Miller's band at the Rainbow Corner, Monday, at 4 PM and at Grand Central Club Thursday, at 3 PM; Friday is Indiana Night at the Washington Club.

Up Front With Mauldin



"Ya might hafta catch a boat. One of them kids ya chased off th' field wuz the pilot."

Nation Eases Censorship on News of ETO

WASHINGTON, May 19 (ANS).—The Office of Censorship yesterday lifted most of its restrictions on military news of Europe.

It issued a new combined press and radio code defining the Pacific-Asiatic Theater of Operations. Europe was excluded from that theater, and the new code specifically removed about 20 restrictions on the publication of news from the ETO.

News about the military movement of troops in Europe—except to the Pacific—and about the movements of high officials May no longer be censored.

Restrictions against domestic news were eased. For instance, such items as production are no longer restricted, except when they concern secret weapons.

Bomb Shelter for FDR And Family Is Revealed

WASHINGTON, May 19 (ANS).—The relaxation of censorship now permits disclosure that a bomb shelter deep inside the Treasury building adjacent to the White House was built for the late President Roosevelt and his family shortly after America's entry into war.

A reinforced concrete tunnel, built in zigzag fashion, connected the White House with the Treasury vault. All White House employees and presumably the President and his family were equipped with gas masks.

U.S. Will Pay Cattle Subsidy

WASHINGTON, May 19 (ANS).—War Mobilization Director Fred M. Vinson last night announced a revised meat program under which the government will pay subsidies on high-grade cattle in an effort to end the nation-wide meat famine and break the black market.

Vinson warned, however, that consumers would not begin benefiting from the program for about six months, and UP declared that retail meat prices will not be affected by the move.

The subsidy on high-grade cattle is to cost between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000 a year and is aimed at increasing the production of prime beef, which would be fattened in feeder lots.

In New York City, meanwhile, meat and poultry supplies reached the war's lowest point yesterday, AP reported, adding that there was no immediate relief in sight.

OPA Doesn't Plan Tobacco Rationing

WASHINGTON, May 19 (ANS).—A spokesman for the Office of Price Administration said yesterday that the agency's decision of several months ago not to ration the civilian tobacco supply still stands despite War Department plans to cut to six packs each soldier's weekly cigarette rations at most posts in the U.S.

The spokesman said OPA had no intention of rationing civilian cigarettes, cigars or tobacco because such a plan would not be workable.

A WD announcement today said Army cigarette purchases for May, June and July would be reduced by 200,000,000 packages because of lower requirements resulting from the end of the European war. Army purchases of cigars and smoking and chewing tobacco will remain the same.

AMERICAN FORCES NETWORK

Table with columns for Time, TODAY, and TOMORROW, listing radio programs and their frequencies.

News Every Hour on the Hour.

Warweek

Freedom Comes Back to Czechoslovakia
Occupation of Germany: 1918 and Now
Dutch Clergy Fought Fire With Fire

Sunday, May 20, 1945

WARWEEK—THE STARS AND STRIPES

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Czechs Were too Tough for Nazis to Crush

Patriots Were Among First To
Feel Iron Heel of German Boot,
Last To See Swastika Go Down

By Ralph Harwood
Warweek Staff Writer

WITH the mass capitulation last week of more than 400,000 German holdout troops in Czechoslovakia, the last sizable pocket of Nazi resistance ceased to exist. If there is such a thing as historical justice, nothing could be more fitting than that the Czechs and Slovaks witnessed the final humbling of the German military machine.

These people were among the first to be ground beneath the Nazi heel. The Hitler plan of strong-arm conquest revealed itself fully to a world that had tried desperately to hide its head in the sand when the Wehrmacht proudly marched in to occupy the stricken republic in the spring of 1939—six bitter years ago.

Intensely patriotic Czechs were helpless to even try to resist the invader. Sept. 29, 1938, had seen to that. On that black day of history, leaders of France and Britain, seeking to appease a threatening Hitler, signed the infamous Munich agreement forcing Czechoslovakia to cede to Germany a vital part of its territory—industrial Sudetenland.

Sword vs. Umbrella

The shadow of the sword prevailed over the umbrella at Munich. Germany had won another in the series of bloodless victories. The democratic appeasers said they signed to maintain "peace in our time." Actually, invasion of Poland and the outbreak of the general war were only 11 months away.

Nazi claims to the Sudeten region in western Czechoslovakia were based upon charges of "intolerable discrimination" against

the German-speaking minority who had occupied it as a part of the old Austro-Hungarian empire. The land had never belonged to Germany.

Goebbels' mouthpiece in the Sudetenland, in the years leading up to annexation, was Konrad Henlein, erstwhile gymnastics teacher. Under supervision of his masters, he incited the Sudeten Germans to anti-Czech acts. Force had to be used to suppress some of the demonstrations. German radio screamed of atrocities.

The stage was set for German intervention and the "rescue" of the oppressed "herrenvolk" of the Sudetenland. Hitler called upon leaders of western European democracies to, in effect, support his claims against Czechoslovakia or be involved in an immediate war. The travesty of Munich followed.

Trumped-Up Charges

Once Germany gained control of Sudetenland, which included not only the most important part of Czechoslovakia's manufacturing strength, but the country's formidable border fortifications system, the rest was easy. Hitler trumped up another intolerable situation in March, 1939, little more than five months after the original grab, and the remainder of the crippled Slav nation was swallowed. This was carried out without regard to Hitler's bland assurance that he had no territorial designs beyond the Sudetenland.

The cheap victory which gave the Nazis Czechoslovakia added greatly to Germany's gathering military strength. The Skoda, Vit-



When Wehrmacht Entered Prague In March 1939...

New York Times Photo

...stunned patriots watched enemy overrun their country, awaited the day they could strike back.

kovice and other armament works were among the largest in Europe. No choicer plum could have been handed to a war-bent power. In addition were thousands of first-rate tanks, artillery pieces and automatic weapons which had served to make the highly-trained Czechoslovakian Army as well armed as any in the world. Much of this excellent equipment appeared later in German hands in Poland, Belgium and northern France.

Underground Vengeance

Stunned though they were by the swift and terrible succession of events in 1938-9 which saw their country first abandoned by its democratic Allies, then partially dismembered and finally devoured, Czechoslovak patriots soon rallied to the job of fighting the invader in every way possible. Many thousands of trained soldiers made their way out of the country to fight against Germany in Poland in 1939, in France in 1940 and, still later,

with returning Allied forces in 1944. In the homeland, the underground came to life with a vengeance. There were many patriots who had been through the original Czechoslovak struggle for independence in 1914-18 against Austro-Hungarian Hapsburgs. The game was not new to them. Clandestine newspapers appeared everywhere, and no opportunity for damaging the German war machine was overlooked. Early in the war the Nazis had to abandon the production of complete aircraft in what they termed the Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia.

When sabotage rose to the point where it was seriously upsetting production schedules at Skoda and similar works—in spite of efforts of the Gestapo to curb it—"Hangman" Heydrich, top terrorist of the German political police, was brought in to discipline the people. How many hundreds of underground suspects died at the hands of Heydrich and his brutal henchmen may never be known.

Freedom Pledge

When the "Hangman" himself met his fate at the hands of a Czech martyr, the Gestapo, in a burst of savage retaliation, gave their late chief a fitting memorial by murdering the entire population of the town of Lidice. But sabotage continued to the very day when the patriots rose openly to help wrest their beloved soil from the German grasp.

Czechoslovakia was fortunate in that the leaders of its democratic government managed to leave the country ahead of total occupation by the enemy. Dr. Eduard Benes, President of the Republic, continued to head the Czechs and Slovaks who fought for liberation of their homeland abroad. Dr. Benes was well-fitted for this task, having been at the side of T. G. Masaryk, founder of the Republic, throughout the similar struggle for Czechoslovak recognition in the eyes of the world in 1914-18.

The United States was the first world power to assure Czechoslovak statesmen it "recognized no change in the legal status of their country which, President Roosevelt insisted, would be considered by the government only as temporarily occupied by hostile forces. Other nations followed suit in adopting this official attitude.

With events of the past week, six years of temporary occupation by hostile forces have come to an end. Czechoslovakia is again a free and sovereign state in every sense. Although effects of dismemberment and occupation will not be erased easily, the Czechs and Slovaks undoubtedly will resume as quickly as they can the American-like democratic program which they had carried so far in the twenty short years between 1918 and 1938.

In the mean time, freedom-loving men everywhere rejoice for Czechoslovakia. The burden of Munich has been lifted from the conscience of the world.

Hitler Gunmen



Henlein



Heydrich



Masaryk



Benes

Austria Was Easy Hitler Prey

Hitler moved in on Austria in the spring of 1938 without even the dubious benefit of a Munich agreement such as later gave him easy access to Czechoslovakia. Here again, in the best Nazi tradition, the people of the country affected had no voice in the matter. The Fuehrer was careful of that, for the answer would have been an embarrassing "No!" if Austrians had been asked before the world what they thought of union with the Third Reich.

When Chancellor Kurt von Schu-

schnigg arranged for a plebiscite on the question, Hitler lost no time in seeing that he was replaced by the avowed Nazi, Seyss-Inquart. Then the German leader made his own triumphal entry—the day before the poll had been scheduled. It was the return of a loving son to his native land, the Nazis said.

The Germans called their Austrian grab Anschluss—a joining by mutual consent, as it were. But forcible annexation is the same by any name. The Austrian people were presented with an accom-

plished fact. They were citizens of a free country one day, and citizens of a German province called Ostmark the next.

When the outbreak of war came the following year, Austria's manpower as well as her industry was pressed into the German service. There was no alternative but to obey. As the war progressed and Allied bombing took an ever greater toll of armament plants within the Reich, the more safely situated Austrian industrial works increased in importance to the German war effort.

By April of 1945, however, the tide of war had so far changed that two Russian armies stood upon the eastern approaches to Vienna. SS General Sepp Dietrich, commander of Hitler's own elite bodyguard troops, was charged with the defense of the city, his orders being to try to delay the Russian advance at any cost. The Red armies quickly enveloped the city, however, in a maneuver at which they had long since become masters. Then they crushed the resistance from all sides simultaneously.

That the historic and beautiful capital of the former Hapsburg Empire should suffer heavy damage in the course of the hopeless fighting mattered nothing to the desperate Nazis. It will always remain significant, though, that Germans, who prate the loudest of their culture, should, as one of their last acts of domination, bring ruin upon the place that had for centuries symbolized artistic and scientific achievement in Central Europe.



Chancellor Kurt von Schuschnigg: He wouldn't play ball.



Hradcany Castle, Prague: The seat of Kings was a Nazi hot-seat.

Germans Fooled Us After Last War But This Is a Different...

Occupation

By John Christie
Warweek Staff Writer

ANYONE who wonders why there should be so much concern over how defeated Germany is to be handled need only glance at a record of occupation after the last war to see the reason.

For all the good accomplished by that occupation, Allied soldiers might as well have been shipped home as soon as the shooting was over. It was a failure. We won the war and then let Germany win the peace.

Occupation after the last war failed, not because guys in the Army of occupation lay down on the job or because the governing body for Germany was incompetent. It failed because Allied statesmen did not believe the Germans were capable of making such suckers of us, and, consequently, drafted a form of occupational control that was to prove feeble, inadequate and full of loopholes.

Learn from Past Mistakes

This time, the statesmen have been wiser in their intentions. They have attempted to profit by the mistakes of their predecessors by drawing up a form of occupation which the Germans should find almost impossible to evade.

Furthermore, they have recognized that to prevent a German military comeback it is necessary to do more than just disarm and police the country. They realize that it is necessary to rebuild Germany and rehabilitate its people in such a way that they will lack both the means and the desire to wage war again in the foreseeable future.

Germany was not even occupied to any appreciable extent after the last war. We've been hearing a lot about the Army of occupation for the past twenty years, but all that it amounted to was this:

Troops of France, Britain and the U.S., with some Belgian troops augmenting French forces, occupied an area west of the Rhine and three bridgeheads on the Rhine's right bank—at Cologne, Coblenz and Wiesbaden. Each bridgehead was in the form of an arc, with a radius of about twenty-five miles.

1918 Occupation Insufficient

The deepest penetration of German territory by the occupying forces was 100 miles. Beyond the bridgeheads was a neutral zone, generally paralleling the Rhine, and extending from the Swiss to the Dutch borders at a maximum distance of thirty miles from the river. The remainder of the country was never occupied, except for the Ruhr region during a brief period of local disorder. Consequently, after the last war, the great mass of Germans had no contact with the occupying forces—no constant reminder of their defeat.



"INNOCENT" Bavarians do some marching in 1923. The funny armband emblem was called a swastika.

Surrendered German formations were allowed to return to their home garrisons with colors flying and bands playing. They were permitted to wear their ribbons and take their bows before homefolks. There were almost no earmarks of defeat. It was easy for later German propagandists to make the people believe their army was never really defeated, but was sold out by a Jewish conspiracy at home.

Besides not occupying the country completely, as is the case this time, the Allies of World War I did not even begin to exert control and enforce the terms of the armistice until fifteen months after V-Day.

The delay was due to the fact that the Allies failed to understand their obligations toward handling the Germans or how they should go about preventing another military comeback.

Volunteer Armies Continued

Most notable perhaps, because of its consequences in later years, was the formation of what was known



Wide World Photo

We Went Home

AMERICAN Army of Occupation received salute from French as it pulled out for home after its stay in the Rhineland following World War I. Germans were amused. Already the seeds of World War II had been sown and were sprouting vigorously as both the letter and purpose of Allied laws were successfully evaded.

as the "Free Corps." This was simply a volunteer army composed mostly of German officers and men who couldn't find jobs in civilian life and saw nothing to lose by joining a movement to avenge Germany's defeat.

The German government allowed the Free Corps to exist, in violation of armistice terms, on the pretense that it was needed as a home defense force to keep order pending arrival of occupation troops. What actually happened was that the Free Corps fought on the Eastern border to prevent territorial changes, even opposed Allied occupation of the Rhineland and went so far as to attempt to wage civil war over the formation of a new German republic.

Officially, the Free Corps finally was disbanded under Allied pressure, but in reality it remained alive as an underground organization. It was still very much alive when Hitler formed his Nazi party, and many of its members became his key henchmen.

Reich Stalled Disarmament

Germany made use of Allied dilly-dallying to falsify records concerning her military assets in order to hinder and confuse disarmament. Also, she was able to conceal a considerable amount of critical war material by a number of ingenious schemes, ranging from storage in properties of trusted supporters of the military clique to actually loading the stuff on ships and sending them on cruises to avoid Allied inspections.

No serious attempts were made to reorganize German industry in such a way as to minimize opportunities for quick conversion to war production when the time was ripe.

Even worse was the fact that war research laboratories and "proving grounds" managed to operate in disguise or defiance of Allied control.

So successful were the Germans in this endeavor that the chief designer of artillery was able to announce in a radio talk in 1943 that new heavy guns had been tested secretly, in 1921, in the Luneberg meadows. The head of the Army Tank Corps boasted that tank experiments had been carried out right under the nose of the Allied authorities. Consider how effective V-1, V-2 and similar new weapons

might be in a few years if their development continued sub rosa.

Germany, unfortunately, was permitted a standing army of 100,000 after the last war. Prescribed as a force to serve the minimum needs of national defense and to prevent domestic disorder, it was utilized as a blind for extensive military training and as a basis for illegally preparing a cadre army of well-trained staff officers and specialists for instant service whenever the day came to openly rearm and mobilize.

"Short-Term" Service

Thousands of unauthorized men received training through the medium of the "100,000-man army" by men in the army than they had on the books. It was later proved that there were two sets of enlistment records and rosters, one for operations and one to show Allied inspectors.

Naturally, Germany is not permitted a standing army of any size under any pretense this time, but she also was guilty of similar evasions which could be repeated if the Allies are not on their toes.

doctrines and eager for the type of recognition that goes with wearing uniforms and parading.

In view of German successes in evading Allied control last time, it is obvious there was no serious attempt to change the thinking and attitude of the German people by re-education or other means. They were left to their own resources, and when the time came for Allied control to end, they were ready to be sold on making another military comeback. They had been given opportunity to govern themselves as a democracy, but without first having been made to realize the difference between a free civilian and the robot of a state.

Curbs on Germany

The present occupation of Germany cannot possibly fail in the same way and to the same extent as the last time. Even if there were no occupation or any form of control, the world would have a fairly long breather from German aggression by the mere fact that it will take her some time to rebuild and recoup manpower losses. But, also on the asset side this

The Watch on the Rhine Was Asleep

Proklamation

an das deutsche Volk!

Die Regierung der Novemberverbrecher in Berlin ist heute für abgesetzt erklärt worden.

Eine provisorische deutsche National-Regierung ist gebildet worden.

Chief betölt von:
General Ludendorff, Adolf Hitler
General von Lossow, Oberst von Seisser.

Proclamation

to the German People!

The Government of Criminals of the November revolution in Berlin is herewith deposed

A provisional German National Government has been formed today

It consists of
General Ludendorff, Adolf Hitler
General von Lossow
Oberst von Seisser

ALLIED occupation forces were still present in the Rhineland when this proclamation (translation on right) was posted in Germany. Note the name of one Adolf Hitler, who took advantage of Allied laxity.



Wide World Photo

They Came in GERMAN veterans of the last war paraded openly throughout the Fatherland while Allies held only the fringes of the country. The military spirit of the people thus was kept alive. This time the myth of German military invincibility has been exploded by total occupation, and no such demonstrations will be allowed anywhere in Germany.

One of the most serious of these evasions was the undercover preservation of the German Officer Corps.

Retired officers of General Staff Corps status were appointed to certain government ministries like the Bureau of Archives, and others who had served in district headquarters and as recruiting officers were planted in local administrative posts such as inspectors and tax collectors throughout the country. This scheme afforded a convenient blind for unified planning of future military operations and put military men in strategic places for laying the groundwork for eventual mobilization.

Disguised Training

An equally dangerous subterfuge, successful last time and likely to be attempted again, was the formation of para-military units under the guise of being harmless youth movements, patriotic and veterans' organizations, and even hiking and bird-study clubs.

Military training was given under the guise of physical conditioning, and a strong nationalistic fervor was instilled under guise of pure patriotism. Hitler found a number of these groups ripe for his Nazi

time, is the fact that occupation of the country has been immediate and complete, and ample provision has been made for handling every little detail of disarmament and demobilization, for example. There is to be no immediate and wholesale discharging of military personnel with attendant danger of another Free Corps. As regards the physical control of Germany, there appears to be very little danger of failure.

Not Too Ambitious

The same hope can be held for the success of such long-range measures as revamping German industrial and commercial life to the end that it can't easily be turned to war and re-education, because they also are based on practical lessons learned by the bitter experience of the last time.

These aims are no more ambitious or idealistic than was the invasion of the Continent itself. One such success deserves another, because, unless the Germans are deprived of the means and will to wage war again, successful invasion of the Continent will have been in vain—just as Verdun, the Argonne, Château-Thierry and other battles of World War I were in vain.



GP—for Glider Pilot—Means:

These Boys Are Hell When They Get Down

BACK in the States, some three years ago, announcements were read at a lot of retreat formations to the effect there was opportunity for men in other branches of the service to volunteer for training as glider pilots. Commissions or warrants as flight officers were in the offing. It looked like a pretty good deal to a lot of youngsters who had hoped to be in the Air Corps, but instead wound up in the infantry, engineers or the fighting QM.

In England, the year or so preceding D-Day, ground soldiers sometimes saw glider trains passing overhead on practice flights. Men who piloted those plywood jobs, armored with nice heavy canvas that wouldn't stop a tennis ball, were a very select bunch. They wore floppy Air Corps caps, their wings had a big letter "G" in the middle and nobody could tell 'em a thing about what to do with a pint of mild or a fifth of Red Label.

At briefing sessions before Normandy, southern France and Arnhem, the GPs were given an assembly point. Their part of the operation, once they were down, was to go to that point and wait to be evacuated. The trouble was: most of them didn't think much of that. They couldn't see any sense to hanging around some headquarters, eating up K-rations

and waiting for trucks, while other guys were out collecting Lugers and P38s on the hoof.

The result: They were combing glider pilots out of infantry for hours after each operation. This is the kind of thing which annoys generals, and anything which annoys generals turns colonels livid and is liable to cause a major to have a hemorrhage.

While the last European airborne job was being lined up—the 17th Division's parachute and glider crossing of the Rhine, at Wesel—the brains department figured that if these GPs wanted to fight like infantry, they'd have a chance.

Instead of standing by at an assembly point, the GPs were to take and hold an objective. How they did it, how they won the "Battle of Burp Gun Corner," is now Air Force history. A by-product of that little tangle, the night of March 24-25, is a new training schedule in which lieutenants and flight officers function like infantry privates.

All-officer squads, with a captain or a first lieutenant as "corporal," work in platoons commanded by a major. They are superimposing razor-edge infantry training on the battle experience of Burp Gun Corner. There's only one thing the GPs would like to know now. It is:

"How do you land a glider on a Geisha girl?"

GLIDER PILOTS of the 345th TC Group are taking their ground training in concentrated doses. Rifle grenades (upper left) and machine guns (above) keep 'em busy as they prepare for new theaters.



Hit on tank target is scored by flying bazooka-man as GPs brush up on the doughfoot technique.



GUNS and gliders, that's the diet of this all-officer squad of crack fighters, shown cleaning weapons after range session.



SHORT bursts are more effective—one of the lessons of Burp Gun Corner in use.

USAAC Photos

WANTED! For Treachery to the United States

Death Faces These Renegade Americans

By Jack Caldwell
Warweek Staff Writer

Top priority on America's own list of war criminals goes to a little group of traitors, men and women, who chose to throw in their lot with Hitler as a part of the Nazi war machine.

They are the people who took Kraut money to broadcast for the German radio while Allied prisoners were being starved and beaten to death in the concentration camps of the Reich.



Confucius and said Hitler and Mussolini only made one mistake—departing from the teachings of the Oriental prophet.

Iowa-born Pound has been broadcasting Fascist propaganda in his mid-Western drawl for the last

several years. Along with the a "rebel spy." Plumpish Jane, now seven others, he was indicted in July, 1943. The others are:

FREDERICK WILHELM KALTENBACH, whose voice has been beamed to America as "The Kaiser," and "Lord Hee Haw." Round, fifty-year-old Kaltenbach, one of the most notorious of renegade Americans, was born in Dubuque, Iowa, where he later taught high school until his dismissal in 1935 for organizing a shady youth movement, "Military Order of Spartan Knights." University of Chicago-educated Kaltenbach sailed for Germany in the late '30s, received a Ph. D. from the University of Berlin and then went to work for Goebbels.



Kaltenbach hitched his star to Radio Berlin, became the mouthpiece for such Nazi back-slapping programs as "Jerry Calling," "Invasion Calling" and "Stalag Hour." He's often been mistaken for Britain's infamous Lord Haw Haw—William Joyce.

JANE ANDERSON, oval-faced former Atlanta (Ga.) matron, first tried her hand in the propaganda business during the Spanish Civil War. She landed in jail, however, accused by the Loyalists of being

large, declaring he had maintained his citizenship and had the right to run for public office though absent from the U.S. He was born in Sumter, S.C. 49 years ago.

ROBERT HENRY BEST, the "Guess Who," of Radio Berlin, went to Vienna in 1923 as United Press correspondent. When the war broke out, the Wofford College and Columbia University School of Journalism graduate reportedly refused repatriation, instead, threw his cards in with Hitler. He's been a regular feature in Berlin propaganda broadcasts to America from April, 1942, until August, 1944.



One of Best's favorite publicity stunts was to ask the voters of South Carolina to write his name on the ballot as Congressman-at-

DOUGLAS CHANDLER, strapping six-foot-three-incher ex-captain of Cornell's rowing crew, rode Goebbels' airwaves to America as "Paul Revere." Gray-haired Chandler was a New York City broker and assistant editor of the Baltimore Sun-American before taking off to Europe in the mid 1930s. His gravelly voice was heard from Berlin prior to Pearl Harbor.

CONSTANCE DREXEL, whose face would stop



spent her childhood at Roslindale, Mass., later moved to Philadelphia, still later (1939) to Germany.

When things began boiling on the Continent, the countess hastened to get a passport to return to the States, but American authorities, mindful of pro-Nazi broadcasts she had made for Joe Goebbels, turned her down. Undaunted, the self-styled writer and radio speaker continued on Goebbels payroll until his corporation went on the rocks some weeks ago.

MAX OSCAR OTTO KOISCHWITZ, the "O.K." of Radio Berlin, devoted most of his time broadcasting names of captured American soldiers. A native of Germany, 43-year-old Koischwitz entered the U.S. as a student in 1925, became a U.S. citizen 10 years later. He gave up a professorship at Hunter College, N.Y.C., to work for Radio Berlin.

EDWARD LEO DELANEY, native of Olney, Ill., and prior to this war associated with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and Trans-Oceanic Film Export Company. His main targets on such Berlin-sponsored programs as "George Calling Broadway," and "Jack from Chicago," were President Roosevelt and Washington officials. An actor by profession, Delaney made his name as a stooge puppet.



The American dragnet or erstwhile U.S. citizens who pro-gandized for the Reich is on the path of such notorious Nazi stooges as Donald Satterlee Day and Louis Patrick Harl, former U.S. newspapermen.

Shaggy-haired, pale-faced Harl was a copyreader and rewrite man on the European edition of the New York Herald Tribune when the Germans invaded France.

These Men of God Turned To Action As Dutch Church Defied Nazis...

**EIGHTEEN HUNDRED MINISTERS
HEADED HOLLAND'S RESISTANCE**

By Joe Weston
Warweek Staff Writer

ARNHEM, Holland.—When the whole, heroic story of Europe's resistance to the Nazis is penned, a chapter at least should be devoted to the 1,800 ministers of the Dutch Reformed Church who kept the spark of hope and freedom alive in their country. The path they followed led far from parish house and pulpit and there were some curious detours which the preachers probably never expected.

The work they did was summed up by Dr. H. J. Hak, Dean of Arnhem and second president of the Dutch Reformed Church Synod, in these words:

"It may be difficult for you to believe that a minister of God, dedicated to the ideals of truth, decency and honesty, could have done many of the things which I am about to tell you.

End Justified Means

"We lied and we stole, we forged and we shot people in the back—but it was the only way in which we could help break the power of an unlawful, ungodly government which made slaves of our people."

Dr. Hak told his amazing story, the like of which has not yet come out of this war, in the garden of a neat Dutch farmhouse, near Houden, where he was spending a short vacation before going back to his shell-battered church in Arnhem and the responsibilities of his post as Dean of all Reformed churches in the province of Gelderland.

The sun shone as he talked, and laughing people strolled past the little house. That they were able

used to aid fugitive Jews and known or suspected members of the Dutch resistance movement.

"In addition," Dr. Hak added, "we tried to save as many professors and students as we possibly could because it was a part of the German plan of scientific depopulation to get out of the country, or to kill, any possible or potential leaders or any one who might be in a position to influence masses of people.

"In order to do this work efficiently we used the churches and rectories as a sort of focal point for the exchange of information and the giving of code orders. By means of words and phrases with a code meaning it was possible to use a sermon as a means of communicating with hundreds of farmers, none of whom knew that the other was a 'member.'

"As soon as any fugitive would come to Arnhem—sent, of course, by a minister in some other town—he would come to my rectory or to the church. After assuring my-



SERMONS were used to give orders to hundreds of farmers, members of Holland's courageous underground.

"The story was perfectly reasonable and straightforward yet, for some reason which I cannot explain, even to myself, I was suspicious.

"I told her I didn't know any Jews and that I didn't help Jews because we didn't like them. She became very dramatic, saying:

"I never heard of such heartlessness from a man of the Church. You should be ashamed of yourself. God will punish you for such talk."

"By this time I was sure she was a spy so I answered I didn't like Jews, didn't want anything to do with them and certainly would not keep any.

"She berated me again, but finally went away.

A Brush With Death

"I learned later that my suspicions were perfectly justified. She was a well-known Gestapo spy although one would never have suspected her during a casual meeting. She was about 40 years old, had gray hair and was well dressed and distinguished-looking.

"Altogether, 16 of our ministers were put to death for active underground work and more than 100

were sent to the notorious concentration camp at Amersfoort. I, myself, had no more than the usual trouble with the Gestapo until one Saturday in June, 1943, when I almost lost my life.

"About 7:30 PM, on that day, an SS oberleutnant came to my house and told me that he had heard that a sermon was to be read in every church in Holland, the next day, protesting against the Nazi oppression and enslavement of the Dutch people.

"He told me that, as second president of the Synod, I would have to see to it that the sermon was withdrawn from every church in my jurisdiction.

"The Gestapo spies had done their work well.

"What the SS officer said was true and just such a protest-sermon had been prepared and distributed to every minister. This had been done from The Hague by the Rev. Dr. K. Gravemeyer who was secretary of The Hague Synod.

"The SS man made me responsible with my life for seeing to it that the proclamation was not read in the churches the next morning. "I was in a very dangerous posi-

tion. Even if I had wanted to do so, it would have been impossible to reach every one of the 250 ministers in the Province of Gelderland in time to stop the sermon.

The German Understood

"I told the oberleutnant that I had no authority to do such a thing, even if it were possible. A higher Church authority had issued the order for the sermons and I couldn't countermand that.

"Then I asked the oberleutnant 'what do you think about these Gestapo people anyway?'

"He answered that it was 'all a part of this Nazi madness.' But he added: 'I have my orders.'

"Then take me away with you now,' I said, 'for I cannot and will not order the sermon stopped.'

"He went away without me, however, and the sermon was read according to schedule. Nothing was ever done about it. I was told later that the thing which had appealed to the SS man was the fact that I, like him, was under orders from a higher authority which I could not change. The Germans understand that kind of thing."



FUGITIVES came to the rectory. Some proved to be Gestapo spies.

to talk freely—without glancing over their shoulders for the Gestapo—was at least in part due to Dr. Hak and his associates.

As he spoke, the left side of Dr. Hak's mouth twitched slightly as the result, he explained, of a Gestapo beating last year.

"There were eighteen hundred of us in the underground movement," he explained, "spread out in thousands of churches from Nijmegen to The Hague.

"We had divided ourselves into two separate classes. The younger ones and those fit for arduous duties became active saboteurs. Their work included blowing up bridges, railway lines and other German means of communication. They also engaged in other acts which would dispose of individual Nazis or groups of Nazis.

"The rest of us who wanted to help worked out an elaborate system to protect those who had to 'disappear.'"

Sermons Conveyed Plans

Dr. Hak explained that "disappear," during the Nazi occupation, was used to describe the situation of people who had to become temporarily "dead" in order to avoid deportation to Germany as forced labor or, in the case of young women, an even worse fate. The same "underground railway" and forged documents technique was

self very carefully of his or her identity I would arrange for the fugitive to be cared for in the home of one of my parishioners.

"However, there were only a few people who knew that I or any other minister was engaged in this work. Almost nobody knew the identity of any one except the person who, from time to time, would send some fugitive to them.

The Gestapo Set a Trap

"Of the 1,800 ministers engaged in the work, all were reliable except 60—and we knew who they were.

"Checking the identity of the people who came to us was a very ticklish job. Many times the Gestapo sent spies, both male and female, who would ask for protection for themselves or for friends. They had forged identity papers and used false names.

"One Sunday afternoon in September, 1943, a lady came to see me. She had a card on which was written the name of a well-known Jewish family. She knew all the details of the family and spoke of them as old friends. She said she had been sent to me by the minister of a church in Amsterdam. She explained the little daughter of the family was hiding on a farm near Hengelo and she asked me to arrange help for the child's father, who was at The Hague.

Gun Editor Says:

Carbine Will Be Hunting Flop

AT one time or another probably every man who has been armed with one has said to himself:

"Boy, I'd sure like to take this little old carbine home with me after the war. Bet it would make a swell deer gun."

Variations on that theme have mentioned coyotes, or foxes, or woodchucks or some other wild target for which the carbine would be "swell."

It's no fun to disappoint a lot of Joes who may have been counting on happy days in the hunting field, lugging that same little carbine they toted across Africa, Italy, France or Germany but the fact is that they just aren't going to be good for much as sporting arms.

Jack O'Connor, gun editor of Outdoor Life and one of the country's outstanding experts on firearms for fun, put it this way in a recent article:

It simply isn't in the cards for the M1 carbine to be a big-game rifle with any existing powders or with any powders likely to be produced in the predictable future. Its killing power on game would be improved by the substitution of a soft point or hollow point bullet, but, even at that, its 110-grain bullet at 2,000-foot seconds would still leave much to be desired for deer hunting.

With its mediocre accuracy, curved trajectory and poor trigger pull, the carbine is no varmint rifle either. A good 22 Hornet, a .257 or a .220 Swift will shoot into a 1 1/2-inch circle at 100 yards all day long, or into three inches at 200 yards. Compare that with the 6 3/4-inch groups which the carbine does at 100 yards. A woodchuck hunter might just as well be armed with a handful of rocks.

No doubt about it, the M1 carbine is a fine war weapon. It is light, portable, has a mild recoil, and, as a replacement for the .45 automatic pistol, it is tops. It is



a cute-looking little weapon and it appeals powerfully to those who don't know much about rifles.

However, it would take a fast sprinter, indeed, to give one to an experienced big-game hunter or an experienced varmint hunter—and that includes those hunters now in GI uniforms.

As a matter of fact, though, those little, light semi-automatic weapons will have only a very limited use as sporting arms. For one thing they'll be illegal in states where "automatic" weapons are banned.

Any soldier who has compared carbine and rifle scores has a pretty good idea of the relative accuracy of the two weapons. He may not know the reason. Lots of men realize that the carbine doesn't shoot in the same league with a good .03 Springfield, or even an M1. Maybe they've blamed that on the carbine, but at least half

the blame should be laid to the cartridge itself.

A good 22 is more accurate, nearly as powerful and a hell of a lot cheaper to shoot. Forget about that carbine, Soldier, it won't be worth the trouble.

Invasion of a Hometown Kitchen



This U.S. Army Air Forces plane crashed into the kitchen of the Great Barrington, Mass., home of Pfc William M. Graham, who had returned to the U.S. after release from a German prison camp. Graham escaped injury because he was at the other end of the kitchen. The pilot, Cadet A. J. Horowitz, of Stewart Field, West Point, N.Y., escaped with a cut lip.

This Happened in America:

For Wives, Mothers, Girls— A Week of Counting Points

By Phil Bucknell

The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

NEW YORK, May 19.—This was a week in which news of the San Francisco conference faded from front pages of the newspapers, even as that of the ETO; in which fierce fighting on Okinawa and Mindanao has reminded people that the war is still on; and in which the carrier USS Franklin limped proudly into the Brooklyn Navy Yard for rehabilitation and reassignment.

It was a week of point counting. GIs counted them as did wives and mothers and sweethearts—and many a childless wife said wistfully, "If only—"

Housewives counted points, too, but found that even if they could scrape up enough red points for meat they couldn't buy it, and there's salami or spaghetti or weenies on this Sunday's dinner table.

But there's plenty of chicken in New York. However, a third of it is black-market poultry, 12,000 pounds of which was seized in Harlem and the Bronx on Friday. Supplies of chicken, incidentally, are a little below normal but are expected to increase.

200,000 Automobiles to Be Produced

IT was a week in which there was talk of reconversion of some plants to civilian production, and 200,000 automobiles have been scheduled for production during the remainder of the year. There were few strikes and labor and management got together in many areas to talk of post-war problems.

It was the same America, and here is how some of it looked to one reporter on a two-day coast-to-coast trip:

California was green and warm and sunny. Cool winds whipped the Reno valley, and on the mountains of Nevada and Utah snow lay heavy. Through holes in the clouds there was the grim desolation of Wyoming's Medicine Bow range, but the sun was shining on lush farmlands of eastern Nebraska and Iowa.

There was a heavy overcast veiling Moline, and bad weather halted eastern air traffic from Illinois. Wind howled around the ugly drives of Chicago's "L" and whirled heavy rain along its Lake Shore drive. Belching smoke and flames from war plants of Indiana and Ohio lighted the night skies and through the valleys of Pennsylvania farmlands nudged busy industry.

And we know now more than ever how right was that Greek delegate at San Francisco who had travelled that route, when he said to us: "If Hitler and Hirohito could have made that trip they would never have dared to match their strength."

Halsey Will Ride in Style

THIS week in Montrose, Col., the Lions Club took steps to see that when Adm. William F. Halsey achieves his aim of "riding Hirohito's white bangtail through the streets of Tokyo," he's going to do it right. Montrose County ranchmen are being asked to buy Halsey a true western saddle and trappings, and subscribers to the fund will be allowed to burn their brands in the leather—after, of course, Halsey has burned his brand in Tokyo.

More horse stuff: a horse tied up traffic in Atlanta when it bolted down Decatur street weaving like Frankie Sinkwich at his best. Then he misjudged the space between a taxicab and a streetcar at Butler street. He did himself and the cars no damage and received a gentle reproof from his Negro owner. And in Wellsville, N.Y., lightning knocked off all four shoes from an otherwise uninjured horse.

BACK to Sunbury, Pa., came William E. Moyer to report that the Army had sent him home because they didn't have shoes small enough to fit him. He wears size one.

In Mansfield, Ohio, deputy sheriffs are guarding Louis Bromfield's Malabar Farm. The public and the press are being kept away. The year's most publicized romance is about to result in wedding bells on Monday for Humphrey Bogart and Lauren Bacall, in an atmosphere of modest silence—like that of a blockbuster.

Li'l Abner

By Courtesy of United Features



Oise Punchers Tie Normandy In Paris Show

By Gene Graff

Stars and Stripes Sports Editor.

Pvt. Arron Wilson, dusky heavyweight puncher from Atlanta, whirled his way to a decision over Pvt. Alfred Lawson, Normandy Base glover from Detroit, in the final team bout on the card to earn a 4-4 standoff for Oise Base at the Stade Roland Garros, Friday night in the first outdoor GI fight show of the Paris season.

Lawson, a late replacement for T/5 Leonard Floyed, of Indianapolis, opened with a burst of speed and piled up a point margin by scoring repeatedly from close quarters. But he tired badly in the third round and had little to offer in rebuttal when Wilson made his bid.

The Normandy-Oise matches were headlined by two quick finishes. Pvt. William Procter, Oise bantamweight from Harrisburg, Pa., rocked T/5 Jack Battley, of St. Louis, to sleep in 1:58 of the second round, and Normandy's Pvt. Bennie Neal, hard-punching lightweight from San Diego, rapped out a TKO verdict over Pfc Jimmy Potts, of Newark, in :58 of the opening round.

In addition to the eight team bouts, there were four contests between boxers from Seine Base, two of which failed to go the limit. Pvt. Nolan Adam, 180-pounder from Los Angeles, registered a TKO victory over Pvt. Vernon Williams, 190, of Atlantic City, N.J., in 1:12 of the third round, and Pvt. Floyd Jones, San Diego 130-pounder, stopped Pvt. William Harris, 130, of Philadelphia, in 1:08 of the second.

Two Seine Base preliminaries were cancelled at the ringside because of darkness. The show was delayed an hour because the contestants—and most of the spectators—were tardy.

Other results:

Featherweight.—Pvt. Earnest Knight, Harrisburg, Pa. (Normandy) outpointed Pfc Charles Green, Brooklyn (Oise).

Welterweight.—Pfc George Smith, New York (Oise) outpointed Pvt. Beauford Glover, Cleveland (Normandy).

Senior Welterweight.—Pfc Earnest Washington, Detroit (Normandy) outpointed Pvt. Earle Moore, Detroit (Oise).

Middleweight.—Pvt. Wiley Burns, Jacksonville, Fla. (Normandy) outpointed Pvt. Thomas Ellis, New York (Oise).

Light Heavyweight.—Sgt. Warren Peterson, Jamaica, N.Y. (Oise) outpointed Pfc Oscar Hamp, Gary, Ind. (Normandy).

PRELIMINARY BOUTS

Pfc Harry Fleming, Woodstock, Va., 138, outpointed Cpl. Herman Irvin, Louisville, 140; Pvt. Robert Wilson, Philadelphia, 160, outpointed T/5 Arthur Lobel, Schenectady, N.Y., 157.

Runs for the Week

Table showing runs for the week for National League and American League teams. Columns include team names and runs scored.

Table showing runs for the week for American League teams. Columns include team names and runs scored.

Navy Gives Discharge To Gene Tunney

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Cmdr. Gene Tunney, former heavyweight champion and director of the Navy's physical fitness program since 1940, was placed on the retired list today.

A letter of commendation was presented to Tunney, on behalf of Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal by Vice-Admiral Randall Jacobs, chief of Navy personnel.

HOW THEY STAND.

Table showing American League standings. Columns include team names, wins, losses, and percentages.

Table showing National League standings. Columns include team names, wins, losses, and percentages.

Table showing League Leaders for Homerun Leaders, Runs Batted In, Stolen Bases, and Leading Pitchers.

Table showing League Leaders for Homerun Leaders. Columns include player names and teams.

Table showing League Leaders for Runs Batted In. Columns include player names and teams.

Table showing League Leaders for Stolen Bases. Columns include player names and teams.

Table showing League Leaders for Leading Pitchers. Columns include player names and teams.

Battlefire Cops Downs Feature

LOUISVILLE, May 19.—Three Kentucky Derby hopefuls raced to victories at Churchill Downs yesterday, with Calumet Farm's Battlefire flashing the most promise while capturing the big purse in the day's feature event.

Battlefire's impressive romp overshadowed the performances of Carl Murlogg's Bergolater, winner in the second race, and Shadybrook Stable's Iron City, who won the fifth. Bergolater and Iron City also are eligible for the Derby.

Nichols Continues Spree

CHICAGO, May 19.—Jockey Billy Nichols maintained his sizzling pace at Sportsman's Park yesterday by booting home two more winners, Jubilate Boy at \$12.20 in the first and Minta Hat \$3.20 in the third.

Dancing Archie Finally Wins

BALTIMORE, May 19.—After failing 11 times last year, 8-year-old Dancing Archie came from last place at the turn to capture the first division of the Finite Purse at Pimlico yesterday, paying \$14.50. Dancing Archie beat Birdes Biscuit by three lengths.

Santa Anita Opens

LOS ANGELES, May 19.—Only 17,000 fans were present yesterday as Santa Anita opened its meeting. W. W. Taylor's entry of Native Fox and The Man finished one-two in the \$4,000 feature attraction.

Rain Slaps Chicago's Prep Baseball Schedule

CHICAGO, May 19.—The weeping weatherman has just about washed out Chicago's high school League baseball schedule, rain having caused 77 postponements.

Officials probably will have to name a team to represent the city in the state finals, a spokesman said.

Bums Outlast Chicago, 15-12; Red Sox Win

NEW YORK, May 19.—Lippy Durocher's Dodgers returned to the victory trail last night by hammering the floundering Cubs, 15-12, before 31,334 fans, the largest Flatbush gathering of the current season.

The Cubs opened with a roar, scoring four runs in the first inning, two on a homerun by Andy Pafko. However, the Bums knotted the count in the lower half of the frame on Luis Olmo's grand-slam homer that chased Paul Erickson from the mound and brought in Ray Prim.

Bill Hart homered for the Dodgers in the third, then Olmo's triple with the bases full brought in Hy Vandenberg in the fourth. Leroy Pfund, who started for Brooklyn, went to the showers in the sixth when Bill Nicholson swatted a homer, being replaced by Ben Chapman, but the Bums went ahead to stay in the last of the sixth when Goody Rosen cleared the fence with a drive.

The Cardinals came from behind with four runs in the ninth inning at Philadelphia last night to tip the Phils, 11-8, and give Ken Burkhardt the verdict over Vern Kennedy. Doubles by Whitney Kurowski and Ken O'Dea and a pinch single by Red Schoendienst ignited the game-winning rally, after Jimmy Foxx had blasted a four-run homerun for the Phils to put them ahead.

In the American League, Dave Ferriss, sensational Red Sox freshman, blanked the White Sox, 2-0, setting down the Chicagoans with four hits. Joe Haynes, who opposed Ferriss, halted the Sox with five hits and enjoyed a shutout until the eighth when Bob Johnson doubled to score Ferriss and Skeeter Newsome.

It was Ferriss' fourth consecutive triumph and his third shutout of the year.

Hank Borowy's winning streak was snapped at five straight last night when the Browns defeated the Yankees, 4-1. Borowy yielded only four hits in losing, while his mates touched Jack Kramer for nine, but Hank grooved one pitch to Vern Stephens in the fourth with the bases jammed and the Brownie shortstop lifted it out of the park. Nick Etten's homer in the second accounted for the lone Yankee run.

41 AL Games Rained Out During First Month

CHICAGO, May 19.—The American League splashed and shivered through the first month of the season with 41 postponements, six more than plagued the league during the entire 1944 campaign.

Baker to Lead Fliers

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—Lt. John W. Baker, star guard and field goal kicking ace of the 1931 Southern California football team, has been named coach of the Fourth Air Force eleven at March Field.

Minor League Results

Table showing Minor League Results for various leagues including International League, American Association, Pacific Coast League, Southern Association, and Eastern League.

Wounded PWs Back in U.S., First to Arrive

By Milton Lehman
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y., May 19.—The first wounded American prisoners of war to return from German prison camps came home yesterday aboard the hospital ship St. Mihiel.

Of the 450 wounded and sick aboard, 200 were returning from "treatment" in German prisoner hospitals. The few who could walk crowded the ship's rail and cheered the looming skyscrapers of New York. They shouted requests to a loud brass band, and understandably, the tunes they asked for were two years old.

Most of the German-treated prisoners lay in the ship's wards, waiting for litter-bearers to take them ashore.

They were quiet and strangely unexcited, although one of their ward surgeons, Capt. L. L. Carlino, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., said their spirits had improved greatly during the 15-day voyage.

En route to New York, they were fed continuously, because most were suffering from malnutrition. Some were given four meals a day, with two big glasses of chocolate-milk in between. One soldier, whose weight had dropped to 90 pounds and whose bones showed through his skin, gained 26 pounds during the voyage.

But the story of what happened to them inside Germany is not told on their medical cards. Malnutrition is no explanation for the scars on the face of a sergeant who was beaten with a club. Nor is it any explanation for the soldier with a twisted back who was forced to march 70 miles with a broken vertebra.

Staging Area . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

and POL for direct distribution to the units.

While troops are awaiting movement to the Marseilles POE, special emphasis will be placed on entertainment and educational programs to keep them occupied. Some will be given passes into Marseilles.

Two of the main attractions will be the 10,000-seat outdoor theater and an outdoor beer garden capable of seating 2,400. In addition, movies will be shown in the various camp zones.

A large special service staff will promote baseball, basketball, tennis, track, swimming, golf and ping-pong contests. Sports experts will be assigned to give exhibitions.

Capt. Frank C. Cate Jr., of Reading, Mass., PX officer, said there will be exchanges on the grounds for officers and enlisted men. Beer, coca-cola, cake and ice cream will be available. Two barber shops will be operated in the area, and there will be a gift wrapping service for GIs wishing to send packages home.

Roads through the area total 45 miles and there will be 25 miles of water distribution lines. Plans call for a sewage system for flush-type latrines and telephonic communications to every point in the area. There will also be facilities for training, including two 50-target rifle ranges, one two-and-a-half-mile obstacle course and five CWs gas chambers.

Reporter Who Rapped Vet Care Cited for Contempt of Congress

WASHINGTON, May 19 (ANS).—A PM reporter, Albert Deutsch, was cited for contempt of Congress yesterday by the House World War Veterans Committee when he refused to reveal the names of Veterans Administration staff members who supplied him with information for a series of articles in which he criticized the treatment of veterans.

Asked by the committee counsel, Joseph McQueen, for the names of the officials, Deutsch said that the information was given him in the strictest confidence.

"I consider myself bound by professional ethics and personal integrity not to violate that confidence," he said.

"You'll have to answer that question or be held in contempt of Congress," Rep. John E. Rankin (D-Miss.) said. "Your oath here is superior to any journalistic ethics."

"There's no freedom of the press which permits a man to gather information destructive to the public welfare and spread it before the public."

British Flags Wave as Danes Watch Whipped Wehrmacht Move Out



The Wehrmacht marched and the crowd cheered but the flags that waved were British and the cheers were the voices of a freed nation. Here, German troops of the army of occupation in Denmark pass through the Town Hall Square of Copenhagen on their way back to PW camps.

Stalin Reveals Stand on Poles

(Continued from Page 1)

by virtue of the law dealing with the safeguarding of the rear of the Soviet Army from any diversions—this is analogous to the British law of defense of the rear," he said.

"The arrest was made by the Soviet military authorities in conformity with the agreement made by the Polish provisional government and the Soviet military command," Stalin continued.

"It is not true that the arrested Poles had been invited for the purpose of negotiations with the Soviet authorities," Stalin said. "The Soviet authorities do not and will not conduct negotiations with breakers of the law relating to the safety of the rear of the Red Army."

Early Meeting of Big Three Is Predicted in London

LONDON, May 19.—Diplomatic quarters speculated today that the U.S. and British ambassadors to Moscow soon would inform Marshal Stalin that their governments consider an early meeting of the Big Three necessary to discuss the "serious and disquieting issues" mentioned in Communis by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden two days ago.

Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, the British envoy, is expected to leave for Moscow within a few days.

Top priority at a Big Three meeting probably would go to discussion of the Polish question, created by the divergent views held by the U.S. and Britain, as against Russia, on the makeup of Poland's new government.

Yalta Statement on Poles

The following is a complete excerpt of that part of the Yalta Agreement pertaining to Poland, which was agreed to by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin, and which Stalin referred to yesterday as the only basis for solution of the problems concerning the reconstruction of the Polish government.

"We came to the Crimea conference resolved to settle our differences about Poland. We discussed fully all aspects of the question. We reaffirmed our common desire to see established a strong, free, independent and democratic Poland.

As a result of our discussions, we have agreed on conditions in which the new Polish provisional government of national unity may be formed in such a manner as to command recognition by the three major powers. The agreement reached is as follows:

A new situation is created in Poland as a result of her complete liberation by the Red Army. This calls for establishment of a Polish provisional government which can be more broadly based than was possible before the recent liberation of western Poland. The provisional government which is now functioning in Poland should therefore be reorganized on a broader democratic basis with the inclusion of democratic leaders from Poland itself and from Poles abroad. The new government should be called the Polish Government of National Liberation.

Commission Authorized

Russian Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, W. Averell Harriman, U.S. Ambassador to Russia, and Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, British Ambassador to Russia, are authorized as a commission to consult in the first instance in Moscow with members of the present provisional government and with other Polish democratic leaders from within Poland and from abroad, with a view to reorganization of the present government along the above lines.

This Polish provisional government of national unity shall be pledged to the holding of free and unfettered elections as soon as possible, on the basis of universal suffrage and the secret ballot. In

these elections, all democratic and anti-Nazi parties shall have the right to take part and put forward candidates.

When the Polish provisional government of national unity has been properly formed in conformity with the above, the government of the USSR, which now maintains diplomatic relations with the present provisional government of Poland, and the government of the UK and the government of the U.S. will establish diplomatic relations with the new Polish provisional government of national unity and will exchange ambassadors, by whose reports the respective governments will be kept informed about the situation in Poland.

The three heads of government consider that the eastern frontier of Poland should follow the Curzon Line, with digression from it in some regions of five to eight kilometers in favor of Poland. They recognize that Poland must receive substantial accession of territory in the north and west.

They feel that the opinion of the new Polish provisional government of national unity should be sought in due course on the extent of these accessions and that the final delimitations of the western frontier of Poland should thereafter await the peace conference.

First Provincial Rule Inaugurated in Reich

NEUSTADT, May 19 (AP).—Its members handicapped from more than 200 non-Nazis, the first provincial government in postwar Germany has assumed administration over more than 5,000 square miles in the American zone.

The new political division, known as the "Saar-Pfalz-Hessen region," embraces the Saar Basin, the Palatinate and southern Hesse.

Three American generals attended the inaugural ceremony of the new government at Neustadt, and received a pledge from the Germans that: "We who have been entrusted with this work do not entertain any mental reservations."

Cities in the region include: Saarbruecken, Worms, Ludwigshafen, Zweibruecken, Mainz, Speyr and Darmstadt.

War Crimes Body to Indict, Not Apprehend

Lord Wright, chairman of the United Nations War Crimes Commission, declared in London Friday that the commission's job is only to indict persons accused of war crimes and not apprehend and try them.

His statement was in reply to published reports, mostly Russian, which asked for speedier action from the commission.

Meanwhile, in southern Germany, the much-discussed theory that Hitler had a "double" was discredited by Gerhard Herrgesell, the German leader's principal secretary for the last two years. Herrgesell also declared Hitler hoped to the end that there would be a split among the Allies.

A British security police official reported that Heinrich Himmler's whereabouts have been established in the Hamburg area, AP said yesterday, but a patrol failed to find him. Himmler supposedly was carrying a letter written by Adm. Doenitz addressed to Field Marshal Montgomery, and was trying to deliver it in person and thus be taken into custody by the highest authority.

The National Broadcasting Company in New York quoted BBC that Alfred Rosenberg, author of the Nazi racial laws, had been arrested by the Allies at Flensburg hospital and removed to jail to await trial as a war criminal.

15th to Occupy Saar and Ruhr

(Continued from Page 1)

population of 11,000,000, the present size cannot be determined with any degree of accuracy until reshuffling of refugees and repatriation of displaced persons are completed.

The western part of the zone was evacuated by most of the civilian population before the battles of the Cologne Plain and the Saar. These people now are trickling back.

In the Ruhr, only a part of the mass evacuation ordered by Hitler took place. But populations of the Rhine cities—Coblenz, Cologne and Dusseldorf—were decimated by Allied air bombardment.

Cologne, which had a pre-war population of 800,000 now has 60,000 residents.

Approximately 300,000 displaced persons of many European nationalities, former slave workers of the Nazis, are being taken care of in the zone. Ten thousand more are roaming outside the camps.

MG Teams Are Overseers

The job of policing the occupation zone is being done by thousands of security guards. Supplementing infantrymen are men from 45 field artillery battalions. With their guns parked in lots, the FA men are patrolling with the doughs. Some of them have been converted into MPs.

Cavalry units are set up and ready to deal with any large-scale disorder.

For purposes of administration, the Army is maintaining the original political subdivisions of the Reich government. Military government teams, spotted throughout the zone, oversee governmental functions. The bulk of the detail work, however, is being done by German officials.

Most of the civilian officials are Army appointees. The Army is following the AMG policy of ousting all Nazi party members from government jobs.

Local officials and governmental employees are paid on pre-occupation scale. Civilian taxpayers foot the bill.

CBI Vets Out on Points

NEW YORK, May 19 (ANS).—Sixteen CBI veterans were back in the United States for discharge today under the point system.

Terry and The Pirates

By Courtesy of News Syndicate



By Milton Caniff