

Record B-29 Force Blasts Japan

Small Nazi Pocket Still Holding Out

Last isolated units of the Wehrmacht in many corners of Europe were laying down their arms yesterday, leaving only a small force in Czechoslovakia still outside the general capitulation.

In the Czech mountains below liberated Prague, the U.S. 3d Army was holding a fixed line while Russian forces closed in on the small German pocket. Nazi efforts to surrender to the U.S. forces were reported.

The last of the holdout Nazi garrisons on the Baltic coast was accounted for, with the surrender of German pockets in the Courland area of Latvia.

Dunkirk Garrison Quits

From Athens came word that the German garrisons on Crete and Milos, in the Mediterranean, had surrendered. British and Greek officers, acting on behalf of the Allies, signed the surrender terms for Crete at 2230 May 9, Reuter reported, adding that the surrender of Milos was made at midnight Tuesday to a Greek officer who had been on the island.

Dunkirk, scene of the last British resistance on the continent in 1940, was also the last Nazi pocket to raise the white flag. The garrison capitulated Wednesday.

The British channel islands of Guernsey and Jersey were taken over by a U. K. naval task force yesterday. The transfer, aboard a cruiser, was uneventful, and the House of Lords heard from a resi-

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Mauldin Wins Pulitzer for Cartooning

By ED CLARK

PARIS, May 10—Something very nice and very fair happened in the U. S. the other day. Some trustees and professors of journalism got together at Columbia University in New York and gave Bill Mauldin the Pulitzer Prize for the best newspaper cartoon of 1944.

The judges cited Mauldin's ironic "Fresh, spirited American troops flushed with victory bringing in thousands of hungry, ragged, battle-weary prisoners" as an outstanding example of his distinguished service in interpreting the life of the soldier.

The award was very fair because Mauldin, a sergeant himself, has done more than interpret the life of the soldier. Despite frequent clashes with sensitive brass, often the butt of his cartoons, he has described from day to day the real life of the real soldier in combat.

Only 24 years old now, Mauldin joined The Stars and Stripes in November, 1943, in Naples after a couple of years in the States, North Africa, Sicily and Italy with his Oklahoma-bred 45th Inf. Div. as a member of the small staff of his division's weekly, he had not only kept it regularly supplied with cartoons and art, but had written a column which carried much of the same penetrating irony of his later cartoons.

He got his start in the big time as a combined result of the support of men who liked him for his genius, his modesty and his guts. The late Ernie Pyle, who was fond of the young cartoonist, called him the best in this or any other war and helped him get his stuff syndicated at home.

Among his other early friends was Maj. (then captain) Robert Neville, editor of the Mediterranean editions of The Stars and Stripes, who enjoyed Mauldin and his cartoons even when he couldn't understand their intimate references to things known only to combat men, and who shielded Mauldin's fledgling days from the screams and howls of outraged brass.



"By gad, sir, I TRIED!"

This is not the cartoon which won the Pulitzer Prize for Bill Mauldin. This one is not even in season. But it's typical of Mauldin's pictorial reporting of life up front.

Mauldin's reserve and modesty are shown in the very title of his cartoons, "Up Front with Mauldin." Some of his advisors thought the cartoon should be entitled "Up Front by Mauldin," but the young Oklahoman balked at the change in preposition on the grounds that he was only a time-to-time visitor, not a steady customer at the front. Before he was well known, Maul-

din was the butt of a letter from a fellow soldier who recommended that the cartoonist get up to that front he capitalized on. The Stars and Stripes published the letter in full, with the editor's note that Mauldin was acquainted with the front and had been wounded while with the very Company K of the 45th Div.'s 180th Regt. from which the letter had originated.

Allies Gain On Tarakan

MELBOURNE, May 10 (AP)—Australian forces on Tarakan, off the north Borneo coast, today held a coastal strip five miles long, with a penetration of three miles inland.

Beyond the Pamoesian oilfields, pioneer troops were cutting south, in a move to encircle enemy positions.

American and Australian flyers pounded harbor targets on the Borneo mainland.

In the Philippines, American troops met no opposition as they piled ashore on Samar Island, off the captured port of Davao City.

Fighting raged on Mindanao, where American forces were seeking to outflank Japanese units which had virtually isolated a Yank battalion.

In northern Luzon, two American divisions were locked in a fierce battle with the Japs at the approach to Balete Pass.

German Tells How Hitler Escaped Death Last July

By Cpl. ROLLIN C. STEINMETZ, 12th Arm'd Div. Correspondent

WITH THE SEVENTH ARMY, Germany—One story of the almost-successful assassination of Adolf Hitler—which might have ended the war almost ten months earlier—was told by Dr. Eugen Diesel as the last shots of the war in Southern Germany were heard near his cottage in the village of Brandenburg.

The story came to Dr. Diesel, son

Liberty Ship Hits Mine on V-E Day

LONDON, May 8 (Delayed) (AP)—The 8,000-ton American Liberty ship Horace Binney struck a German mine outside the British port of Flushing at noon today, V-E Day.

The vessel's engine room rapidly flooded. No pumps could work, and the lighting system failed, but the ship remained afloat. The next morning she was brought into port by two tugs.

of the inventor of the Diesel engine, by word-of-mouth. According to Dr. Diesel, Count Stauffenberg, who was later executed for his part in the plot (many others were too, including a couple of the same name who had not seen their conspirator-cousin in 20 years) was the key figure. He was one of the trusted messengers who every day carried the war news from Berlin to Hitler's headquarters.

Explosive in Portfolio

This information was carried in a brief-case. There were two keys, one in Berlin Army headquarters, the other in Hitler's pocket. On

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400 Heavies Hit Honshu And Kyushu

GUAM, May 10—More than 400 Superforts today bombed oil targets and air bases on the Japanese mainland in the largest announced B-29 assault.

Attacks on the Inland Sea coast of Honshu struck at an area in which is concentrated much of Japanese heavy industry and refineries. At Tokuyama, the planes struck at a synthetic oil plant, while, at Otake, they bombed refineries, with the objective of destroying the major sources of Japan's aviation fuel supply.

Raids by other Superforts on Kyushu and Shikoku were directed at airfields from which Japanese planes have carried out attacks against American troops on Okinawa, nearly 350 miles to the south.

British bombers, meanwhile, struck at Osima, in a raid on one of the largest known Japanese oil-producing areas.

U.S. Bombers Attack Marcus, Truk, Palau

GUAM, May 10 (AP)—U.S. Army and Navy planes today attacked three widely separated Jap island bases in the western Pacific.

Marcus Island, midway between Wake Island and Iwo Jima, was struck, as were enemy air and naval bases at Truk and in the Palau.

Truk, once held to be the Pearl Harbor of the Japanese fleet, has long since been isolated by American conquests in the Caroline group and by-passed in the island-hopping campaign west to Okinawa.

Americans Hack Out New Okinawa Gains

OKINAWA, May 10 (AP)—American Army and Marine forces today pushed through mud and rain against Japanese positions in southern Okinawa. They were reported to be making progress over rugged terrain, where the Japs have holed up for a death stand in tunnels and caves.

U. S. battleships and cruisers, for the fourth consecutive day, bombarded Japanese fortifications on the island, while fleet-based aircraft bombed and strafed enemy positions in support of 10th Army troops.

Expect Reshuffling Of French Cabinet

A reshuffling of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's cabinet to include the newly-liberated former French Premiers Herriot, Reynaud and Blum, was considered likely yesterday in informed Paris political circles.

These sources also felt that Louis Marin, leader of Alliance Democratique, present Minister of State Jules Jeanneney and a Communist party leader might be included in de Gaulle's inner cabinet.

Discussion On Trieste

Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Allied commander in the Mediterranean Theater, was reported yesterday by a Reuter correspondent to have gone to Belgrade to discuss with Marshal Tito issues that arose with the occupation of Trieste by New Zealand and Yugoslav troops.

Both Italy and Yugoslavia have proposed claims to Trieste, which was under Italian jurisdiction before the war.

A temporary settlement was believed possible, on the basis that the Yugoslavs would join in the military government of Trieste and the province of Venezia Giulia.

Meanwhile, in the city itself, Gen. Kveder, commander of the Slovene army which claims to have captured a part of the city, announced that Yugoslavia proposes to create an autonomous Trieste within the Yugoslav state, with a democratic government to be freely elected by the people of Trieste.

Reuter reported that British forces had accepted the surrender, at Gorizia, of 15,000 Chetniks (troops under the command of Gen. Mihailovitch), but that Mihailovitch himself was not among them.



Look Again!

The men in my outfit had little interest in our bulletin board, with the result that many an important item was overlooked.

Since I started posting a new pin-up girl daily, the boys are faithfully checking the board every day.

—Motor Sgt. Lee D. Brock, Ord.

Discrimination

Perusing through one of our more popular magazines, I chanced across an item which was both disheartening and demoralizing.

It seems one of our Negro soldiers was refused admittance to a certain establishment for the purpose of getting a cup of coffee and a bite to eat.

To add insult to injury, while the American Negro soldier was there, along came a guard with four Nazi fanatic prisoners who sat down and received prompt attention and service.

Is this justice, and is this in accord with our boastful policy of equality for all regardless of race, creed or religion? Here is a case in which four men whose ambition directed them to help

enslave the whole world receive prompt service and attention, while an American fighting for the preservation of our cherished freedoms is spurned.

A prompt remedy to acts like these is most essential, and I am sure that many of my buddies are for it.

—A white soldier, Vito Lukauskas

Attention, Pollsters

Much has been said and written about demobilization after V-E Day. This matter remains "top secret."

America has been told that the plan represents the wishes of the American soldier, for he voiced his decision by marking a ballot.

The American way of life guarantees free elections.

We desire the following information which we feel we, as Americans, are entitled to know:

1. When was this poll held? 2. Where was it held? 3. How was it held? 4. How many ballots were cast and what was the final count? 5. What cross-section of the armed forces voted in the issues?

We'd like to hear from any GI who participated in this poll.

—T-4 Merton W. Baltz



Pledge at Dachau

Dead hand, that beckon
Through the barbed wire;
Dead eye, that stare madly
Out from the fire;
Charred limbs and wracked frame,
Horror without a name,
We shall keep faith!

Hanged man and woman,
Maiden defiled,
Mother that starved yourself
For your starved child;
You have not died in vain.
This shall not be again;
We shall keep faith!

—Nemo

Passing Column

The Germans watch in solemn
silence
As our trucks and guns roll by.
They hang from their windows and
stand in their yards
And follow each truck with the
eye.

We see each, and strive to guess
The feeling and thought hid there.
Some smile and look,
Some even wave,
While others frown and stare.

We see the Polish, the Russian
slaves—
They laugh and cheer and happily
wave.

Some totter and stand on a com-
rade's arm—
Worked to death on a fat German's
farm

Under the lash of a master's arm!

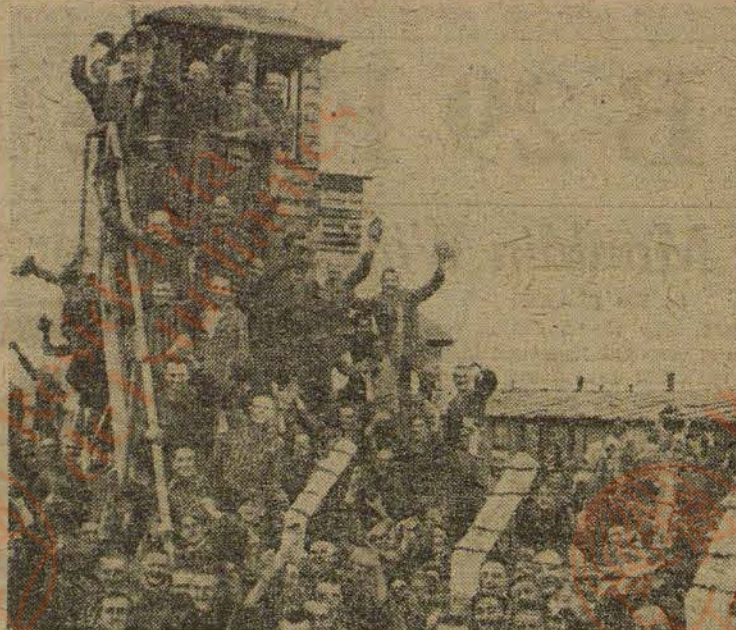
The Stars and Stripes GERMANY EDITION

Vol. 1, No. 37, Fri., May 11, 1945

Published at the auxiliary plant of the Frankfurter Zeitung, Fabrik Strasse, Pfungstadt, Hessen, Germany, for the U. S. armed forces under the auspices of the Information and Education Division, ETOUSA. Other editions in London, Paris and Nice. New York office, 205 East 42d St.

Contents passed by U. S. Army and Navy censors. Entered as second class matter March 15, 1943, at the post-office, New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

An Editorial No Armistice Day in 1960



Liberated prisoners at Dachau.

—163d Signal photo by Blau

Five years, eight months and eight days of warfare on and over the continent of Europe and on and under the waters around it have come to an end.

It is right that the peoples of the civilized world should rejoice in this historic hour, but it is also right that when the few hours out for celebration have passed they return to their posts, their stations, their work benches, their assembly lines to bring about just as complete a destruction of the enemy in the Pacific.

As we cheer the victory, we must remember that it imposes on us a sobering obligation. We must see to it that never again will there be a repetition of the suffering, misery and chaos which were born of this war.

There must be in the world, if it is to be a world worthwhile, only good faith, complete understanding and mutual advancement among nations. That is the program to which our leaders are pledged. That must become the program of every living person, if we are to keep faith with our dead.

A world family of nations—in which each regards the other as a

brother—will not be easy to create. We need only cast our eyes toward San Francisco to see petty differences and sometimes wide breaches among nations.

But the important thing is that San Francisco is a start.

As a baby learning to walk slips and falls and grows impatient, so too will nations just beginning to walk together travel on wobbly legs. But they must stand up and try it again until the footing becomes secure.

As the honest nations strive together toward a lasting peace, they must make sure that never again will the Germans be able to build Wehrmachts and Luftwaffes capable of dominating a continent. There must be no soft peace for Germany. When the final peace is written, the men who have died in combat and the innocent victims of Buchenwald, Moosburg and Dachau must have seats at the conference table.

It must be a peace that will permit no rebuilding of Germany's military might. It must never be a peace that will necessitate another Armistice Day on May 8, 1960 or November 11, 1962.

7th Catches Nazi Chief of Poland

SHAEF, May 10 (Reuter)—Dr. Hans Frank, former Governor General of the General Government area of Poland, has been captured by 7th Army troops in the Berchtesgaden area.

Frank, governor when some of the worst atrocities were perpetrated in the part of Poland not taken over by Germany or Russia in 1939, slashed his wrists, but was unsuccessful in killing himself. He admitted knowledge of German atrocities, but said he opposed them. Paintings and other art treasures from Warsaw were found in his house.

Deny Himmler Is in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, May 10 (AP)—The Foreign Office today denied current rumors that Heinrich Himmler, Nazi Gestapo chief, had arrived in Sweden.

Himmler has not been heard from since his recent conversations with Count Folke Bernadotte.

A four-motored British plane carrying twenty passengers crashed in Sweden near the Norwegian border. First reports said that at least four were killed. It was thought likely that the passengers may have been members of the Allied Control Commission missing en route to Norway.

How Hitler Death Plot Missed Fire

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the day of the assassination, July 20, 1944, the portfolio was loaded not with papers but with a most efficient high-explosive.

"A battery-operated contrivance was connected so that when the key was turned in the lock the charge would explode," Dr. Diesel explained.

"Ordinarily Hitler opened that attache-case in a deep, small, bomb-proof shelter. Count Stauffenberg and his co-conspirators knew this. They also knew that an explosion in such a confined space would kill every man there.

"That day, however, Hitler decided to stay in his house above-ground. Count Stauffenberg went through the strictly prescribed precautions before being admitted to the Fuehrer's presence: he submitted to a thorough search, left all his weapons outside, and changed clothes in a special wardrobe room provided for the purpose.

"Then he carried the locked brief-case into Hitler's room, laid it before him, and left."

Secretary Opened Packet

Once again Hitler broke his habits. He took out the key, hesitated, then tossed it to a secretary, saying, "You may open it for me today." The man turned the key, the explosive detonated, killing the secretary instantly—and Hitler, though knocked down and injured, happened to be in the "dead space" of the explosion and escaped death.

"His hearing was damaged," Dr. Diesel said. "We know that because a distinguished Dresden ear specialist was summoned to treat him."

The concussion may conceivably have been a contributing cause to the brain hemorrhage which, according to Nazi reports if true, did eventually kill Hitler.

"Count Stauffenberg heard the crash and saw one side of the house collapse in smoke and dust. Satisfied that he had succeeded, he returned to the landing field and boarded his plane to return to Berlin and start the wheels of revolution turning," Dr. Diesel continued.

But the plot having failed, Hitler ordered the Gestapo to round up all suspects and the purge of the revolutionists followed.



Lt. Col Harry J. Loving, Cincinnati—Karen Jane, March 25; S-Sgt. S. Groome, Baldwin, N. Y.—Richard, April 29; Sgt. Earl Turner, Pittsfield, Mass.—Richard Earl, April 30; Sgt. Clarence A. Reinsch, Geneva, Nebr.—girl, May 2; Lt. Cecil J. Nash, Columbus, Ga.—Sheryl Ann, May 7; Pfc. Kenneth A. Sipes, Hallettsville, Md.—girl, April 29.

By Milt Caniff

Terry and the Pirates



S AND S VICTORY SUPPLEMENT

Allied Team Linked to Crush Foe

The victory of allied arms in Europe, signed with the crossing of the Rhine and sealed by the Yank-Soviet link-up on the Elbe, was delivered in the final two weeks of the war.

These were two tumultuous weeks, in which climax followed climax and events far outraced the news.

On April 25, as American and Russian forces closed the breach between the Eastern and Western fronts below Berlin, troops of three Allied armies—the 7th and 3d and the French 1st—were poised along the Danube River, northern boundary of the Nazis' last-ditch redoubt in Central Europe. The 7th held a swelling bridgehead over the river at Dillingen, with the French, on their right, closing on Lake Constance and the Swiss frontier. Immediately, the 3d broke over the Danube near Ingolstadt. From north, northeast and northwest, converging arrows were pointed at Munich, leading city of southern Germany and capital of Bavaria.

Across Germany and Austria

Over-running Augsburg, Patch's columns broke loose from their bridgeheads and cut through to the Austrian border at Vils. At the other end of the line, Patton crossed the frontier at Passau, while premature reports of a German capitulation brought celebration of a false V-E Day.

Munich fell to the 7th Army which raced across the Lech River in a southeastern arc to the Isar, and pressed the Nazis into the extreme southeastern corner of Germany.

On May 1, from Nazi-held Hamburg, came the announcement that Adolf Hitler was dead. Doenitz took the helm to steer Germany in the last week of its collapse.

Broken in little more than two weeks of Allied assault, the Nazis' southern armies wrote the last chapter to their Italian adventure on May 2, in unconditional surrender which not only cleared Italy but yielded the major part of Austria to the Allies.

That same day, Berlin fell to Russian armies which had encircled and stormed the capital in a ten-day campaign.

Farther north, along the German coastal plain, the British and the Russians had launched at two-way offensive that culminated with their link-up on a 70-mile stretch of the lower Elbe. Hamburg, Germany's largest seaport and second greatest city, lowered its flag to Field Marshal Montgomery on May 3. The following day, the German armies in the northwestern Reich, Holland, Denmark and the Frisian Islands, capitulated.

The northern and southern Allied fronts were joined on May 3 when 7th Army forces, cutting all the way through the Austrian pincer, pushed through the snow-choked Brenner Pass and met 5th Army troops across the Italian frontier.

The Redoubt Caved In

The whole roof of the Austrian redoubt caved in. Seventh Army columns broke through to capture Innsbruck, capital of the Tyrol; Salzburg, presumed bastion of the German stronghold; and Berchtesgaden, historic retreat of the one-time Fuehrer.

The redoubt, where Nazi armies were to have fought to a final

How the Allies Sliced the Reich



Here is how the Allied Armies raced across the crumbling Reich. Eisenhower's Anglo-American forces began their big drive for the Rhine February 23, and the first of these elements reached the river March 3. The Rhine was crossed by the 1st Army on March 8 and

a massed crossing was made in the north on March 24. The Russians plunged into Germany in their winter drive, which began January 12. They reached the Oder on January 23 and crossed it in force opposite Berlin on April 15.

Pres. Roosevelt Died Month Before Victory

The death of Franklin D. Roosevelt on April 12 was a saddening blow to Allied forces flushed with hope by the great successes of previous weeks.

The President died of a cerebral hemorrhage at Warm Springs, Ga., when victory in Europe was assured and when American forces the world over were making great strides against the foe. He had served as the nation's Chief Executive longer than any other man.

Harry S. Truman, who succeeded him pledged a continuance of Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policies.

Valhalla, crumbled completely on May 5, when German Army Group G, last major enemy force in Austria, laid down its arms to Gen. Jacob L. Devers' 6th Army Group.

The assault had penetrated to the center of Bohemia, and, from west and southeast, was carried to the outskirts of the Czech capital at Prague, when, on May 7, Germany acknowledged final defeat in unconditional surrender.

Nazis In East Fought On, Ignoring the Surrender

With the reaching of the Elbe River line, the western ramparts of the German fortress were lowered to the Western Allies. But Germany's eastern fronts were maintained until the power of Soviet offensives could break them at every point.

Even after the final bell of surrender, Russians and Germans were still slugging, toe-to-toe, in the ring of the Bohemian redoubt. The fall of Dresden and the Russian entry into Prague came only after American, British and French leaders had proclaimed the end of the war in Europe.

It was not until early morning, May 9, that Moscow was ready to recognize complete victory in Europe in a proclamation of Russia's V-E Day.

Determined to Resist

The determination of Germany to resist Soviet occupation even while yielding to the Western powers had already been indicated in the report—probably valid—of Himmler's offer to capitulate to the U.S. and Great Britain alone.

This report, on April 28, came in the midst of a new Soviet offensive in the north. Crossing the Oder near its mouth, Red Army troops captured Stettin and pushed east to Rostock, while British Second Army forces raced to meet them from their Elbe bridgeheads.

Within a few days, the British had cut to the Baltic and, farther south, had reached the Russian lines along a 70-mile front. But, to the time of the German surrender in the northwest, the Reds were bucked by holdout Nazi pockets and garrisons along the northern plain. Soviet and German communiques issued after V-E Day indicated that fighting still flared in areas from the Baltic to Czechoslovakia.

Berlin fell on May 2, only after two Russian armies had completed its encirclement and had hacked their way to the center of the capital.

Nazis Barred Linkup

While Bavaria, Italy and Austria, in turn, threw in the towel to the

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25 Million Lay Down Arms As History's Greatest War Ends

WASHINGTON, May 10 (ANS)—V-E day was the signal for 25,000,000 men, the greatest array of fighting manpower in history, to lay down their arms.

A United Press survey shows that it cost the United States about 800,000 casualties and more than 185,000,000 dollars to help bring victory in Europe. The full cost will not be known for a long time but it is expected to be three or four times that of World War I, both in casualties and dollars.

The Russian Army, UP said, is the largest in Europe. The second largest was Germany's. Last autumn the Reich had about 9,000,000 men under arms, including 1,000,000 coerced non-Germans.

U.S. Forces in Europe totaled slightly more than 4,000,000. British and Empire personnel exceeded 1,000,000, not including home armies. About 500,000 French are under arms.

The war is over for the Italians who fought both for and against Germany. Italian armed forces totalled some 1,300,000 in September, 1943, when Italy capitulated.

Plot, Intrigue Led to Nazi Capitulation

International intrigue like the plot of a Hitchcock thriller highlighted two months of delicate negotiations leading to the April 29 surrender of 900,000 German troops in Italy and Austria, correspondents at Allied Italian Headquarters have reported.

Behind the backs of Hitler and Himmler, German military commanders contacted Allied agents in Switzerland late in February.

After secret preliminary talks, Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander informed the Allied governments that the German's intentions apparently were genuine and that he was sending two senior staff officers to contact higher Wehrmacht authorities.

Wear Civilian Clothes

Two major generals left Allied Headquarters at Caserta March 13 for Switzerland via France. They donned civilian clothes at Lyons and motored to the Swiss border. Establishing themselves in a large Swiss city, they arranged to meet German Gen. Karl Wolff near Locarno.

After a 39-minute conference, Wolff was told to send representatives to Caserta if the Germans were ready to surrender unconditionally. At this time Wolff revealed for the first time Kesselring's removal from the Italian to the Western Front, but said he probably could convince Kesselring's successor of the impossibility of the German situation.

Owing to the difficulty Wolff was having in keeping the negotiations secret from Hitler and Himmler, a further meeting was arranged for April 1 in the Swiss town where the Allied officers had set up. In order to avert suspicion, the negotiators tried to get back by different routes but found themselves packed together in the same railroad carriage on a midnight train. They pretended not to recognize one another.

Meeting Falls Through

The April 1 meeting fell through when Wolff said he would be unable to come because he had been reprimanded by Himmler for his first visit to Switzerland. The Allied officers returned to Caserta, and five days later the Allied offensive in Italy was launched.

Towards the end of April, word came that Wolff was returning to Switzerland with plenipotentiary powers to act for the German command in Italy. An Allied plane brought him and his advisers to Caserta after a hazardous flight.

A crisis arose after three hours of conferences when one of the Germans objected to the surrender details. But the Allied generals stood firm and won their point. The surrender was signed at Caserta at 1400 hours April 29, only 29 hours after the Germans had arrived.

In the report describing Wolff's negotiations, it was stated that Hitler had believed as late as April 19 that a break between the Allies and Russia would come. "I then shall join the party which approaches me first—it makes no difference which," Hitler purportedly told Wolff in the course of a meeting in Berlin.

War Costs World Staggering Price

Cost of the war to the world in armaments and loss of earning power, according to federal estimates, was at the rate of 250,187 dollars a minute.

U. S. expenditures were at the rate of 85,168 dollars every 60 seconds.

Adolf and The Moose Once Met Here



When Hitler and Mussolini used to meet at Brenner, the world held its breath. Now American tankers control the pass. Two Italian soldiers are here shown heading south and home.

—163d Signal Photo by Leibowitz

History of World War II Up to Fall of Reich

1939:—

September: Hitler's army smashes into Poland, Sept. 1, using new lightning warfare. Britain and France declare war. Germany and Russia divide Poland.

November: Russia invades Finland.

1940:—

March: Finnish war ends.

April: Germany invades Denmark, Norway. British force in Norway beaten into sea.

May: Hitler sends troops into Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg and drives to English Channel. King Leopold surrenders Belgian Army. Churchill becomes British Prime Minister.

June: British evacuate 400,000 men, four-fifths of their forces, from Dunkerque. Italy enters war four days before Nazis occupy Paris. Marshal Petain signs armistice giving Germany half of France. Russia occupies Bessarabia in Rumania.

July: Russia annexes Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Vichy France severs relations with Britain after British attack on French warships at Oran.

August: Luftwaffe begins bombing Britain. Italians invade British Somaliland, push toward Egypt.

September: Japan joins Axis in ten-year pact.

October: Italy invades Greece.

1941:—

January: Germany and Russia sign new friendship pact.

April: Germany attacks Yugoslavia, which surrenders, and takes over Greek invasion from Italians.

May: British driven from Greece and Germans invade Crete in first large-scale airborne action.

June: Germany, Italy and Rumania declare war on Russia, and Finland joins in.

July: Britain and Russia pledge joint action against Germany.

August: Roosevelt and Churchill meet on battleship to sign Atlantic Charter, guaranteeing "Four Freedoms." British and Russians invade Iran.

September: Following German attack on U. S. destroyer Greer, President Roosevelt orders Navy to shoot first.

October: Germans advance through Russia and state of siege is declared in Moscow.

November: Russians begin counter-offensive west of Rostov.

December: Japanese attack Pearl Harbor, the Philippines and Hongkong. U. S. declares war on Germany, Italy and Japan.

1942:—

January: Rommel's forces check British drive into Libya. First American troops land in Ireland.

February: Singapore surrenders to Japanese after 40-day battle.

April: American fliers bomb Tokyo and other Japanese cities. Bataan surrenders.

May: Corregidor falls. American forces defeat Japanese invasion fleet in Coral Sea. Russians drive toward Kharkov. Axis forces in Libya thrust toward Tobruk. RAF drops 6,000,000 pounds of bombs on Cologne.

June: U. S. and Russia sign mutual aid pact.

July: Nazi forces roll toward Egypt—are stopped at El Alamein by British Eighth Army.

August: Allies, including American Rangers, suffer heavy losses in Dieppe raid. Americans land on Guadalcanal.

September: Nazis pour into Stalingrad and Russian counter-offensive begins.

October: Montgomery strikes through Axis line at El Alamein, beginning drive which is to hurl Axis from North Africa.

November: Americans and British land in Africa, capture Casablanca and Oran, ending French resistance. British take Tobruk. Germans occupy all of France.

1943:—

January: Russians break Stalingrad siege. Roosevelt and Churchill meet at Casablanca to demand unconditional surrender of Germany.

February: British cross into Tunisia. U. S. completes Guadalcanal campaign.

May: Allies capture Tunis and Bizerta. German force gives up at Cap Bon.

July: Allies invade Sicily. Mussolini resigns.

August: Allies complete conquest of Sicily.

September: Italy surrenders. Russians capture Smolensk.

October: Italy declares war on Germany. Yanks take Naples.

November: Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin meet at Teheran. Roosevelt and Churchill meet Chiang Kai-shek at Cairo.

1944:—

January: Russians pour over Polish border. Americans establish Anzio beachhead.

March: U. S. planes bomb Berlin for first time. Germans occupy Hungary and Rumania. Reds drive into Rumania.

April: Red Army captures Odessa.

May: Russians capture Sebastopol. Allies take Cassino. Greatest aerial offensive against Germany runs 29 days.

June: Rome falls. Allies invade Hitler's Europe on June 6 under command of Eisenhower. Troops land on Normandy coast and advance through Cherbourg Peninsula in greatest amphibian operation in history. B-29 Superfortresses bomb steel centers on Jap island of Kyushu. Germans unveil first secret weapon, raining robot bombs on southern England. Red Army opens summer offensive with powerful thrust toward Poland and the Baltic.

July: Allies gain in Normandy, capture Leghorn, 150 miles north of Rome. U. S. troops occupy Saipan, land on Guam. Bomb plot fails to kill Hitler and he purges German army.

August: Americans burst out of Normandy Peninsula. Paris liberated as U. S. and French troops landed in southern France stream northward. Rumania declares war on Germany after Bucharest and Ploesti fall to Russians. Bulgaria surrenders unconditionally to Allies.

September: Allies enter Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg. Russo-Finnish armistice signed.

October: U. S. troops drive into Reich, capture Aachen. Red armies take Belgrade in Yugoslav push. Bulgaria signs armistice as British land in Greece and enter Athens. Churchill confers with Stalin at Moscow. Leyte landings open Philippine invasion.

November: German V-2 rockets fall on England. Metz and Strasbourg liberated as Allies cross German border at several points. Russian troops fighting in northern Norway.

December: Nazis smash back in Ardennes area, re-enter Belgium and Luxembourg. Treaty of alliance and mutual assistance signed in Moscow by Russians and de Gaulle. Civil war rages in Athens as British seek to disarm left-wing Greek guerrilla forces. Marshal Tito, Yugoslav leader, announces Albania's liberation.

1945:—

January: Allied drive erases German gains in Ardennes bulge. Great Russian offensive gets under way as Warsaw and Krakow are freed and Reds cross Polish border into Germany. East Prussia cut off. Hungary signs armistice with Allies. Fighting ceases in Greece.

February: Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin meet at Yalta, in the Crimea, to map final plans for victory and reiterate unconditional surrender demands. Bataan falls to Yanks. Allies begin great Western Front offensive. Budapest falls to Red Army. Marines invade Iwo Jima. Turkey declares war on Reich. Manila liberated.

March: Rhine reached, Cologne taken. First Army crosses Rhine on bridge at Remagen. Tokyo set afire by 300 B-29s. Russians capture Kustrin. Iwo Jima falls. Third and Seventh Armies trap Nazis in Saar. Third takes Coblenz, Mainz, Worms, Ludwigshafen, crosses Rhine. U. S. Ninth, British Second and First Allied Airborne Armies cross north of Ruhr. Germany's main western defense line smashed, Eisenhower says. British break through. Frankfurt falls.

April: The Allied world mourns the death of President Roosevelt. His successor, Harry S. Truman, declares U. S. policies will be continued. Allied armies, sweeping deep into Germany, capture 316,930 prisoners in the Ruhr pocket alone and linkup with Russian forces at Torgau. Other Red Army units drive into Berlin from their Oder River bridgehead. Horrors of Nazi camps are revealed when Allied West front armies liberate thousands of prisoners, deportees and slave workers. The bulk of Germany's gold reserve, estimated at 200 tons and valued at 200,000,000 dollars, found in a salt mine by Third Army troops. Nazi Diplomat Franz von Papen is the first of many Nazi and Fascist notables captured by the Allies in the sweep across Germany. Hitler's mountain hideout wrecked by "earthquake" bombs. Allied Fifth and Eighth Armies race across the Po in Italy to split German forces. Benito Mussolini, Italy's ex-Duce, slain by partisans near Como on the Italo-Swiss border.

May: Hitler dies May 1. Karl Doenitz takes over the Nazi rule. German armies, in Italy surrender unconditionally. Eighth Army troops and Yugoslav partisans link-up in Italy. Nazis surrender in Denmark, Holland and Northern Germany. British troops and Red Army linkup on Baltic coast. Army Group G surrenders in southern Germany. And on May 7, at 0241 hours, in Gen. Eisenhower's Rheims headquarters, Gen. Jodl signs the act of unconditional surrender. It is ratified and confirmed at Russia's Berlin headquarters May 9, with Field Marshal Keitel acting for the Germans.

AP Writer Banned for News Beat

Stars and Stripes Paris Bureau

PARIS, May 10—Edward J. Kennedy, AP bureau chief in Paris, who broke the German surrender story at least 24 hours ahead of official release, denied here that he had violated a confidence and military security.

Kennedy is under suspension by SHAEF as a war correspondent, pending official investigation as to whether he breached security and violated a confidence kept by all other war correspondents who were present at the surrender. SHAEF is also investigating to find out how Kennedy got the story to the United States.

The bureau chief went to Rheims Sunday with a group of correspondents representing principally the wire services. En route by plane, all were told in confidence the nature of the sortie and advised they could not file their stories until the surrender was announced officially, according to Brig. Gen. Frank A. Allen, chief of SHAEF, Public Relations Division.

Tells of Filing Story

Kennedy said he filed his story one hour after the surrender was announced by German radio. He said he had informed Lt. Col. Richard K. Merrick, SHAEF censorship chief, of his intention before doing so. He refused to disclose what means of transmission he had used.

Kennedy said no security was involved in transmitting the story as soon as the war was over.

"When I saw the surrender signed, I regarded the war as being finished," he said. "Our job is to tell the people what has happened and not the doctored 'information' coming from SHAEF, PR."

Kennedy also said: "I am asking the abolition of SHAEF, PRD, and censorship as no longer necessary."

After Kennedy broke the story, the entire news service was banned in the ETO by SHAEF. For four hours, until the ban was lifted, not a line of AP copy could be filed.

Gen. Allen said the service had been suspended until he had determined by investigation that the story had not gone through PRD channels. He said he had lifted the suspension Monday night after determining that Kennedy's story had not passed through official channels of transmission and he explained that he felt he had not the authority to suspend an entire news service.

Correspondents Protest

War correspondents at the Scribe immediately complained and 54 of them signed a letter to Gen. Eisenhower protesting removal of the ban on the news service by Gen. Allen.

"It is our firm conviction that this action is a most outrageously unfair treatment of those news agencies and newspapers whose correspondents have respected the confidence placed in them by SHAEF," the letter said, "and who, as a result of so doing, have suffered the most disgraceful, deliberate and unethical double-cross in the history of journalism."

Gen. Eisenhower informed the correspondents that no action could be taken against any news agency or organization for the act of any individual.

Kennedy displayed a wire to SHAEF from Roy Howard asking removal of the ban on the press association. It was Howard who cabled the surrender story of the last war for United Press four days before it was announced officially.

Berlin Is a Skeleton City Deserted by Its Citizens

By ERNEST LEISER, Staff Correspondent

BERLIN, May 5 (Delayed)—Berlin, the capital of defeat, today is the charred, stinking, broken skeleton of a city.

It is impossible to imagine what it looked like before. It is impossible to believe that the miles of disemboweled buildings, of crater-pocked streets, of shattered masonry once could have been the capital of Greater Germany and the home of four million people.

Only a handful of those four million still remain as the last clatter of machine-gun fire echoes through the hollow city. There are no factories left for them to work in, no shops, no theaters, no office buildings.

But the handful are busy today. They are shoveling the rubble from the streets, sweeping the dead out of the way—working while the Russian conquerors still walk the streets with straggling columns of prisoners or wander around staring at the shells of once-great buildings of state.

Russians Everywhere

The Russians are everywhere. Their tanks rumble down the Charlottenburger Chaussee, which slices through the great Tiergarten Park, a pert girl MP smartly directs traffic at the west end of Unter den Linden, an infantry battalion forms up in front of the shrapnel-scarred statue of Wilhelm the Great, single armed soldiers wander in and out of cellars, cavalrymen wash their horses at the edge of the River Spree in shambles that was the city's center.

Unter den Linden, which a 1929 guide book proudly calls the "most beautiful avenue in all the city" is gray with the universal powder of death and broken as all the rest.

The street is still the "gathering place best known to foreigners." Today, except for two American soldiers and a few slave laborers from western Europe, the foreigners are multi-uniformed, battle-dirty Russians, walking slowly with slung tommy guns, or pushing down the streets in convoys of U. S.-made jeeps and trucks, honking constantly. No one is buying anything from the "smart shops, catering to the most elegant tastes." The shops are closed permanently.

Damage in Tiergarten

The trees in the Tiergarten—Berlin's once-beautiful zoological park—looked as if a hurricane had ripped through the city. Shell-shredded, half-leafless, they are as broken as the buildings. A red parachute dangled from a smashed branch. The hull of a burnt-out Panther lies beneath a fallen trunk. Twisted barrels of 88s and 75-mm antitank guns mark the remains of dug-in positions along the parkway.

Nearly intact is the great Brandenburg Tor—the Brandenburg Gate—Berlin's triumphal arch and symbol of its military glory. Its columns still stand, their bases partly blocked with debris. On top, one age-green bronze horse pulls the chariot of Victory, but the chariot is smashed and Victory is only mangled metal. One horse has fallen to the ground.

On the Wilhelmstrasse, the Reichschancellery is gutted, as are all the buildings where the Nazi great made their plans to make this street the nerve center of the world.

Thus it is with the German capital today, two days after its official capture by the Russians and while street fights come to an end, with the smells of sewage and death everywhere. It is one great tombstone.

As you ride out of Berlin, you see a sign, white-washed into the crumbling bricks of a wall. It says, "Mit unserm Fuehrer, zum Sieg." translated that means, "With our Fuehrer, we shall be victorious."

Air Blitz On London Dwarfed by Berlin's

The world was horrified and impressed by the Luftwaffe's blitz on London when 5,000,000 pounds of bombs were dropped on the city from Sept. 7 to Oct. 7, 1940, in raids averaging 400 planes a day.

But the pounding London took from the Luftwaffe was dwarfed by Allied air forces' attacks on Berlin.

A total of 150,492,110 pounds of bombs was dropped on the German capital from the beginning of attacks on that city through the first quarter of 1945. On the first day of the 8th AF's operation over Berlin, March 4, 1944—a comparatively small raid in comparison to later blows—63 8th AF planes in one day dropped more than one-fifth as many bombs as the Luftwaffe dumped over London during its one-month blitz.

Sweden Breaks With Reich

Sweden has joined the list of nations which have severed diplomatic relations with Germany on the ground that there is no central government to be recognized.

General Arnold



Gen. Eisenhower's long-range weapon in his campaign to bring the Wehrmacht to its knees was the Allied air force, which blasted the road to victory for the armies on the ground. In the two-dimensional conflict in Europe, air and ground became inseparable, and the Supreme Commander's air and ground generals operated as a team.

Allied Occupation Of Germany Set

Plans made at the Big Three conference at Yalta call for the United States to occupy the southern area of Germany, Britain the western and northwestern part and Russia the eastern section.

American forces would have the area below the bend of the Rhine at Mainz, including the provinces of Baden, Bavaria and Wurtemberg, with a supply corridor to the sea at Bremen.

The arrangement was tentative.

Art, Literary Treasures Found in Hitler's Hideout

BERCHTESGADEN, May 10 (Reuter)—Hitler's home still contains priceless treasures of art and literature looted from the nations of Europe, it was learned today.

The innumerable rooms of the great underground labyrinth cut into rock also contained tons of food of all sorts and vast stocks of the best wines of Europe.

With Defeat In Sight, Nazis Had Word For It

By the AP

The inventive German mind, which gave the world "blitzkrieg" or lightning war, was equally inventive in disguising Nazi defeats for home consumption with such terms as "fluid withdrawal," "disengaging maneuvers," "shortening lines" and "strategic fighting withdrawals."

The cycle started, perhaps, in the heyday of German military might during the fall of 1942, when the Nazi High Command referred to Generals Mud and Winter not the Red Army as the chief obstacles in their path to Leningrad and Stalingrad.

But even in this department the Nazis must have acknowledged defeat when the Japanese, after the first B-29 raid, proclaimed: "We should not think that we have been passively attacked, but that we have actively pulled the enemy toward us."

Allies Have 4,000,000 PWs

Prisoners of war taken by Allied armies on the Western Front since D-Day, 11 months ago, total "well over" 4,000,000, SHAEF has disclosed.

The announcement covered operations through Sunday.

Hitler's mountain hide out, captured without a fight, is constructed like one big air raid shelter and fortress which looked as though it might have resisted for years.

Priceless literary works, printed in many languages, are scattered all over the place as if the occupant had left in a hurry, while lying in dust and mud are many thousands of yards of cinema film showing Hitler in conference or executions of his opponents. Hitler used to show these films in the famous view room.

Honey-combed With Passages

Inside, the fortress is honey-combed with passages which lead to many rooms. The whole place is air conditioned and illuminated by electricity, and has inter-communication by telephone.

The 3d U. S. Inf. Div. has now handed over Berchtesgaden to the 2d French Armored Div. There are enough food, blanket, clothing and medical supplies to fill the needs of thousands of slave laborers.

Above the ground, all semblance of order disappears with the ruins of the once beautiful Berghof still smoking from the last RAF attack.

Women Did Their Part

WASHINGTON (UP)—In this war, 240,000 American women trained, lived and worked as members of the U. S. armed forces.

Thousands of Wacs were overseas, and many others were doing jobs at home, replacing men who were sent to the fighting fronts.

In Washington, Army and Navy offices were staffed with Wacs, Waves, Spars and women Marines. Army installations all over the country used Wacs in regular Army jobs, from cooks to mechanics. The Waves did the same work as "storekeepers" and "machinist's mates" in the Navy.

In any war the armed forces have always needed more nurses and they have joined the Army and Navy to care for their sick and wounded. In this war, more than 48,000 nurses became members of the armed forces.

Nazis Fought On In East

(Continued from Page 3)

western armies, fierce battles to the west of Vienna kept the Soviets from moving to meet U. S. Third Army troops in the Danube Valley.

The announcement by Adm. Doenitz that Germany had capitulated finally and completely to all the Allied powers was met by the isolated Nazi army in Czechoslovakia with the statement that it would continue to fight against the Reds.

On May 8, with the cease-fire order already being observed by Americans and British, an order of the day from Moscow brought news that Germans and Russians still fought in bloody arenas from the Baltic to the Danube.

And the German radio concluded its military broadcasts with simultaneous announcements that Germany had surrendered and that German forces were still waging "the battle against Bolshevism in the last hours of the war."

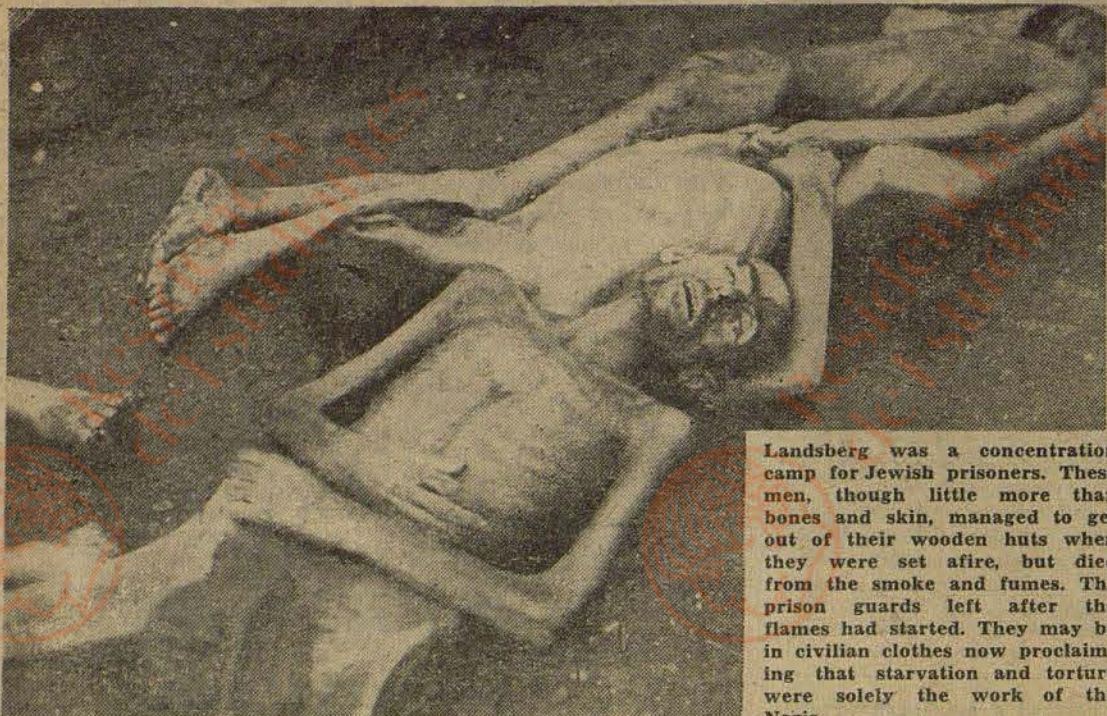
There Were No Conditions



Surrender of German Army Group G to the Sixth Army Group, commanded by Gen. Jacob L. Devers, was a solemn occasion for the enemy. In the top photo Lt. Gen. Foerich, commander of the 1st German Army, signifies acceptance of Allied terms with Allied and German officers flanking him at the table. Formalities concluded, the German delegation leaves the Thorak estate near Wuerzburg, Germany. (lower photo).

—163d Signal Photos by Musser

This Was Life and Death Under the Nazis



Landsberg was a concentration camp for Jewish prisoners. These men, though little more than bones and skin, managed to get out of their wooden huts when they were set afire, but died from the smoke and fumes. The prison guards left after the flames had started. They may be in civilian clothes now proclaiming that starvation and torture were solely the work of the Nazis.

—163d Signal Photo by Newell

* * *



When Yank troops approached the Landsberg camp, the guards locked these prisoners in their huts and set them afire.

—163d Signal Photo by Newell

* * *



Bodies were piled up awaiting cremation at Dachau. Even in the last days of the war the Germans went ahead with their methodical destruction of man. This room was used as a storage place for bodies to be cremated.

—163d Signal Photo by Blau



Death—other people's death—was an inconvenience to the German transportation system, but they managed it. This railroad car was one of 20 loaded with bodies brought to Dachau from another concentration camp for disposal. Dachau had the facilities. The Germans, efficient in starving people, had everything planned for death too.

—163d Signal Photo by Blau

* * *



Starved and half dead, these three prisoners bear evidence of the horrors visited upon those condemned to live—and die—at Dachau, the most notorious of the concentration camps but no less representative than the others.

—163d Signal Photo by Blau

Skeptics

They Came, They Saw And Were Convinced

From Congress, from the desks of America's newspapers, came men and women bent on seeing for themselves and for those whom they represented if these things really were true. The reports of those who visited Dachau and Landsberg and the many other similar camps were published in America. Typical of these was the story of one editor, Joseph Pulitzer of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, who said he had gone to Europe in a skeptical frame of mind, expecting to find many of the terrible reports already relayed by war correspondents exaggerations and largely propaganda. "It is my grim duty to report," he wrote, "that the descriptions of the horrors.... have given less than the whole truth. The fiendishness of these operations defies description."

War Writers Win Pulitzer 1944 Awards

NEW YORK, May 10—Men of arts and letters, including The Stars and Stripes' Bill Mauldin, who have been close to combat are numerically prominent among the winners of Pulitzer Prize awards for 1944.

Harold V. (Hal) Boyle, Associated Press war correspondent who told the day-by-day story of the American foot soldier in battle for Europe, won the Prize for distinguished correspondence last year.

Mary Chase, housewife playwright of "Harvey," a comedy about an alcoholic and his invisible rabbit, and John Hersey, Author of "A Bell for Adano," received the Pulitzer awards for the best play and novel.

Another 500 dollars award went to Joe Rosenthal, Associated Press photographer who made the historic picture of Marines raising the U.S. flag on Iwo Jima.

Detroit Free Press Cited

The Prize for the most disinterested and meritorious public service performed by an American newspaper went to The Detroit Free Press. The award announcement cited the Free Press investigation of legislative graft and corruption at Lansing, Mich., which resulted in numerous indictments.

Other awards for distinguished reporting went to James B. Reston, the New York Times, for "a distinguished example of telegraphic reporting on national affairs;" Mark S. Watson, military correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, for "distinguished telegraphic reporting on international affairs" from Washington, London, Sicily, Italy and France; and Jack S. McDowell, of the San Francisco Call-Bulletin, for distinguished reportorial work under the pressure of edition time.

George W. Potter, chief editorial writer of the Providence Journal Bulletin received the award for editorial writing.

The Prize for the most distinguished book on American history went to Stephen Bonsal for "Unfinished Business." George Bancroft received the award for a distinguished American biography for "Brahmin Rebel." The award in poetry was given to a volume entitled "Letter and Other Poems," by Karl Shapiro.

A composition written for ballet, "Appalachian Spring," by Aaron Copland, was awarded a prize for distinguished musical composition. The awards were announced by the Columbia University Board of Trustees on the recommendations of the Advisory Board of the University's Graduate School of Journalism.

PROPOSES ROOSEVELT HOLIDAY

WASHINGTON, May 10 (ANS)—Legislation proposing that Jan. 30, the birthday of President Roosevelt, be made a legal holiday was introduced today by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.)

Navy Will Release EM 42-Years-Old

WASHINGTON, May 10 (ANS)—The Navy has disclosed that certain enlisted personnel 42 and over would be replaced by younger men to increase the fleet's "overall efficiency." It emphasized that the order, which will release some 25,000 men, is not a reduction of the Navy's size or part of a demobilization plan.

Congress Advocating Citizenship Rights For GI's Offspring

WASHINGTON, May 10—Legislation to preserve the American citizenship of children born abroad to alien wives of U.S. servicemen under 21 won unanimous House approval and was sent back to the Senate.

The measure amends a law now on the books which provides that a child born abroad under such circumstances becomes a U.S. citizen only if the citizen parent had lived in the States at least five years after his 16th birthday.

Since many American soldiers now abroad are under 21 they could not have lived in the country the necessary number of years. Without the new legislation their children born abroad would not be citizens.

Bob Hope Relents, Signs Film Contract

HOLLYWOOD, May 10 (ANS)—Paramount Studios announced today that Bob Hope was back in the fold with a new seven-year contract that calls for more than 300,000 dollars per year.

The comedian thus ended a six-month disagreement with the film company. He had refused to report for work on a scheduled picture, saying that he wanted to devote more time to GI shows and bond drives.

SENATE CONFIRMS HANNEGAN

WASHINGTON, May 10 (ANS)—President Harry S. Truman's nomination of Robert E. Hannegan, national Democratic chairman, as Postmaster General has been confirmed by the Senate.

Will Unfreeze Civilian Goods

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—The War Production Board is preparing to abandon its freeze of civilian production and at the same time put into effect cutbacks in the output of material for the Army Ground Forces.

The civilian freeze went into effect in January and was to remain in effect for an indefinite period. The AP said it would be lifted and that a limited amount of civilian manufacturing would be permitted to offset reductions in AGF material.

As indications of a plan to step up or resume the production of civilian merchandise, the News Service reported two developments: A bid by the Office of Civilian Requirements for 19,000 tons of steel to be used for as yet undisclosed civilian items, and the drawing up of a list of 25 "most urgently needed" civilian articles—including typewriters, cutlery, camera film and batteries—for special attention in the reconversion scramble.

Sports Program Started

Hobby Pays Off



This seven-foot replica of the Eiffel Tower, constructed with 36,000 toothpicks in three months, won 13-year-old Peter Ohlwein a special purple ribbon award at a Rotarian-sponsored hobby show.

Miners Win Pay Fight

WASHINGTON, May 10 (ANS)—President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, has won his long fight for legal recognition for portal-to-portal pay. The Supreme Court ruled, 5-4, that soft coal producers are required by the Wage and Hour Law to pay miners for underground travel time.

The decision is expected to establish the same compulsion in the anthracite industry and probably will speed a settlement of the contract dispute which resulted in government seizure last week of 368 strike-bound mines.

Failure of the miners and the operators to agree on travel pay has been the main stumbling block in the negotiations.

Meanwhile, 72,000 hard coal miners were idle in defiance of the order from Solid Fuels Administrator Harold L. Ickes that work at the government-seized mines be resumed.

Olympics Will Wind Up All-Service Competition

By GENE GRAFF, Staff Correspondent

PARIS, May 10—The most ambitious athletic program in world history—eventually embracing an all-service Olympic games—was touched off for U.S. troops in the ETO simultaneously with the V-E Day announcement.

The program, which will be supervised by Lt. Col. Frank G. McCormick, former University of Minnesota athletic director, has been in the formative stage for several months. It could not be inaugurated sooner, however, because of Gen. Eisenhower's ban on theater championships while combat troops were unable to participate.

There will be four phases to the GI competition. Tournaments will be conducted at company, base section, theater and inter-Allied levels in virtually every popular American sport. In addition, prominent soldier and civilian athletes will be brought here from the States to act as instructors and to present exhibitions.

The largest sports arenas on the continent are being inspected by Com Z athletic officers, and three or four of the more suitable stadia will be acquired. One of the most spacious, near Frankfurt, is likely to be the scene of theater championship events.

Hundreds of tons of equipment necessary to conduct the widespread activity already has arrived in the ETO and more is on the way, according to McCormick. He pointed out that athletics will be substituted largely for military training for troops awaiting shipment to the States.

For men in the Army of occupation and those awaiting deployment to the Pacific, sports will become part of the regularly scheduled physical training program.

"Participation in the program will not affect the return of any man to the States," McCormick emphasized. "No one entitled to return will be held in the ETO because he is a member of a championship team or on tour."

Ten Players Named To Hall of Fame

NEW YORK, May 10 (ANS)—Ten stars who were active in the days when players wore handlebar mustaches and travelled to the ball parks in horsecars, have been elected to membership in baseball's Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, N. Y.

They were chosen by a special committee which is permitted to select players who starred on major league diamonds prior to 1910.

Those named were: Roger Bresnahan, Christy Mathewson's first Giants battery-mate and inventor of catchers' shinguards; Dan Brouthers, famed pre-Cobb Detroit outfielder.

Fred Clarke, leftfielder and manager of the Pirates who beat the Tigers in the 1909 World Series; Jimmy Collins, the Red Sox third baseman rated the greatest of all hot corner guardians; Ed Deleahanty, Senators and Phillies pitcher; Hughey Jennings, colorful shortstop of the Baltimore Orioles and later manager of the Tigers, who won pennants in 1907-8-9; Mike "King" Kelly, Red Sox catcher; Jimmy O'Rourke, catcher and outfielder of the Giants and Wilbert Robinson, the old Oriole receiver and later manager of the Dodgers.

PLAN PLAYER SURVEY

RICHMOND, Va., May 10 (ANS)—Directors of the Dixie Professional Football League have voted to operate next fall if equipment and manpower makes play possible. A canvass of available players will be made by each team and reports will be made to league executives by July 8.

The circuit includes teams in Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond and Newport News, Va. and Roanoke and Charlotte, North Carolina.

Saltzgaver Bought For Pirates' Infield

PITTSBURGH, May 10 (ANS)—The Pirates purchased Jack Saltzgaver, veteran infielder, from Kansas City yesterday for outfielder Bill Podgers and an undisclosed amount of cash.

Saltzgaver was utility infielder for the Yankees for years. He was bought as Pirate infield insurance since shortstop Frankey Zac was ordered for induction and the status of third baseman Bob Elliott and utility infielder Lee Handley is in doubt.

CORNELL HAS FIGHT

NEW YORK, May 10 (ANS)—If nothing else, Ed McKeever, new Cornell football coach, will have plenty of fight on his 1945 eleven. McKeever was guest of honor at a dinner given by the local Cornell Club and revealed that his spirited squad has 23 members who have had combat service in either the Marines or Navy.

Fight Results

AT NEW YORK. Tommy Marra, 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 Pulg, Brooklyn, 133, outpointed Vinnie Melito, 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).

Li'l Abner



By Al Capp

Allies Close Borders Of West Reich

HEADQUARTERS, GERMAN FRONTIER COMMANDS, May 10—Germany has a new West Wall—a chain of frontier commands organized by Allied military chiefs—to prevent the escape of war criminals and other wanted persons across the Dutch, Belgian, Luxembourg and French frontiers.

Movement of military personnel and all civilians in or out of Germany is prohibited unless they have specific written authorization.

Allied military personnel crossing the western German border today must have, in addition to their personal identification, one of the four following credentials:

1. A Supreme Headquarters pass.
2. Travel orders.
3. A rest area pass.
4. Leave orders.

To cross the frontier, civilians under military control—such as USO personnel and war correspondents—must have a personal identity document and Supreme Headquarters credentials.

Civilians Need MG Pass

Civilians under indirect Allied military control—such as Belgian or Dutch laborers—must have a personal identity document and a Supreme Headquarters pass issued by military government authorities.

Displaced persons can cross the frontier only in official convoys organized at displaced persons' camps and centers.

Crossings of the frontier can be made only at authorized control points. Sentries and patrols have been instructed to shoot, if necessary, anyone attempting to cross elsewhere.

To further implement control, a prohibited frontier zone has been established. It includes the area between the western frontier of Germany as it existed on Dec. 31, 1937 and a line five kilometers east.

All persons living in the zone remain there at the sufferance of the military government and are subject to severe punishment, including death, for any act hostile to the Allied forces, such as sheltering or aiding the flight of war criminals.

Kaiser Outlines Plans for Mass Home Production

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10 (AP)—Plans to build whole communities on a mass production basis which should absorb 20 percent of the nation's total employment, were disclosed at a press meeting here today by Henry Kaiser, miracle man of U.S. industry.

Five million dollars will start immediate construction of 10,000 housing units in the Pacific coast area, including schools, nurseries, marketing centers, recreation facilities, and medical and dental centers. The houses will sell at 4,000 to 5,000 dollars with monthly payments at a rate of less than 30 dollars.

Kaiser intends to use his own and other manufacturers' materials and to employ local builders. He declared, "Building can do more than the automobile for postwar economy in the country."

CLIPPER SECURITY LIFTED

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—A Pan-American transatlantic Clipper carrying 39 passengers left La Guardia airfield for Lisbon yesterday—the first time such an announcement had been given, because of security regulations, since December, 1941.

Captured



Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, interned in Britain, said Germany's political leaders, not her army, were to blame for German defeat.

S. F. Parley Hits a Snag

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10 (AP)—The problem of how to handle colonial areas appeared today to be the principal obstacle in the way of quick creation of a world security organization.

The problem was made more difficult by departure of Russian Foreign Secretary Vyacheslav M. Molotov, the only member of the Russian delegation with sufficient authority to make a decision. Molotov returned to Moscow to be on hand for problems arising from the Nazi surrender.

United Nations delegates to the San Francisco conference are so far from any agreement on the subject of colonies that, while ten other committees met yesterday, the committee on trusteeship was not called into session.

This technical group, which must eventually fashion a trustee system, is headed by Peter Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand. Before it can go to work, the major powers must make up trusteeship recommendations, and their experts are still trying to reconcile their differences.

Egypt Fights New War, Attacked by Locusts

CAIRO, May 10 (AP)—Egypt turned from one war to another today as swarms of locusts in great clouds attacked from the flank and rear along the Egyptian Red Sea coast and threatened serious crop damage. The premier was personally directing a counter-attack.

Nazis Flee From Prague Toward American Lines

PRAGUE, May 10 (AP)—Russian troops paraded today through the streets of liberated Prague, while German soldiers fled west toward the American lines.

The last European capital to be freed of Nazi occupation erupted in celebration when the first Soviet reconnaissance elements raced into the city after a 35-mile overnight dash from the northwest.

Czech patriots said the battle against the German garrison, which had persisted even after the surrender of Germany, had cost the lives of at least 5,000 of their countrymen.

German troops, filing westward in long columns toward American outposts near Pilsen, held onto their arms until reaching 3d Army territory. There under American

Reds Photograph Body Believed To Be Hitler

Russian troops have found in the ruins of Berlin the bullet-battered body of a man purported to be Adolf Hitler, an Associated Press dispatch from the British 2d Army reported yesterday.

The discovery was disclosed by a Soviet general during a meeting several days ago between Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, 21st Army Group Commander, and Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky, commander of the 2d White Russian Army.

During the meeting a Soviet war correspondent attached to the British 2d Army was asked whether the British believed Hitler to be dead or alive. The correspondent, a Col. Pilugin, replied they were of mixed opinion on the matter. Then a Russian general, whose identity Pilugin did not disclose, stated

flatly that the Russians had found the body in Berlin.

Photographs Taken

Russian photographers took pictures of the body from all angles for study in Moscow. All of Hitler's domestic servants who had fallen into Russian hands viewed the body and all but one identified the dead man as the erstwhile paperhanger. The one exception declared emphatically the body was not that of Hitler but of one of his cooks.

During the search for Hitler's body, Russian investigators were reported to have discovered the vast underground headquarters of the Fuehrer. A narrow door in a concrete tower in the courtyard of the German Chancellery took them into Hitler's den, far below the Wilhelmstrasse.

It consisted of several floors, with electrically-heated and indirectly-lighted rooms, equipped with all manner of electrical conveniences. A luxurious kitchen was stocked with a huge supply of food and a closet of Bavarian beer.

The establishment included garages, with entrances to long tunnels leading to streets many miles from the Chancellery.

Dead?



Nazi Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, according to some reports, killed himself in Berlin while the Red Army was taking the city.

Millions Homeless On Allied Hands

THIRD ARMY HQ., May 10 (AP)—Repatriation of 10,000,000 European civilians to homes where they are needed to produce food for next winter today loomed as the most urgent problem facing Allied military authorities.

Thousands of displaced men and women are leading vagabond lives, trudging in groups along central European roads. Many instances of violence have been noted among those with long grievances. The 12th Army Group's displaced persons section already has 250 camps from which wanderers are dispatched to their homes.

Worried.



Pierre Laval, who was premier of Vichy France, is held in Spain. France is seeking his return for trial on charges of treason.

NORWAY COMMISSAR A SUICIDE

OSLO, May 10 (PA)—Josef Terboven, Reich Commissar for Norway, committed suicide by shooting himself, sources formerly close to German headquarters said.

Quisling Is Annoyed By 'Ordinary' Cell After Lavish Home

STOCKHOLM, May 10 (AP)—Vidkun Quisling, ruler of puppet Norway since 1940, was transferred yesterday from his estate in suburban Oslo to a jail in the capital to await arraignment.

Broken by the swift events which had toppled his five years' grip on the country, the man whose name became synonymous with traitor had been held in protective custody in his lavish home since early Tuesday.

Quisling arrived at the jail into which he had thrown many a political prisoner protesting, "A statesman like me should not have an ordinary cell," and harping on "all the good things I did for Norway." He was told that all prisoners were treated alike.

The former puppet ruler was annoyed when a grip was taken from him by police. In it were found chocolate and cognac.

1,000 Soviet Guns Salute End of War

MOSCOW, May 10—Thirty artillery salvoes from 1,000 Russian guns saluted the end of the European war, as Marshal Josef Stalin, in a personal broadcast over the Moscow radio, told the Soviet people last night that Germany had accepted unconditional surrender. He announced that the final act of capitulation had been signed in Berlin on the night of May 8 (after midnight, May 9, ETO time.)

"The great day of victory," Stalin said, "has arrived. Fascist Germany has been brought down to her knees by the Red Army and the troops of our allies."

He noted that "one group of German troops in the area of Czechoslovakia still avoids capitulation, but I hope the Red Army will proceed to bring it to its senses."

Cheers for Americans

All during the afternoon, thousands of Muscovites had gathered before the United States embassy, shouting "Long live Truman! Long live the memory of Roosevelt! Long live the great American people!"

The demonstration later broke out afresh, when U. S. Minister George Kennan hung out a Soviet flag beside the American flag, flying at half-staff for the late President.

Stalin's speech, which lasted five and one-half minutes, made no reference to Germany's only remaining Axis ally—Japan—or to the Far Eastern war.

He recalled Hitler's boast of three years ago that he would destroy Russia. "Now," Stalin said, "three years later, Germany has been completely smashed." But, he stated, with victory won, the Soviet Union does not intend "either to exterminate or destroy Germany."

Nazi Pocket Holding Out

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dent that during the five years of German occupation, "by German standards, the garrison troops behaved extremely well."

The first U-Boat to surrender since the armistice surfaced in British waters at Weymouth Bay in the misty cold of yesterday morning. Entry of two British cruisers and four destroyers into Copenhagen harbor led to seizure of the German cruiser Prince Eugen and three destroyers plus torpedo boats, minesweepers, trawlers, and merchant ships. The seizure was witnessed by thousands of cheering Danes.

Allied Troops in Stockholm

Allied troops meanwhile arrived in Stockholm yesterday by air on a mission which was not explained. The contingent included some Norwegians trained in Scotland.

The first British troops arrived by air at Oslo, amidst an outburst of celebration in the liberated Norwegian capital.

The Canadian Army in Holland was disarming Germans in some newly liberated portions of the country. Extra food was dropped from planes to Amsterdam and brought by sea and truck into Rotterdam. Shops in both cities were reported absolutely bare, and many people have been existing "for a long time" on two potatoes a week, supplemented by sugar beets, the Associated Press said. Emergency chocolate rations plus butter, bacon, cheese, and powdered eggs were among the items rushed to the populace.