

Ihr habt nicht weit zu gehen  
Eer habpi nitch vite tsoo gayen  
It is not far to go

# THE STARS AND STRIPES

Daily Newspaper of U.S. Armed Forces

in the European Theater of Operations  
SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1945

Asseyons-nous  
Assayown OO  
Let's sit down

# Germanans in North Surrender; More Resistance 'Stupid'—Ike

## Says Nazis Thoroughly Whipped

SHAEF, May 4 (AP)—The Germans are whipped and know it and only "their own stupidity or that of the German government" can prevent their final act in the war—surrender, Gen. Eisenhower declared tonight. His complete statement follows:

"German forces on the Western Front have disintegrated today. What is left of two German armies surrendered to a single American division—the 102nd—commanded by Maj. Gen. Frank A. Keating.

"In the north the remaining forces of northwestern Germany, Holland, Denmark and the Frisian Islands surrendered to Field Marshal Montgomery.

"In the south Allied troops from Gen. Deyers' command and from Italy have joined.

"On the Czech border, a panzer division gave up unconditionally to Gen. Bradley's forces.

"They know they are beaten. Any further hesitation is due either to their own stupidity or that of the German government.

"On land, sea and in the air the Germans are thoroughly whipped and their only recourse is to surrender."

## Reds Find No Sign of Hitler As They Clear Berlin's Rubble

MOSCOW, May 4 (AP)—No evidence has yet been found in Berlin to substantiate German statements that Adolf Hitler, Paul Joseph Goebbels and newly-appointed Nazi Chief of Staff Gen. Krebs committed suicide when they found themselves faced with defeat.

Red Army men forced their way into the burning Reich Chancellery—Hitler's Berlin residence and the place where the German Radio said he had died—but found only dead Nazi machine gunners before fire and smoke forced them to leave.

"The Chancellery is ablaze and at any moment the floors will fall," a Red Star dispatch stated, indicating that if Hitler, Goebbels and Krebs had committed suicide or had been killed it would be almost impossible to find their bodies.

Hermann Goering's headquarters at the Air Ministry also was blazing and reports said the roof of the assembly hall of the Reichstag had collapsed after a second "Reichstag fire."

As Russian troops sifted the rubble for Hitler's body, Soviet officials put thousands of prisoners to work in an effort to clean up the city and get the capital's light, gas, water and communications systems working again.

Hundreds of prisoners were operating emergency bakeries turning out bread for the starving populace, estimated to number 5,000,000 persons. The city now offers one of the worst problems in Europe, according to dispatches.

Looting was said to be rampant, with the Germans raiding stores and private dwellings despite Red Army efforts to prevent them doing so.

Reports said the Russians were attempting to get emergency rations into the city as quickly as possible, but dispatches emphasized that these measures would not be sufficient to stem the hunger inside the capital.

## Dutch to Get Food Through Injections

WITH THE CANADIANS IN HOLLAND, May 4 (Reuter)—Medical feeding teams from the British Red Cross and UNRRA are standing by to enter the V2 area, The Hague, Rotterdam and Amsterdam, where half of Holland's population is living, with special equipment to give food injections to the starving population, Brig. Basil Wedd, Civil Affairs and Military Government head of the 1st Canadian Army, revealed today.

They will use protein hydrolyzate, already tried successfully on released prisoners from Belsen and Buchenwald. It is administered intravenously or intranasally. In the worst cases treated so far swellings are reduced in five hours and the patient is able to eat normally in 24 hours.



U.S. Army Signal Corps Photo

**A PROUD HAUL FOR THIS GI:** A Negro soldier of the 12th Arm'd. Div. of the U.S. 7th Army stands guard over beaten elements of the self-styled "Master Race" captured on the 7th Army front.

## Wehrmacht Heads West

### Beaten Nazis Straggle In

By Ernie Leiser

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

ALTENGRABOW, Germany, May 3 (Delayed)—You were an eyewitness to the disintegration of the Wehrmacht today if you rode 19 miles behind the German lines with an 83rd Div. truck and ambulance convoy, freeing 1,000 Allied PWs from this camp.

It was a strange feeling, barreling along

the highway at 40 miles an hour under a flag of truce, past German soldiers who were still armed, to enter this giant Stalag, 22 miles east of Magdeburg. It was strange, but it wasn't frightening because you could tell that it was a beaten Army you were seeing—an Army whose soldiers waved at you instead of shooting and who straggled along the roads in small groups, obviously heading for the American lines and surrender.

There were a few groups of about company size. Most of the men, however, were traveling alone, evidently taking off on their own initiative while they still had a chance to choose those prisoners they'd be.

No one seemed to be making an effort to patch up the pieces of the world's once greatest Army as the dying Wehrmacht headed west.

Among civilians, too, there was evidence of total collapse of morale and relief that the Americans were here instead of the Russians.

At Altengrabow were found about 1,250 Americans, 130 of them sick or wounded.

Col. Theodore Ochnal, the German camp commandant, offered the release of the prisoners to Maj. Gen. Robert Macdon, of the 83rd, because he could no longer feed them.

Another possible explanation for Ochnal's eagerness was offered by Maj. Philip Worrall, a British officer with SHAEF. Worrall said he had been at the camp only a week. He had parachuted into the area with five others, including two American sergeants, to observe the camp and report its condition by a radio dropped with them, so that supplies might be brought up immediately the area was taken.

The six had been captured by outposts and brought to the camp where, according to Worrall, they were practically given the run of the place. They supervised formation of an Allied control commission of prisoners under command of a Russian colonel.

It was after this that Ochnal made his surrender offer.

With Worrall were S/Sgt. Edmund Porada, of Buffalo, N.Y., and Sgt. Daniel Murphy, of Butte, Mont.

## Kleist Yields To Two Privates

WITH 3RD ARMY, May 4 (Reuter)—Field Marshal Paul Ludwig Ewald von Kleist, 64-year-old commander of a

German Army Group, has surrendered to troops of the 26th Infantry Division. Accompanied by his wife, he told his captors he wanted to be "spared the embarrassment of being captured in the presence of the common retreating German soldiers."

(Associated Press said he surrendered Apr. 25, but that it was not announced until yesterday.)

Kleist at first refused to surrender to two privates, demanding that an officer be found, but when they prodded him with their rifles he soon changed his mind. Given a piece of white bread, he was visibly impressed. "You really should not have gone to all the trouble of making white bread," he exclaimed.

Early in 1943, after leading German troops into the Caucasus oilfields in their last great offensive in Russia, he was promoted to field marshal. During the summer of 1940 he led the breakthrough force in France. He came from a family which has provided Prussia with 33 generals through several generations.

Hypodermic needles and morphine were found in his home at Mitterfeld. Trembling from the effects of the drugs, he refused to comment on Hitler, saying, he "only knew what he read in the newspapers."

## Air Power 'Paralyzed' Wehrmacht—Rundstedt

WITH 7TH ARMY, May 4 (UP)—The biggest single reason why Germany lost the war was the Allies' tremendous air superiority, captured Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt declared in an interview today.

The German war machine, he admitted, was literally paralyzed by the Allied air superiority.

## Yanks Capture Berchtesgaden

Another 1,000,000 or more Germans surrendered to the Allies yesterday in the greatest mass capitulation since the 1918 Armistice when the enemy land, sea and air forces in northwestern Germany, Holland, Denmark and the islands off these shores quit the fight as, symbolically, American troops captured Berchtesgaden, last citadel of Nazidom and core of the southern redoubt, which has been broken by U.S. surges in Austria and Czechoslovakia and through the Alps' Brenner Pass for a link-up with the victors in Italy.

Fighting ceased as of 8:00 AM today in the northern sectors, ending five years of enemy rule in Holland and Denmark, as the Germans surrendered to the 21st Army Group led by Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, who signed the capitulation terms in behalf of General of the Army Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander.

## 'Man of Year' Killed in Action

By The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

LAPORTE, Ind., May 4—Sgt. John H. Parks, 23, whose photograph as a combat-weary soldier was printed by The Stars and Stripes, London edition, as "GI Joe—The Man of the Year," was killed in action in Luxembourg last Dec. 23, the War Department yesterday notified his mother, Mrs. Ella Harness, of Mill Creek, Ind.

Parks previously had been reported missing.

Parks' picture was chosen by The Stars and Stripes from thousands of photographs of combat SGT. JOHN H. PARKS men as symbolic of the "fighting dough-foot." The picture was taken just after he had been relieved after days in the line last winter. His mud-crust face and troubled eyes mirrored the guts and misery of thousands of front-line soldiers, an anonymous legion to whom nobody can ever pay adequate tribute.

As the paper's "Man of the Year" for 1944, Parks' picture was widely reprinted in the U.S. A later investigation into his Army career revealed that his typicality was even more genuine than the editors could guess when they chose his photograph. He was a veteran of many battles and a member of a tank outfit which relieved the garrison at Bastogne during the German breakthrough last December.

## Rotation Home Set After 40 Months

In order to give U.K.-based troops who have been longest overseas a greater opportunity to get home, length of service abroad making a soldier eligible for a furlough in the U.S. has been raised from 30 to 40 months. U.K. Base HQ announced yesterday. A drawing under the new set-up will be held later this month.

To circumvent the possibility of the U.K. allotment not being filled, unit commanders will submit the names of EMs and officers with 36 months' service or more to GI.

## Drop Food to Dutch

Despite bad weather, about 180 RAF Lancasters dropped more than 400 tons of food to the Dutch yesterday. Supplies

With the bulk of their combat services closed by the juncture with the Russians at the Elbe, the U.S. 9th Army a week ago began regrouping preparatory to the occupation of the Reich areas assigned to U.S. forces, a dispatch from 9th Army HQ disclosed.

## Went on Rampage

While their comrades in central Germany were readying themselves for occupation duties, to the south the 7th Army of Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch went on a rampage. Berchtesgaden was seized by 7th units as the Americans swept down upon the mountain stronghold from Salzburg, 10 miles to the north, where the city had surrendered without firing a shot. Scrambling through the ice and snow of the Brenner Pass, the 7th sent troops into Italy to join with 5th Army forces. For the 7th it was a return to the land from which they had set out for the invasion of southern France last autumn.

New drives into Austria and Czechoslovakia on both western and eastern fronts were under way, with the 3rd Army sending tanks to the outskirts of the great industrial center of Linz from the west and the Soviet forces opened a new offensive in the eastern sectors of both countries.

Soviet forces in northern Germany continued to take more towns and prisoners—those they could catch up with. The German communique as broadcast over the few outlets left to the Nazis admitted that the Germans had "forced their way" to the western bank of the Elbe so as to surrender to the Allies. Another 23,700 prisoners were taken in Berlin, raising the total there since the city fell to more than 100,000.

## Monty Denies Meeting

Contrary to widespread reports that Montgomery had met with Grand Adm. Karl Doenitz, Germany's self-proclaimed new Fuehrer, it was denied that any meeting had taken place.

The surrender to the 21st Army group was arranged at Montgomery's tactical HQ, a radio correspondent reported. The commanders of the German forces came to the site on Thursday and asked to talk over terms. They were told to go back and arrange for unconditional surrender and return to the HQ on Friday, which they did.

The negotiators for the Germans were Adm. von Friedeberg, German Navy commander, who succeeded Grand Adm. Karl Doenitz when the latter became Fuehrer, and other staff officers. The surrender liberates Holland and Denmark from five years of enemy rule.

Before the surrender was announced a

(Continued on page 3)

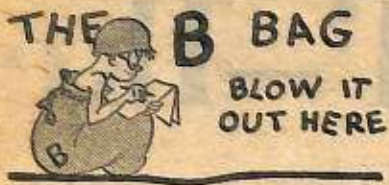


**FLYING THE COOP:** With Allied troops on their tail, these Wehrmacht troops stationed in Copenhagen, Denmark, are shown waiting for transport back to a fast-disappearing Vaterland. British troops have been reported in Denmark.

THE STARS AND STRIPES

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NOTE: Lack of space forces us to limit all letters published to not more than 200 words.—Ed.

Ex-PW's Guard PW's

Apr. 30, 1945

To the B-Bag: Reading in The Stars and Stripes where German PW's were striking in a cannery factory because their cigarettes didn't arrive on time...

Portable Billboard

Apr. 28, 1945

To the B-Bag: In regard to the "stripes for sailors" controversy. As many of my shipmates see it, the Navy Blue sporting the horrible amphibious insignia...

Geneva Convention

Apr. 28, 1945

To the B-Bag: Geneva Convention notwithstanding, isn't it about time that America and her Allies punish enemy PW's for the recently discovered atrocities?

Apr. 27, 1945

To the B-Bag: Certainly let us abide by the Geneva Convention, but let's do it in a sane manner so as not to make a mockery of decency and justice.

Need for Watches

Apr. 28, 1945

To the B-Bag: All through radio tech school, phase training, R. T. V., &c., one thing was always stressed. Keep a complete and accurate log on your operational missions.

Discharge Promotions

Apr. 29, 1945

To the B-Bag: To Lt. Col. E. M. who suggested that Medical Corps officers be discharged from the Army with increased rank for prestige I say let's all start civilian life from scratch...

Apr. 28, 1945

To the B-Bag: I agree with the Colonel. Few civilians know what a full T/O is. I spent ten months as an aviation cadet before being eliminated for physical defects...

Aid to Dutch

Apr. 29, 1945

To the B-Bag: Can't we do something to help the Dutch rebuild their dykes to keep out the sea? After military operations are over I think the air force should work with the engineers to repair them as soon as possible.

[Efforts to aid the Netherlanders restore their lands damaged by flooding were undertaken recently by the U.S.—Ed.]

Hash Marks

An old stable hand told us this one about Alsab and Whirlaway. The two famed hesses were munching oats in adjoining stalls and beating their gums enthusiastically about some of their greatest races.

Whirlaway's ears stood up sharply and he turned to Alsab. "Look, 'Sab!" he exclaimed. "A talking dog!"

Then, of course, there's the one about the plater running into another nag and saying: "I don't remember the mane. But the pace is familiar."

Even in the States Sgt. Jesse Combe couldn't get away from the war. Returning to Utah after 33 months overseas the



sarge settled down for a well-earned rest, but one of the first things he had to do was to capture two German soldiers who had escaped from a nearby PW camp.

Clipped off the bulletin board in one of this here town's billets: Send your clothes to the laundry and get to know the names of your buddies.

Buzz Martens says that some knees are a luxury. If you don't think so, he adds, just try to get hold of one.

When long John Wentworth, the squire of Bucksport, Me., was first interviewed in the Army, he was asked what he really wanted to get out of the service.

Overheard in a rest area. "If you're looking for the sergeant, he's out fishing



at the moment. Just walk down to the pier and look for a pole with a worm at both ends."

Note the little moron: No. A barracks bag is not an army hostess.

J. C. W.

Forgotten Front Was a Fighting Front—Nazis Folded in Italy—After These Guys Folded 'Em

By Ed Clark

NORTHERN ITALY, WESTERN FRONT, May 2 (Delayed)—Now that the "forgotten front" in Italy has folded almost overnight there comes the usual assumption that it was a walkaway, that German resistance just collapsed and that the Allies merely had to move in and take over along the French, Swiss, Austrian and Yugoslav borders.

The Italian front is now history, thanks to fellows who gave the Germans another licking, made to the same measure as those handed out in Africa, the Mediterranean and on what used to be the separate Western Front.

Something of what happened so swiftly yet so conclusively to the Germans in northern Italy was caused by a handful of converted ack-ack men, many of whom had fought the long route from Africa to the Nazi mountain redoubt.

En route to meet the French near the Franco-Italian border, the 473rd Combat team's 3rd Bn. was pushing through the scenic and rugged mountains that help bring tourists to the Italian Riviera.

At a spot on the map important to the 3rd, but just another Italian name to others, Cpl. William Spahr, Pittsburgh, Pa., brought back reports of about a thousand Germans moving parallel with the 3rd along a ridge closer to the sea.

Leaving the tanks where they were, along with one rifle company and the



The erstwhile "forgotten front" in Italy, fighting in Europe among mountains and above, was no breeze even

heavy weapons company less the machine-gun platoon, so as to block any escape to the north, the Virginian hot-footed his remaining three rifle companies and the machine-gun platoon west to try to trap the enemy.

He got there 20 minutes early, in time to get his tiny force in position on the right hill. The Americans saw the Germans—not 1,000 but 3,000, with mule trains, pack howitzers and Italian 149s—and the Germans saw the Americans.

The German colonel and the American major met between their forces, the German to demand passage north and the American to give an "over our dead bodies" reply.

To add to his bluff, Woodward radioed in the clear for air and artillery support.

which embraced some of the roughest treacherous terrain like that pictured when the enemy collapsed.

He got more than he had expected—one Cub and a couple of 105s at extreme range.

Five hours after the dickering started the German colonel cashed in his chips, surrendered his force of 3,000 to three companies and a machine-gun platoon. It took six more hours for the prisoners to file by and turn in their weapons.

These 3,000 had been on their way to dig into the hills east of the French border, blow bridges, set up gun positions and make the war in Italy last longer.

Armchair generals who consider the wind-up of the Italian campaign a push-over should have spent some time on that ridge with Woodward's men, sweating out their bluff.

So the City's Police Say

Air Raid on Dresden Killed More Than 300,000

By Dan Regan

WITH THE 1ST ARMY, May 3 (Delayed)—The Allied air raid on Dresden on Feb. 13-14 killed 300,000 persons, according to a report by Dresden police to a group of 600 British and French prisoners who were given passes by the Germans to enter the American lines.

Nine British PW's were working in Dresden during the raid and said the horror and devastation caused by the Anglo-American 14-hour raid was beyond human comprehension unless one could see for himself. One British sergeant said, "Reports from Dresden police that 300,000 died as a result of the bombing didn't include deaths among 1,000,000 evacuees from the Breslau area trying to escape from the Russians. There were no records on them."

"After seeing the results of the bombings, I believe their figures are correct."

"They had to pitchfork shriveled bodies onto trucks and wagons and cart them to shallow graves on the outskirts of the city. But after two weeks of work the job became too much to cope with and they found other means to gather up the dead."

"They burned bodies in a great heap in the center of the city, but the most effective way, for sanitary reasons, was to take flamethrowers and burn the dead as

they lay in the ruins. They would just turn the flamethrowers into the houses, burn the dead and then close off the entire area. The whole city is flattened. They were unable to clean up the dead lying beside roads for several weeks," the sergeant added.

By Howard Byrne

WITH THE 103RD DIV., May 4—When the 103rd Div. took Lansburg they captured the building in which Adolf Hitler, Rudolph Hess and Maurice Grebel were imprisoned from Nov. 11, 1923, until Dec. 20, 1924, after the Munich beer hall push.

Cell 7 was Hitler's. Above its door was a plaque which read:

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

Sgt. Howard Brown, of Detroit, and Sgt. Arthur Kopf, of Hackensack, N.J.,

talked to an anti-Nazi jailer who told them he was tickled to see the Americans.

By a Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

WITH THE 103RD DIV. IN MITTENWALD, Germany, May 4—Operations Sgt. Johnnie Flynn, of Detroit, scouting to locate the division CP, walked into a large, beautifully furnished house in Mittenwald and discovered 40 women in various stages of undress.

The girls were German, French, Polish, English and an American who said she didn't like Americans. One babe clad only in panties seemed not the least perturbed at Johnnie's sudden visit.

Johnnie looked around and saw that the place had one living room and 24 bedrooms.

"What the hell is this?" said Johnnie to the American girl, the least beautiful among them.

"This is a house of free love," she answered sourly. "We service German officers."

"Not any more," said Johnnie sternly. "This place is taken over by the Americans."

No Strings to Contest Prizes

Officials in charge of The Stars and Stripes letter-writing contest on "My Savings and Post-War Plans" have stressed that there are absolutely no strings attached to taking possession of the 10 new automobiles and 10 new electric refrigerators being offered as prizes.

"We have made it easy for the winners to collect their Chevrolets and Frigidaires," said Col. Jefferson H. Fulton, contest committee chairman. "The only restriction is that those who win the prizes must make arrangements to accept delivery within a year after their discharge from the Army. I can't imagine anyone wanting to wait longer than that to get behind the wheel of a brand new car or shove a bottle of beer in that refrigerator."

Members of the Army in the ETO who write the 10 best letters of from 50 to 250 words on how they plan to use their savings in the post-war world will have their choice of any model Chevrolet automobile or truck.

Delivery of the vehicles will be made at the winner's home. If that is outside the limits of the continental U.S., delivery will be made at an agreed place in the U.S. Rules of the contest are few and simple.

Any member of the American Army in the ETO, including WAC's and Army Nurses, is eligible. However, each contestant must either already have a war bond allotment or have taken out one, or have purchased a war bond of any denomination since May 1.

The contest will continue through July 7, running concurrently with the Seventh War Loan Drive in the U.S. Only letters postmarked on or before that date will be accepted. Entries should be addressed to War Bond Contest, APO 887, U.S. Army.

Stop Advertising Bibles As Bullet Protection

WASHINGTON, May 4—Bibles for Victory, Inc., of New York City, and its general manager, Isaac Steinbrook, have agreed to stop representing that metal-covered Bibles and Catholic prayer books will afford physical protection for members of the armed forces, the Federal Trade Commission announced Thursday.

The FTC reported that the firm has agreed to discontinue contentions that the books are capable of stopping or deflecting bullets, shrapnel or bayonets.

UP FRONT WITH MAULDIN



"Gee, I didn't realize how rough you boys' lived on th' ground."

AFN RADIO PROGRAM

Table listing radio programs for Saturday, May 5 and Sunday, May 6, including times and program titles like 'Morning After', 'World News', 'Serenade', etc.

# Warweek

Mopping Up Is No Holiday for Death  
Things to Know About the Russians  
Troop Carriers Deliver the Goods

Saturday, May 5, 1945

## Mopping Up!

It Sounds Easy, But for Doughboys  
Cleaning Out the Last Resistance  
In Nazi Germany It Is No Holiday

By Ralph Harwood  
Warweek Staff Writer

FEW terms in the military book get a more glib kicking around by the blitz cloth brigade than does the "mopping up" one. Even a lot of people who should know better seem a little prone to toss off lightly this vital operation. Time magazine recently referred to the 90th Infantry Division as "tagging along behind the Fourth Armored" in the sweep through Central Germany. That's not right. One might very well get the impression that the infantry's part in current operations in Germany is largely one of knocking off an occasional stray sniper, lining up local burgomasters to collect any popguns and old sabers the populace may possess, and then toying the remaining time with the S65 fraternization question.

### It's No Cinch

The truth of the matter is that doughboys are getting killed every hour in so-called "mopping up," and will continue to get killed until every stone in the Reich has been turned, and then turned again. If remnants of the criminal mob manage to direct a bitter, last-ditch, animal fight in the Alps south of Munich, the infantry's job of cleaning them out, mountain by mountain, may be anything but a victory waltz. The mop will need plenty of ropes—and teeth.

This is not to take away in the least from the marvelous work the armor is doing in dissecting the Fatherland. The long columns knifing hell-bent into the unknown reaches of enemy territory deserve all the credit given them. Anyone who has ever seen an M-4 bounced by a Panzertank, or a halftrack drilled by an 88 knows that.

Exploits of the armor are truly breathtaking, only it shouldn't be forgotten that the foot soldier finds this blitz warfare a little breathtaking in his own way. Ten, 15 or more miles a day—not down the main stem, but over on the flanks—is no cinch when

there is searching and ducking and fighting to be done on the way.

When the armor goes barreling down a German autobahn—often after having been sprung to begin with from an infantry bridgehead—it keeps rolling as long as it can. Only if resistance is encountered that is too tough to blast a quick hole through do the tanks and armored infantry, together with motorized regular infantry attached for this very purpose, deploy to reduce the obstacle. As soon as the enemy has been softened sufficiently it is back aboard the vehicles and the column is on its way again.

That doesn't mean all enemy resistance in the neighborhood automatically melts just because the area has been pierced by the armor. Far from it. Let a gasoline convoy of 1½ or 6 by 6s follow along a few hours later and see what can happen.

### Keep Lines Open

Even more often than they resist the armor the Krauts simply retire a few hundred yards to the sides and lie low while the big iron goes thundering by. Before dust from the last set of tracks has settled, though, they're back on the road. So far as its value as a supply route is concerned, the highway is cut—just as much in enemy hands as it ever was.

It remains for the infantry to come along as quickly as possible, work the flanks and secure the road. It's the



U.S. Army Signal Corps Photo

age-old military problem of taking—and holding—the land. Other arms may bust up the opposition, but the foot soldier has to remove the chunks. If the infantry gets stuck at any point in this job the armor, which can extend itself only so far into territory that is not secured, must slow down or stop.

The people with the big maps may be able to see very clearly how the infantry outfits, taking out resistance on the flanks, are thereby securing the spearhead's main supply route. It's a bit difficult, however, for the individual doughboy to understand just how this business of mopping up can be considered any different, and least of all any more of a breeze, than any other infantry fighting. If it's "tagging along behind," that's news to him.

He may come under less artillery fire as a result of the armor having passed that way, which is, of course, no mean blessing in itself. But the bushes still have to be beaten, yard at a time, and the villages and towns in the zone searched out. Sometimes the white flags mean something, and sometimes they don't.

The resistance to be mopped up—and it is increasingly evident that there will be plenty of it for some time to come—may involve a handful of diehards in a clump of trees, or it may be a sizable town with prepared positions and hundreds of defenders to man them. In no case is the elimination of this resistance child's play. Tactical skill is just as important as it has been at any time during the past ten months, and the pace of the general advance makes impossible any dilly-dallying.

A typical mopping-up action, in which elements of the 358th Infantry of the TIME-mentioned 90th Division figured, took place on a secondary road near Ulm, deep in Germany. Armor had passed on eastward by more important roads to the north and south. When the infantrymen worked through the area between, however, they came upon a road block manned by from 45 to 60 SS men, who had clearly determined to fight it out.

### Mopping Up No Joke

The Germans were well dug in with two 88s and a dozen machine-guns, small-arms and grenades. Maj. Charles B. Bryan, of Johns Island, N.C., commander of the 358th's Third Battalion, had to throw in a full company, and later a second, to smother and wipe out the stronghold in a minimum of time. When the hot fire fight ended, 37 of the SS had been killed and 12 were captured.

Seven American soldiers lost their lives mopping up this one small spot of resistance, and 11 others were hit. Yet infantry jobs of this nature must be done every day until the end, to prevent costly incidents. One such incident occurred in the same area when a marauding band of Nazis ambushed seven of eight QM trucks on an MSR, four days after the armor had passed and two days after leading infantry elements had overlooked them.



Associated Press Photo

GERMAN CIVILIAN (above) directs searching American infantrymen. But they don't trust him either. Two supermen (below) are made harmless.

Another suicide pack of Germans in the region grabbed several of our ambulances and were caught trying to get through to the rear of the Americans where they could raise some particular and final hell for Hitler.

A sharp fight flared up in the apparently surrendered town of Heusenstamm as troops of the same 358th Infantry Regiment were passing out the far side. White flags were a blind in this case, and tanks and artillery had to be used to loosen the concealed defense. The final count of prisoners taken was 122, and many of the enemy were killed. Again there were American casualties.

At Phillipstätt, in the salt mine district, the same unit ran into a similar situation. Here the SS-stiffened remnants of Wehrmacht units and Volksturm yielded 80 prisoners, but only after eight doughboys had been hit. Searching troops at this place found a number of German uniforms still wet with sweat. They served as mute warning.

When the 358th hit the town of Vacha, south of the autobahn along which the 4th Armored had lunged, they found the enemy ready and waiting for them in force. The town had to be approached across some 800 yards of open ground under

heavy 20mm. machine-gun and small-arms fire. Only by delivering a hot marching fire all the way were the doughboys able to keep the Germans shooting wild enough for them to get over the exposed area with moderate losses. Continuing to use regular assault tactics, they fought into the town house by house and street by street until the defense collapsed.

The 3rd Battalion killed approximately 100 of the enemy in Vacha and took 250 prisoners, more than half of whom were SS. The defenders were estimated to have numbered upwards of 600 SS, Wehrmacht and Volksturm. It was a good day's mopping up. For all of that, however, the regiment was concerned with having made only eight miles for the day. The next day saw the outfit back on the pace again when they chalked up 15 miles of Fatherland.

Such is the business of mopping up Germany—a tiresome and tough task, in which dozens of American infantry divisions are currently engaged. It is an operation as necessary to final victory as the closing chapter to a great book. Only when the last sniper—soldier or civilian—has been nailed and the last gang of Nazi fanatics cleared from the hills, can the operation be ended and the victory completed.



Associated Press Photo

ALLIED troops race toward southern Germany to cut short the retreat of enemy elements into the Bavarian Alps. Nazi leaders have threatened a cornered-rat holdout in country like that shown here.



# Troop Carrier Men Keep Our Fast Advancing Armies on the Go With The Flying Pipeline

Enemy Interference on Land and In the Air are Taken In Stride by This Frontline Supply Link

By Michael Seamen  
Warweek Staff Writer



WITH THE U.S. TROOP CARRIER FORCES—Flying supply missions with the 435th Troop Carrier Group, or any tactical group of IX Troop Carrier Command, is a combination of taking a physical beating and sweating out land and aerial war hazards. TC planes have been jokingly referred to when in flight as "clay pigeons." Sudden death envelops the crew in smoke and flame when an incendiary pierces the thin aluminum skin of a lumbering C47 carrying gasoline for ground forces. The same death faces the crew if the heavily-loaded plane crash-lands on a mortar-pocked field and a spark from twisting metal sets off the volatile fumes. Or, as it has happened to TC ships, if enemy ground fire rips into the belly of a grounded Skytrain before the crew can unload the jerrycans.

Sweating out German jet planes swoop down on the unarmed and generally "flying pipelines" is another hazard C47 pilots and crews take in stride while ferrying gasoline, ammunition, rations, blood plasma—even lipstick—to grass fields that were Luftwaffe airstrips perhaps that very day. TC crews take these risks daily so American armies can keep on pushing forward to V-E-Day.

### Lipstick Vital

The lipstick mission irked the pilot until he learned what the unusual cargo was for. Frontline medics needed some marking device to record on the foreheads of wounded doughboys the time morphine shots were given, or when tourniquets were twisted tight. Lipstick was the only suitable thing in the ETO at the time. TC delivered it to a field almost within sound of Russian guns east of the airstrip.

On the out trip from Germany, the workhorse craft carry wounded soldiers to Com Z fields close to hospitals, where every facility for major operations is available, or fly liberated prisoners of war to rest areas.

The gasoline explosion threat is missing on out trips unless the plane's cargo is empty jerrycans in which fumes still lurk. In the air over Germany, two and more often three members of a C47 crew are on constant lookout for Jerry planes. One man peers through the navigator's astral dome aft of the cabin. The other two search hostile skies through plexiglass windows on each side of the fuselage. TC planes do not have a Red Cross sign. Even though they ferry wounded men they are legal prey for what is left of the Luftwaffe.

### Supply Just as Important

Paradrops and glider tugs of airborne invasions are the dramatic missions of TC. Supply missions, while less spectacular, are just as important, for without this phase of TC work the swift advance of armies across the Reich would not have been possible. It is a hard grind that is little understood by the very ground forces who depend on airborne freight hauls for food, ammunition, gasoline and medical supplies. The following episode in Paris is typical paddlefoot (ground force) reaction to TC personnel:

In pink trousers and with Air Medal ribbon with clusters, gold-framed blue Unit Citation and pilot's wings adding dabs of color to his green blouse, 2/Lt. Robert J. Petrillo, West Haven, Conn., sat at a sidewalk cafe on the Champs Elysees sipping wine and soaking up the warm spring sun. The crack pilot of the 435th

Group was enjoying the first brief rest since TC slid the 17th Airborne Division across the Rhine at Wesel, Germany.

A Joe with the mud of Germany on his combat boots tipped his helmet liner back as he walked by the natty young pilot, scratched his head and muttered to a pal with him on 48-hour pass: "Almost like being a feather merchant when you're in Troop Carrier—three hot meals a day,



time of arrival) to the minute. As soon as the crew chief, Cpl. Ray Crawford, Elyria, O., put the aileron locks in place, the crew, officers and EM, pitched in to stack the rations alongside the plane as a truck, with a Mauldin character at the wheel, squealed to a stop.

The truck driver declared: "Them guys up at the 7th Army front will be eatin' them rations 45 minutes from now."

"Is that unusual speed?" he was asked.

### 'Gotta Hand It to 'Em'

Now! sometimes we get the gasoline these guys fly to fields like this, to tanks spearheading drives one hour after I load up. You gotta hand it to these flying officers, they don't mind getting their pinks dirty so the gas and supplies are unloaded quick."

A half-hour after the rations were bumping over an autobahn to the front Lt. Petrillo was manually flying the C47 to another field in Germany. It was 1230. The crew washed down cold C rations with swigs of coffee from a thermos jug filled at the field at 0500. An hour later the ship hit the turf of another former Luftwaffe field, this time in 3rd Army

warm bed, no 88s, mortars or small arms fire to duck and Paris to play around in every so often. What a life!"

With that the foot fighters downed a few cognacs at the cafe and decided after a bit of backslapping that it sure was rough in the ETO for everybody but the men who wear the Troop Carrier patch.

At 0430 the next day Lt. Petrillo crawled from his sleeping-bag at an airfield in France, hopped into a jeep already jammed with pilots, co-pilots and navigators and rode a mile in the chilly dawn to the tent where a breakfast of hot cakes and coffee was ready. He went from there to the dispersal area where a ground crew had worked all night to repair one of the twin Pratt and Whitney motors on his C47. A QM truck loaded with C rations was backed up to the open door of the ship. After checking at operations for his destination, weather over Germany and other data, Lt. Petrillo was taken to his plane where he helped load 146 cases of rations on the ship. The load, maximum for a C47, was stacked for balance and lashed fast so it would not shift in rough air.

### By-pass Danger Zones

The crew climbed into the ship, the door was latched, and five minutes later the motors whirred a steady, powerful hum. The ship, and others like it, taxied to the runway and waited its turn to take to the air. The control tower gave Lt. Petrillo the OK and 1,000 yards of runway unreeled beneath the heavily-loaded ship before it was airborne. France was far to the rear as the C47 and her two sister ships in the same element twisted along air lanes plotted to by-pass known danger zones and

bored on over German towns and countryside 6,000 feet below.

### Crash Landing

"No excitement so far on this trip," remarked S/Sgt. Clarence Tucker, Stockton, Ill., "but my 13th combat mission a few days ago with Lt. Petrillo was almost my last one. We were on the way home after a gas haul when the ship hit a cable dangling from a barrage balloon guarding a bridge over the Rhine. A piece of the wire, as thick as a lead pencil, twisted around the right prop shaft. Sparks flew and blue smoke began to pour from the shaft. Then the prop began to wobble. Lt. Petrillo had to make a crash landing, wheels up, about ten miles from where the same ship had dumped paratroopers east of Wesel. We hit with a gentle bump and skidded on the belly for 350 feet. We landed 7 minutes after tangling with the cable. We had 25 freed French prisoners of war on board. Damndest jabbering you ever heard when they saw us rush out with fire extinguishers in case the right motor caught fire."

The co-pilot, Flight Officer Gene Stokes, St. Paul, Minn., and F/O John G. Manning, Cincinnati, O., a glider pilot on a navigational training trip, had figured the ETA (estimated

territory. The crew pitched in again, this time to help a flying control and point-to-point radio control outfit load the valuable equipment in the yawning belly of the C47. Three hours later the three ships of the element were unloading equipment and flying control men behind the 9th Army front. On the flight back, Lt. Petrillo snatched a cat nap while F/O Stokes took over the controls. Dusk and the C47 settled simultaneously on the field in France. It was warmed-over food for the officers and EM when they sat down to eat supper at 2100 hours.

### Divot Diggers

Another crew of the 435th had an exciting landing. The plane, piloted by 1/Lt. Harold A. Harris, Bloomfield, N.J., was taking in a load of 10-in-1 rations. In landing, the left wheel folded. The left prop dug into the turf, tore from the shaft and whirled through the fuselage. No one was hurt and the 10-in-1's were safe.

On another supply run the crew of a 435th ship were prisoners for ten days. In those ten days the crew marched under guard most of the time and sweated out daylight strafing by American fighter planes.

### Barely Cleared Hill

This crew had taken off in thick weather. Visibility was very limited. The ship barely cleared a hill north of Bonn and dipped into a valley while flying at 200 feet. The three planes in the element drew ground fire from the right. The C47, piloted by 2/Lt. Ervin E. Williams, Corning, N.J., being the right-wing ship, drew all the fire from the pocket on that side. The first burst of machine-gun fire touched off the gasoline in the cabin. A burst of flak knocked out both engines and set them afire. With flames licking the cabin, and not enough altitude for the crew to bail out, Lt. Williams was forced to crash-land the ship in a rhubarb patch. Before the ship slid to a stop, T/Sgt Willis B. Winkler, Riley, Kan., the crew chief, pried off the top hatch. Winkler, Lt. Williams, and F/O Clarence Collier, Afton, Mo., the co-pilot, escaped through this exit. Sgt.



The Troop Carrier plane, at top, has just landed deep in Germany with gasoline for American armor strangling German resistance. The craft, of the 441st Group, was attacked by German fighters before landing. A Skytrain (center) takes off against background of gasoline set on fire by strafing Nazi fighters. Evacuation of wounded and prisoners of war is another job of TC C47 "flying boxcars."

# The Flying Pipeline (Continued)

George Wilson, Jacksonville, Fla., the radio operator, ducked out through a side hatch. The men cleared the plane without mishap, and the ship burned completely ten minutes later.

Fortunately, the co-pilot, a glider pilot with infantry combat training, knew enough about ground fighting to guide the rest of the crew in taking cover. The crew ran 100 yards from the ship in case it blew up. Later, as they lay panting, a platoon of Germans opened up on them with small-arms fire. The enemy finally worked up to the C47 crew and captured them.

The 435th Group does not have a monopoly on varied and dangerous adventures. A call came to the 441st Group to ferry ammunition and gasoline to one of the Seventh Army's armored spearheads cut off from supplies near the Reich's Crailsheim airfield.

## Tortuous Course Planned

Pilots of one squadron of the 441st were briefed an hour after the SOS message came through. A picture of the nearby Nazi airstrip was passed around to the pilots, along with a detailed description of the field. Intelligence and operations plotted a tortuous course through a narrow corridor between enemy lines. Minutes later, the C47s took off in two flights—one heading direct for a trans-Rhine fighter field to pick up an escort; the other landing in Belgium for a load of special ammo and fighter support.

At the forward fields the pilots were briefed once more. Led by Capt. Frederick J. Trenck, Indianapolis, Ind., the Skytrains then took off for

a skyride from Capt. Carl U. O'Neil, who stopped on the takeoff in spite of mortar fire to pick up the shipless men.

The Germans counter-attacked at dawn the next day, but as ground force Joes were still holding the airstrip, the C47s came in on their second trip, unloaded gas and ammo, and again took off for home.

## Fighter Boys Tied Down

That afternoon the TC men learned that the XII TAC fighters had turned back 34 FW190s 20 miles southeast of the field after putting ten Focke-Wulfs on the kaput list. In gratitude one of the 441st's crews used their day off next day to fly the 441st's 14-piece band to the fighter strip to play a concert for the XII TAC outfit. The fighter boys can't get off the field very often, being based in Germany. The 441st had to borrow a plane from a Service Group for the trip. Every aircraft of TC is committed during the working day—0600 to 2400 hours—to supply flights.

On the Crailsheim mission the 441st took in 160,160 pounds of gasoline, 102,515 pounds of ammo, and 27,000 pounds of rations to the beleaguered men. They flew close to 1,000 miles on each round trip, sometimes making two such trips a day.

Another group, the 438th, has the distinction of landing on a field, not very far from Dresden, that was taken the same day by Yank soldiers. C47s of this group were the first Allied aircraft to hit the field. Less than seven minutes after the 438th unloaded gasoline it was enroute to the armored and mechanized infantry

afire his ship over Germany. He evaded capture for 12 days. The only food he had before Nazi civilians nabbed him was what milk he could get from a cow in the barn where he hid.

As the gaunt fighter pilot stuffed cold C rations into his mouth the first time in weeks he had an unlimited amount of food, the following verbal bouquet came out between swallows:

"I admire the guts of those TC pilots for flying their slow and highly vulnerable ships into the thickest flak during airborne invasions. As a fighter pilot I know how assuring it is to have power in reserve when you've got to take a run-out because your ammo is gone. TC ships don't have much in reserve. Hell, they took us guys out of a zone where I saw a flock of Jerry planes do some strafing just a couple of days ago. I tip my hat to them for also doing a good job in supply and evacuation."

## Unsolicited Thanks

Flying with Capt. Gordon G. Smith, Jackson, Mich., of the 436th Group, the expressions on the faces of 24 wounded men being evacuated to Paris hospitals is another form of thanks that TC pilots and crews get. Twelve litters are hung on each side of a C47.

Flying at 8,000 feet, where the air is fairly smooth, 1/Lt. Ethel L. Guffy, Shawnee, Okla., a flight nurse with the 806th Medical Air Evacuation Squadron, observed that the quick evacuation from right behind the lines to modern hospitals in Paris enhances a wounded man's chance for quick and complete recovery.

Pfc Lyle E. Mock, 66th Armored Infantry, is one example. Mock, after Nurse Guffy had given him a drug to ease his pain, reached under the pillow on his litter and produced a half-pound fragment of shell that had struck him in the leg. By the usual overland ambulance method, Mock would have had to undergo a slow, tiring trip to the rear. A TC plane was taking him to Paris exactly 12 hours after he was wounded in the front lines. His strength was conserved and an operation was possible to remove shell fragments still in his leg in a modern hospital hundreds of miles from where he was wounded.

## Planning Ahead

While TC planes are flying tight formations down the finger lines armored columns have thrust into the Reich, a capable staff under Maj. Gen. Paul L. Williams, Newport Beach, Cal., is planning more supply and evacuation missions.

It takes lots of figuring to get 1,300 ships off with supplies in one day. That was just one day for Troop Carrier Forces, a day this month when the slow, reliable C47s delivered over 1,000,000 gallons of gasoline and 500,000 pounds of rations to the deepest airfields in Germany and returned to home bases with 1,057 wounded and 721 liberated POWs.

In 19 days of this month, when American armies began to outrace surface supply carriers, TC logged up 11,300,000 gallons of gasoline, 70,000,000 pounds of freight, 7,000,000 pounds of rations, 3,000,000 pounds of ammunition to within anywhere from a half hour to one hour's truck ride to the front.

On out trips, 34,000 liberated Allied POWs and 28,000 frontline casualties were picked up in cow pastures or bombed out Luftwaffe airdromes and flown far from danger zones.

TC aircraft have been working around the clock ever since the Wesel invasion. The deeper American armies penetrate into Germany the longer the hours that pilots, co-pilots and navigators who aren't afraid to work loading or unloading their ships will have to fly, and the greater the possibility that their one hot meal a day will be breakfast—at 0500 hours, somewhere in France.



## The Cabin Looked Innocent . . .

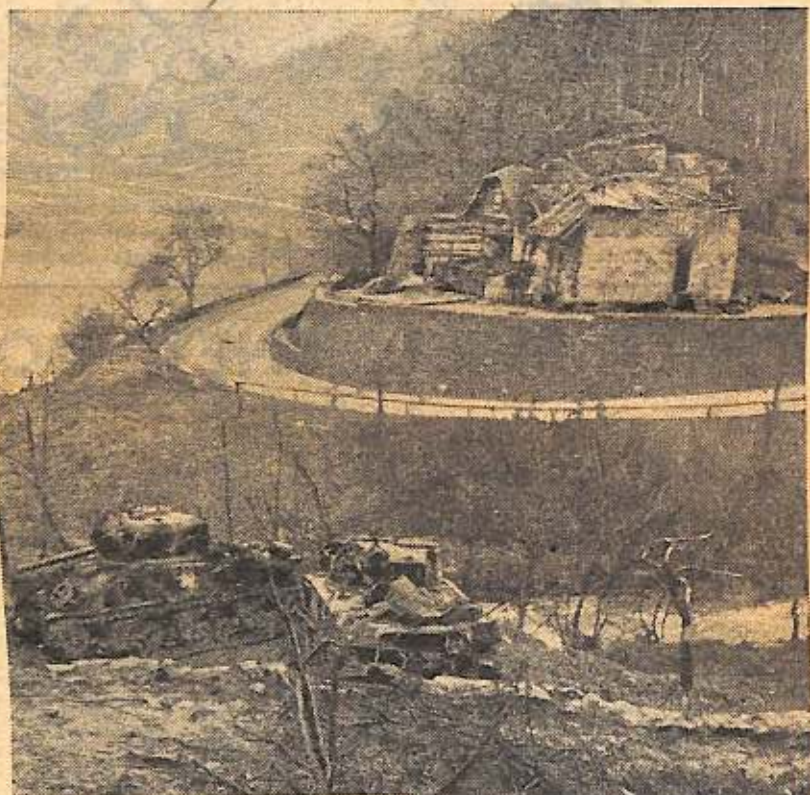
**BOWLING** along the approaches to the Sauer River, two miles south of Wallendorf, Germany, advance units of the 319th Inf., 80th Division, spotted this innocent appearing "chalet" (shown by arrow) perched on a bluff overlooking the river. It looked like a fine place for a summer week-end to the dusty, tired Joes of the outfit.

A barking Kraut 88 changed their opinion, though, when the "pretty little cottage" revealed itself as a Nazi Gun Trap.

Flank movements were resorted to, uncovering a whole system of supporting strong-points in the hills behind and to the right of the "cottage." They were taken one by one, which allowed American tanks to move into position for short-range, point-blank fire against the box. Maneuver cost casualties of both men and machines, but was the only way in which this strongly fortified point could be neutralized to clear the way for our columns.

Close-up photos show how the Hollywood setting masked the real purpose of the "river cottage."

Traps like this were common as our troops pushed into Germany. The chances are that Hitler's "National Redoubt," in the mountains of Southern Germany and Austria, may be stiff with them. The muzzles of hidden 88s will protrude from ports, like that shown here, and machine-guns may cover the approaches. These things are hot and they can't be handled too carefully.



Two unsuspecting Sherman tanks fell prey to this concealed enemy strongpoint overlooking the Sauer River. Note tank-trap (right foreground) and the thick walls of cleverly-hidden pill box and knocked-out gun (inset). (Below) What it looks like inside.



Paratroops and glider tugs of airborne invasions are the dramatic missions of TC.

Crailsheim with P47s of XII TAC buzzing over them like hornets. They crossed the enemy road block at 3,500 feet, peeled off into trail formation, and landed seconds apart. After the ships had parked on the north side of the grass runway, the enemy let loose a mortar barrage which neatly bracketed the C47s. Instead of scattering for cover—there was none anyway—the crewmen began to unload jerrycans of gasoline.

## Mortar Burst Sheared Tail

One mortar burst sheared off the tail of the third ship in the line, wounding the navigator in the face and legs. The injured man kept right on unloading the gasoline cargo. He had joined the 441st the day before.

Their mission completed, the TC crews then proceeded to get the hell out of that field. The pilots had to jockey their planes at 90 miles an hour past fresh mortar holes in the grass runway. One C47 took a burst through the cabin just as it cleared the field. No one was hurt and it remained airborne.

Meanwhile, Capt. Trenck called the fighter escort. The P47s buzzed the field and adjacent hills looking for Jerry mortars.

1/Lt. John J. Keith, Little Rock, Ark., lost his plane by mortar action. He rounded up his crew and thumbed

slugging forward toward the Czechoslovakian border. The unusual thing about this re-supply mission was the fact it was operative for TC before a number had been designated for it.

## Fourth in Eight Days

Debris cluttered the field, some still smoldering, when the skytrains landed. Charred remains of ME109s and FW190s and Nazi gliders dotted the strip or were in the wrecked hangars. The speed with which American armor had advanced made this field the fourth in eight days that the 438th had landed on to keep a forward aerial supply line.

Not long ago one formation of the 438th was jumped by three ME109s. A C47 piloted by 1/Lt. Gil Estelle, of N.J., was landed on one engine and without injury to the crew. This particular ship is still in Germany, its wings like sieves.

On out trips, when the cargo is human—POW or wounded men—the pilots of TC who risk their lives daily flying supplies into Germany get appreciation in the form of verbal thanks. Flying out with Capt. John P. Sanders, Chicago, Ill., were 20 POWs freed by the 3rd Army at Heiligenthal, Germany. In the group was 1/Lt. Alex Zlaten, Lafayette, Col., who had lost 35 pounds. Lt. Zlaten, a fighter pilot, had to bail out when flak set



Here are three Soviet uniforms, any one of which may be the first you'll see. They are, left to right, rear echelon working clothes, cavalry uniform (the fur cape is the best quick identification) and the standard Soviet infantryman's combat uniform. Cloth is brownish khaki, boots are black, like Kraut footwear. Notice the outline of the helmet and the "horse-collar" pack.

# SOVIET TROOPS

American and Russian forces linked up last week after driving into the Reich from East and West. These drawings will help our troops to recognize the Red Army.



Cold weather is over now, but Russian winter equipment helped them win. Here's short makinaw-type coat and fur hat of the Red Joes.



Tanks like this medium were important link in Soviet setup. They travel cross-country, continuously surprising Krauts.



White-clad ski troops, armed with excellent Russian sub-machine gun, scored many blows against snow-bound Wehrmacht.



Sprawling territory on Russian Front calls for swift blows and mobility. Armored cars, like this, strengthened blows.



Germans learned to dread Russian air power, typified by famous Stormovik fighter-bombers, as shown above.

## WHAT WILL THEY DO WITH THE WAR CRIMINALS?

By Simon Bourgin  
Tomorrow Staff Writer

AMERICAN soldiers, battering their way into Germany's heart, have unearthed the sticky subject of war crimes. They nailed two fat prizes: ex-chancellor and diplomatic sharp-shooter Franz von Papen; armament tycoon Alfred Krupp and other Nazi big-shots. Advanced troops at Weimar uncovered some of the war's grimmest mass murder scenes, which sparked a wave of indignation and protest in the United States. Official Washington was bombarded with demands for Nazi criminals' scalps.

In London, Prime Minister Winston Churchill promised the world that all war criminals would be made to answer for their ghastly handiwork.

But from it all reared an embarrassing fact: there was no joint Allied plan for dealing with war criminals in existence, or else it was secret and unpublished.

The situation was muddy and muddled. Eminent jurists on the United Nations War Crimes Commission continued to deliberate in London. Over a period of three years the commission is reported to have reviewed 2,000 war crime cases, found 1,000 indictments. None of the 16 nations sitting on the commission have held trials. Few have adopted any of the commission's resolutions.

Soviet Russia has not been represented on the committee at all.

The Soviets have pursued an independent plan of disposing of German criminals; by trials in local military courts and shooting the guilty on the spot. The Lublin trial last December is typical of

Russian methods. Six SS guards were indicted, tried and hanged in three days' time for mass murder at Maidenek.

Since January the U.S. has gone unrepresented on the commission, and the State Department has made no move to send a new representative. Thus, with two of the Big Three missing from the commission, it appears that the Allies may be contemplating a different way of handling war crimes; different than that being worked out by the London body.

No rules have been established, for instance, for dealing with Germans who have murdered thousands of other Germans because of religious and political beliefs. These are popularly regarded as crimes for which criminals must be held accountable. Yet the London commissioners reportedly have had no instructions from their governments on whether persecution of Jews and minorities in Germany should be regarded as war crimes. The British chairman of the com-

mission recently resigned, reportedly because his government would not take a stronger stand on this issue.

The traditional rules of war are even less useful as a guide to chief war criminals. Von Papen engineered Hitler's rise to power and was the chief architect of Nazi political aggression throughout Europe. Alfred Krupp was head of Germany's greatest arms works, which had close connections with the German General Staff—with the Kaiser in the last war, with Hitler in this war. These men, in the judgment of many, are as guilty as the men who wielded truncheons and stoked human furnaces. But under old rules of warfare it might be difficult to convict them.

The same goes for the German General Staff, which the Big Three are pledged to destroy, and for German industrial, financial, journalistic and educational leaders, who did their best to promote a Nazi victory.

Germans who committed such crimes as shooting captured Yanks at Malmedy will be fairly easy to try—if they can be caught. The old laws are specific on crimes against the populations or armed forces of belligerents. The Allied chiefs went a long way toward making the Germans accountable for these crimes throughout Europe, by a declaration at Moscow in 1943. All such Germans, they said, would be sent back for trial to the countries where the crimes were committed.

Thus the Big Three, when they occupy Germany, might surrender accused war criminals to their European Allies, whereas in their own areas of control they may try Germans accused of crimes against American, British and Russian troops and nationals.

The question of Nazi arch criminals and crimes committed by Germans against their own nationals have made war crimes an unsolved issue. The Czechoslovak government suggested one means of solving it.

The Czech commissioner in London cited Hitler as responsible not only for crimes committed during the war, but for breaking treaties with its neighbors and provoking the war. German leaders, he implied, were guilty of a conspiracy against world unity and had employed war as an instrument of gaining world rule.

If German leaders were convicted by the United Nations of a criminal conspiracy to destroy civilization, any act to that end might be ruled a war crime, subject to punishment by the Allies. German industrialists and political leaders might be held as guilty as concentration camp guards, even if proved guilty of no specific crimes. Under this definition the inventors of V-weapons might be set down as war criminals, though they themselves had killed nobody.

Finding Germans guilty of a criminal conspiracy might provide the means for

indicting German war criminals of their crimes. But it would leave unsolved the problem of trying thousands of Germans for crimes for which few witnesses necessarily exist.

### 896 Got Away

Experiences of 1918 are remembered. Following the Armistice the Allies drew up a sample list of 900 Germans wanted for war crimes. The trials did not begin for two and a half years, and were then conducted by Germans in German courts.

Altogether 12 men were tried, six of whom were convicted. The two with the longest terms—four years—soon escaped. Allied demands for more trials, or surrender of the accused, were resisted by the Germans, and no more trials were ever held.

To insure that most Nazi war criminals are brought to justice certain quarters have proposed a combination of individual and group trials. Individuals who can be tried for specific crimes will be dealt with individually. Those who cannot, and served in capacities that committed them to crimes, would be tried collectively, or held subject to a uniform punishment.

In this way a Storm Trooper who worked at a concentration camp where crimes were committed might be judged guilty, and due a certain punishment, whether or not he was specifically proved guilty of mistreatment of prisoners.

## SPEEDING: Easy Way to Cancel That Ticket Home

Better a Safe and Sane Haul Than No Goods at All for Fighting Yanks

The closer you get to "the front"—if you can catch up with it these days—the more wrecked, burned-out vehicles you see, tea-kettle over tin-cup in the ditch.

Grayish-green, with the splotchy camouflage the Krauts use, or red with rust from fire, they are a welcome sight. They testify to the deadly quality of the fighter-bombers combing what is left of Germany.

Every once in a while, though, you'll see a wrecked truck with the down-slanted hood of a 2½ ton 6 x 6 or the flat cowed remains of an American jeep. That's bad.

Big brass in charge of why-the-hell-are-we-having so many accidents are getting

plenty worried about this. They figure it's a dumb play to haul a load of gas all the way from Texas to the Rhine—and then burn it up because some Joe has a heavy foot.

The fact of the matter is, as any Joe who was a long haul truck driver in civil life will tell you, that the place to save time is at the loading and unloading stops, and not on the road itself. A slower convoy may take a little longer to get there, but it all gets there, which is the main point of having a convoy anyway.

### Think of Pedestrians

There's another angle to accidents. People in France and other European countries haven't been trained to walk against the flow of traffic and they do not, habitually, wear something white when they're on the road at night. Casualties among civilians from American Army vehicles have occurred. When these things happen they leave a bad impression, one which will take a long time to erase. Civilian vehicles, in many of the libera-

ted countries, are operating on wood gas. They don't have the pickup of a well-tuned gasoline engine and they have to speed down one hill in order to climb the next one. The drivers know this and take it

for granted our GI drivers know it, too. The answer sometimes is cross-road crashes which could have been avoided if the Army drivers had taken it easy.

The whole thing sums itself up very

simply: Speed makes accidents—accidents help prolong the war.

The moral is plain: Drive slower—get home faster.



Autobahn may become a "Road to Heaven" for reckless driving Joes!



Around the 48 Yesterday

Ickes Seizes More Mines As Contract Talks Stall

WASHINGTON (ANS)—The government expanded its coal business when Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes, acting on orders from President Truman, seized 363 struck anthracite mines and breakers in Pennsylvania and three idle bituminous mines in West Virginia, thus boosting to 602 the number of mining installations now run by the U.S.

Ickes, as Solid Fuels Administrator, previously had been "bossing" 233 soft coal mines which were taken over early last month during strikes.

The hard coal miners, inactive since last Monday midnight when their wage contract expired, were urged by Ickes to return to their jobs by next Monday in order to prevent a crisis "which would impair the public health and impede the progress of the war next winter." Negotiations for a new contract between the United Mine Workers and the operators, meanwhile, remained deadlocked in New York.

Pay for miners' travel time was understood to be the chief barrier to agreement on the new contract. President John L. Lewis of the UMW originally presented 30 demands, some of which were dropped, however, when the UMW accepted a contract proposed by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins. However, the operators would not agree to Miss Perkins' suggestions, contending they would add 71.8 cents per ton to the cost of hard coal.

Ickes said that the mines would be operated in accordance with the terms and conditions of the old contract. Mine managements would be allowed to function to a maximum degree possible.

Workers at the newly seized soft coal mines had refused to accept the new bituminous contract which had been accepted by the remainder of the soft coal industry.

To Hold Wage-Price Line

WASHINGTON (ANS)—Economic Stabilizer William H. Davis declared that he intended to hold the wage and price line rigidly "through the squall" resulting from the collapse of Germany.

He told a press conference that stabilization of the nation's economy was more necessary than ever at present and would increase with the surrender of Nazi forces and the concentration on the Pacific war.

Davis said that as the reconversion to civilian production was completed there would have to be a 30-40 per cent increase in civilian purchasing power to maintain present high levels of war-time economy.

WASHINGTON (ANS)—The Solid Fuels Administration declared that civilians might get less gasoline and fuel oil before they get more because of new needs for the Pacific war. However, the SFA said that it hoped to boost the ration some time after V-E Day.

WASHINGTON (ANS)—Awarding of the Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously to T/Sgt. Jake E. Lindsey, of Lucedale, Miss., a platoon leader of the 1st Division, for action last November, was announced by the War Department. Lindsey was the 100th infantryman to receive the medal in this war.

Plan Roosevelt Memorial

NEW YORK (ANS)—President Truman has accepted the chairmanship of a planning committee which will choose a suitable memorial for the late President Roosevelt, Basil O'Connor, temporary chairman, announced. O'Connor said the committee would be composed of 30 persons, "most of whom were close enough to Mr. Roosevelt, or to some of his interests, to comprehend his ideals, hopes and plans."

NEW ORLEANS—British-born Capt. William H. John, now a U.S. citizen, declared here that he had made a mistake in World War I when the convoy sloop he was commanding rescued Adm. Karl Doenitz, then a submarine commander and now the new German Fuehrer. "I should have killed him right then and there," John said, "because he was very much insulted that we had sunk his sub."

INDEPENDENCE, Mo.—The weather-beaten home of Mrs. D. W. Wallace, mother-in-law of President Truman, is being fixed up to serve as the nation's Summer White House. . . . HOLLYWOOD—Actress Carole Landis announced she would file a divorce suit against Maj. Thomas Wallace, whom she met in London in January, 1943, while entertaining troops overseas.

PHILADELPHIA—A mysterious explosion, accompanied by a flash which lighted the sky for 200 miles to the southwest, rocked Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. The flash was believed to be a "bolide," the largest kind of meteor known, and one which pushes air ahead of it, producing waves of shocks with resulting loud explosive noises.

HOLLYWOOD—Union leaders in the two-month-old movie studio strike declared that they would launch a drive to boycott all films completed or started since their controversy began with major producers last Mar. 12. Strike officials set 55 films turned out by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, 20th Century Fox, Paramount, RKO, Warner Brothers, Columbia, Universal and Republic were on the boycott list.

GARDEN CITY, Kan. (ANS)—Daniel Osborn brought duty against his employer for compensation injuries allegedly resulting from the fracture of his wooden leg in an oil-field incident. . . . BOSTON—The wine list in a restaurant carried this penciled notation: "To help our Russian chef celebrate the fall of Berlin we are offering Vodka instead of beer. If you like our food, you had better take advantage of this offer."

SEATTLE—Clementa Welder was awarded a divorce when he testified his wife aggravated his asthma. . . . WASHINGTON—Phil Spitalny may get along with his all girl orchestra but he has hit a snag with his wife. She wants a divorce. . . . LOS ANGELES—Mayor Fletcher Bowron announced citizens here would mark May 15 as "Ernie Pyle Day."

Ike Decorates Staff Members

By Charles F. Kiley

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer SHAEF, May 4—Sixteen members of the Supreme Commander's staff were decorated yesterday by Gen. Eisenhower for meritorious service in connection with military operations.

Maj. Gen. Robert W. Crawford, General Staff Corps and G4, was awarded the Legion of Merit, according to the citations, for "exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in aiding the Commanding General, Services of Supply, in making the United Kingdom a great arsenal to supply the Allied forces before the invasion of the Continent."

Bronze Stars were awarded the following for "meritorious service in connection with military operations."

Lt. Col. Ernest R. Lee, San Antonio, Tex.; Aide-de-Camp to Eisenhower; Lt. Col. Henry C. Chappell, Columbia, Tenn.; Adjutant General's Division; Lt. Col. Melvin C. Brown, St. Louis, G3; Maj. Laurence J. Hansen, Lakewood, Ohio; Eisenhower's chief pilot; Maj. Joseph H. Hartley, Flourtown, Pa.; Special Service Section; 2/Lt. Kathleen H. M. Summersby, Ireland; Personal Secretary to Eisenhower; CWO David M. Donald, Akron, Ohio; Adjutant General's Division; W/O Donald E. Minard, Flushing, Mich.; Signal Division; M/Sgt. Harry A. Christensen, Chicago, G3; M/Sgt. Hubert W. Daugherty, Dallas, Tex.; HQ Command; M/Sgt. Gene A. Sebastian, Stonington, Ill.; G3; T/Sgt. Orville W. Gerfin, Seattle, Wash.; Adjutant General's Division; S/Sgt. Wallace H. Jensen, Worthington, Minn.; G3; and T/3 Helen C. Britwell, New York City, European Allied Contact Section.

U.S. Couple Wed in Aleutians

ALASKA, May 4—The first U.S. couple to be married in the Aleutians—Marjorie J. Burt, Duluth, Minn., an ARC worker, and W/O Russell J. Yaeger, of St. Louis—honey-mooned today in the quarters of Maj. Gen. Davenport Johnson, commander of the 11th Air Force.

Ike Hails Alexander For Italian Triumph

ALLIED HQ, Mediterranean, May 4 (Reuter)—Gen. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander in the ETO, it was disclosed today, sent the following message to Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Supreme Commander in the Mediterranean:

"Dear Alex, you and your great command are the toast of the United Nations. Your brilliant success should give even a stupid German the final proof that he is finished. I am happy for you and for all our peoples."

"It looks as if you and I could soon keep our long-standing engagement and join up our forces in the heart of the enemy's homeland."

"My very best to you and my old friends serving in your all-star team. Ike."

Ford Plans to Abandon Willow Run Factory

WILLOW RUN, Mich., May 4 (UP)—The U.S. Army and the Ford Company have announced what amounts to the abandonment of the \$100,000,000 government-owned bomber factory at Willow Run. It is described as an expended war tool and impractical for peace-time use.

"We have no plans for the future use of the factory," Henry Ford said, "and we are also agreed that to extend its operation beyond actual needs is an unnecessary waste of the plant, personnel and taxpayers' money."

An Army spokesman added, "The work of Willow Run is done."



THIRTY FOR ERNIE: Final rites for Ernie Pyle were held on Ie, the Jap-infested island where the little reporter with the big heart for GIs was killed by a blast of enemy fire. Ernie's frail body was laid to rest among the graves of U.S. Marines who had died to take the island. A simple service was read by Chaplain N. B. Saucier, of Coffeetown, Kan.

Allies Complete Campaigns In Burma and Philippines

Allied campaigns on two widely separated Pacific fronts drew to a close yesterday as combined operations forces mopped up in southern Burma and the bomb-shattered city of Davao—last remaining Philippine port of any size still held by the Japanese—fell to Gen. Douglas MacArthur's troops.

The nearly bloodless capture of Rangoon was followed by the capture of Prome, key city 150 miles to the north and the isolation of four Japanese divisions, Associated Press reported. To all practical purposes the campaign is over and new objectives in Thailand and the Malay Peninsula hold the attention of Allied troops in the SEAC theater, the agency said.

The occupation of the virtually deserted city of Davao after a spectacular 150-mile dash across Mindanao was disclosed by a delayed dispatch from that port. All but a few suicide squads of the enemy took refuge on high ground northwest of the city, where heightened resistance may be encountered.

More than 1,500 miles to the northeast, enemy troops on southern Okinawa fought back with renewed fury from caves, tunnels and interlocking pillboxes against a U.S. breakthrough which had carried to within a mile of Naha and Yonabaru, the island's two most important cities, on the eastern and western coasts, respectively.

The Okinawa campaign so far, including pre-invasion carrier attacks on Japan proper, has cost 16,964 American casualties, of whom 2,978 were killed, Adm. Nimitz announced at Guam.

A force of 50 to 100 B29s yesterday carried out their 14th neutralizing attack in 38 days on southern Japanese airfields from which the enemy has staged raids or American forces at Okinawa, 325 miles to the south.

Free 4,100 U.S. Airmen At Braunau PW Camp

WITH 3RD ARMY, May 4 (AP)—Twenty-one thousand Allied prisoners, including 4,100 American airmen, were found in the woods south of Braunau where they had been abandoned by the Germans who were marching them north into the redoubt area.

All were ravenously hungry and suffering from the effects of several days in the woods without shelter, but the Americans were in fair physical condition.

Death Brings Star to Darby

WASHINGTON, May 4 (ANS)—Promotion of Col. William O. Darby, Ranger hero, to brigadier general—a rank which he three times refused while alive because he didn't want to leave his men—came to him posthumously today.

At the request of Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Darby's name was sent to the Senate by President Truman who at the same time nominated six brigadier generals to be major generals. The death in Italy of Darby, who organized the First American Ranger Battalion, recently was announced by the War Department.

Nominated for two stars were: Brig. Gens. Holmes E. Dager, commander of the 11th Armored Division; Bryant E. Moore, commander of the 8th Infantry Division; William M. Hoge, commander of the 9th Infantry Division; Herbert L. Ernest, commander of the 90th Infantry Division; John M. Devine, artillery commander of the 90th Infantry Division; and Charles E. Hurdis, commander of the 6th Infantry Division.

Bradley Field to be AF Redeployment Center

WINDSOR LOCKS, Conn., May 4 (ANS)—Bradley Field shortly will go into operation as a redeployment center for Army Air Force fliers returning from the ETO, Col. H. E. Johnson announced today. So far as was known at the base, the field is the first in the country chosen for such a purpose.

Big 4 Debates Laval's Status

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4—French demands for the extradition of Vichy ex-Premier Pierre Laval from Spain, where he is under arrest, resulted in unscheduled consultations among Big Four legal authorities here on the question whether top-bracket war criminals will be considered the private property of any one nation or pooled and tried by representatives of all the United Nations.

Laval, according to spokesmen here, conforms to the definition of war criminals to be pooled. Marshal Henri Petain, however, is regarded as a French problem. The jurisprudence officials have the problem of deciding whether Laval should be impounded in Spain for international judgment or extradited to France.

Reports from Paris said there was every indication that Spain will return Laval to France without delay.

The Yugoslav War Crimes Commission has asked the Yugoslav Government to request the extradition of Field Marshal Maximilian Von Weichs, Nazi commander in the Balkans, captured by the U.S. 7th Army in Bavaria.

Field Marshal Hugo von Sperrle, according to Dutch delegates to the United Nations Conference, should be placed in the pool. Sperrle was captured with Weichs. Belgian delegates declared that Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt also should be handed over to the pool. The Dutch hold Sperrle responsible for the air attacks on Rotterdam in 1940. He also was claimed to have directed the Luftwaffe's blitz against London.

Big 5 'Agreed' On Colonial Trusteeships

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4—Representatives of the Big Five nations at the United Nations Conference—the U.S., Britain, Soviet Russia, China and France—were believed to be near an agreement today on a policy for trusteeships for colonial areas figuring in the broad plans for securing world peace.

Big Five delegates met last night to talk over the matter and Cmdr. Harold E. Stassen, of the U.S. delegation, reported that a decision may be reached by tomorrow. The problem once appeared to be a source of major trouble, but after last night's meeting it was reported that there was little difference in objectives and agreement was needed only on methods and machinery.

Three members of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, Sens. Harry F. Byrd (D.-Va.), James O. Eastland (D.-Miss.), and Charles W. Tobey (R.-N.H.), along with Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R.-Ind.), arrived yesterday to ask the American delegation to demand that the U.S. be given complete control over the Pacific islands formerly mandated to Japan.

Australia has offered a five-point plan on trusteeships, chief features of which would impose on all United Nations a general duty to administer dependent territories for the benefit of the native peoples and require the administering nation to report to a commission on whether the trust was being carried out effectively.

Nothing concrete has emerged as yet from the conversations between Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr., British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov on the Polish question. Officials here are reluctant to discuss the names of Polish leaders under consideration for the broadening of the present government but the name of Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, Peasant Party leader and former Premier of the London government-in-exile, has been mentioned often in connection with the revised government.

Riots in Rome Over Trieste

The Adriatic ports of Trieste and Fiume, no longer a military factor, became a political issue yesterday as rioting broke out in Rome over their retention by Italy, and Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia flatly denied reports of their liberation by New Zealand troops of the British 8th Army.

The fighting in Rome began when a crowd singing Communist songs, which had gathered at the tomb of the unknown soldier, were attacked by students who believed the Italian Communists were in favor of handing Trieste over to Yugoslavia, United Press reported. Twenty thousand persons were involved, and at least 50 were injured, some seriously.

Tension has grown steadily in Rome over the question of the Province of Venezia Giulia (which includes Trieste and Fiume, ceded to Italy from the old Austro-Hungarian Empire after the last war) following the entry of Tito's Yugoslav troops into that territory.

First reports that Tito's men had occupied the two cities were followed by an announcement that New Zealanders had entered Trieste and an expression of thanks from the Italian Government to Field Marshal Alexander, Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean.

Yugoslav Army HQ yesterday announced that a New Zealand division could not have occupied Trieste, because as early as Apr. 30 it was completely cleared of enemy troops by Yugoslav forces. "It is true," the communique said, "that certain Allied forces have entered Trieste without our consent, which might have unwished for consequences unless this difference is immediately cleared up by mutual agreement."

'De Valera or Protocol Wrong,' Paper Asserts

NEW YORK, May 4 (Reuter)—Commenting today on Premier Eamon De Valera's visit to the German legation in Dublin to express condolences on Hitler's death, the New York Times said it "is possible that De Valera was merely following what he believed to be the protocol required of a neutral state."

But it added: "Considering the character and record of the man for whose death he was expressing grief, there is obviously something wrong with the protocol of neutrality or with De Valera."

Terry and the Pirates

By Courtesy of News Syndicate



By Milton Caniff