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WD Says 650,000 ETO Discharges After VE-Day 3rd Army Drive Takes Pilsen

May Wait Year Before Trip Home

By William R. Spear Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau WASHINGTON, May 6—Only about 650,000 soldiers from the ETO are ticketed for discharges with the end of the war in Europe, the War Department announced last night, and it will be as long as a year until they all get home and get out.

The number of troops in the ETO never has been officially disclosed, but most unofficial estimates put the number at 4,000,000 and the War Department's statement hinted that the figure was about right. Viewed mathematically, this would mean that 65 out of 400 men would be discharged.

All the rest in the ETO will be needed in the Army—and officials still stick to a year and a half or two years as the minimum estimate of the time it will take to lick Japan, notwithstanding Iwo Jima, Okinawa and the B29s.

Many troops going to the Pacific will get no furloughs home in between. About one-third of the combat troops and "the larger proportion" of the service troops slated for the Pacific will go direct from the ETO; service troops will be needed in a hurry to build communications lines, bases, airfields and other facilities for armies coming later.

But about two-thirds of the combat units going to the Pacific will be staged through the U.S. and these men will get furloughs home.

These cold facts of the Army's redeployment plans were made public officially for the first time last night in a War Department press release (complete release printed on page 2), although some of the details previously had been reported by unofficial sources. The plan had been outlined by members of the General Staff Friday at a closed session of the House Military Affairs Committee.

The Department said it had "desired to delay any public statement in this matter until several basic factors had been cleared with overseas commanders," but it was issuing the statement now because of incomplete accounts of testimony which had become public.

The Department said that the Army's present strength was 8,300,000. It (Continued on back page)

French Leaders Among Freed

Two French wartime Premiers, Edouard Daladier and Paul Reynaud, and Gens. Gustave Gamelin and Maxime Weygand, former French Commanders-in-Chief, were liberated from a German prison camp in the Alps, SHAEF announced yesterday. Lt. John G. Winant Jr., son of the U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain, Gen. Bor-Kormorowski, who led the Polish Warsaw uprising shortly before the city fell to the Russians, and a group of relatives of prominent Britons were released by the Germans to the Allies.



LT. WINANT

Meanwhile, an American correspondent with the British 2nd Army broadcast that the body of Field Marshal Fedor von Bock, German commander on the Eastern Front until about two years ago, had been found. The broadcast said he had been killed when a British fighter plane strafed a column of retreating Germans.

Newly-captured Germans are, said to include: Barons Hans von Machensen and Constantin von Neurath, former German Ambassadors to Italy and Great Britain, respectively; Hans Frank, former Governor-General of Poland under the Germans; and 63-year-old former German Crown Prince Wilhelm, son of the ex-Kaiser.

A SHAEF dispatch said Winant and the others of his group reached a 103rd Div., 7th Army, CP after an 85-mile drive in German motor vehicles under Swiss diplomatic protection.

Kurt von Schuschnigg, former Austrian Chancellor, and Leon Blum, pre-war Socialist Premier of France, were said to be among the prisoners removed from one camp a few hours before American troops arrived. However, reports of Schuschnigg conflicted.



U.S. Army Air Force Photos

MANNA FROM HEAVEN FOR THE DUTCH: Crews of the 8th Air Force, accustomed to high altitude bombing, skimmed in low over Dutch cities to drop hundreds of cases of ten-in-one rations to the beleaguered civilian population. These pictures show a 385th Bomb Group Fort dropping its "mercy cargo." On each of the first three days of May approximately 400 B17s sent 800 tons of food down toward areas carefully marked off by the Dutch and just as carefully pin-pointed by the airmen.

Okinawa Attack Costs Japs 3,000 Killed, 168 Planes Lost

GUAM, May 6 (ANS)—Adm. Chester W. Nimitz yesterday announced the loss of five light American naval units, the killing of 3,000 Japanese and the destruction of 168 enemy planes following the first major counter-attack of the Okinawa campaign last Friday, during which the Japs hurled amphibious forces, suicide boats and planes and pilot-guided rockets at the American fleet and ground forces off the island.

U.S. 10th Army doughboys, who broke up the coordinated attacks on land and sea, enjoyed the "best day of Jap killing since the Okinawa campaign began." Amphibious forces which attempted to land behind American lines were trapped and were being wiped out, while American troops resumed their southward advance.

Loss of the five surface units to Jap aircraft, presumably operating from Kyushu airfields, brought the cost of U.S. units in the last month to 20, including five destroyers. Despite this comparatively heavy loss, naval officials in Washington expressed confidence that what Adm. Nimitz called "effective methods" of dealing with the problem of suicide planes would prove successful. Nearly 1,000 Jap aircraft were shot down last month during these actions.

Superforts, meanwhile, made their first triple attack on Japan in one day, about one-third of a force of nearly 300 striking Kyushu airfields, 325 miles north of Okinawa, a larger force of from 150 to 200 blasting a naval aircraft plant on Honshu and a third group hitting airfields on northern Kyushu.

Summing up personnel losses on Okinawa, Nimitz said 33,462 Jap troops had been killed and 462 taken prisoner—figures which were more than double the total U.S. Army, Navy and Marine casualties and 11 times as great as the number of Yanks actually killed.

Shipyard Workers Quit To Find Post-War Jobs

PORTLAND, Ore., May 6 (ANS)—Shipyard workers here are faced with new manpower shortages following an exodus of more than 16,000 workers during the last three months for their former homes and jobs offering more post-war security. Officials at Henry Kaiser's Swan Island yard said that they had been forced to merge swing and graveyard shifts with day crews.

Czechs in Revolt; Hint War's 'End'

Gen. George S. Patton's 3rd Army was on the march along a 110-mile front yesterday into Czechoslovakia, as Czech patriots broadcast appeals for assistance in their week-end uprising against the Germans in Prague, capital of the only central Europe country where the enemy maintains some vestige of power. Pilsen, 50 miles from Prague, was captured. Soviet forces were closing in through Moravia for an all-out assault on Bohemia, where Prague stands.

With the Germans left to be conquered only in Czechoslovakia and Norway and in small areas of Germany, there was speculation that an official proclamation declaring all organized enemy resistance in Europe ended was now being drafted.

Resistance on the southern front had ceased Saturday when German Army Group G, including the 1st and 19th Armies, surrendered to Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, 6th Army Group commander. Gen. Eisenhower in a statement at SHAEF Saturday cited as an example of the enemy's disintegration and demoralization the fact that the German officer who negotiated the surrender with Devers could not accurately say how many troops were involved, but believed that between 200,000 and 400,000 men were affected.

On the northern front Allied troops were expected to march soon into the ports of Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Utrecht, in Holland, and Emden, Wilhelmshaven, Bremerhaven and Cuxhaven, in northwest Germany, a dispatch from 21st Army Group HQ said. Terms for the surrender of the enemy forces in these areas and in Denmark had become effective Saturday morning.

All Quiet in Copenhagen Reports received at 21st Army Group HQ said all was quiet in Copenhagen, but that important problems were raised by the presence of numerous German civilians who had fled from the Reich into Denmark. A number of important enemy political and military notables were believed to be at large in the country.

Capitulation of German troops in Norway, coupled with movement of enemy forces in the northern part of the country to surrender in Sweden, was considered imminent by informed observers in Stockholm. Such a surrender pact may be signed soon, it was said. The Germans were said to be seeking assurances that their forces in the north would not be forced to surrender to the Red Army. It was thought that Grand Adm. Karl Doenitz and the remnants of the Reich government might be in Norway, but nothing definite was known of the whereabouts of the Nazi leaders.

Vidkun Quisling, Norwegian puppet Premier, in a broadcast over Oslo Radio, said his government was the only legal authority in the country and that it must be obeyed, warning the people against turning the country into a scene of civil war. There was general jubilation throughout Denmark at news of the country's liberation from Nazi rule. At some points, however, bloodshed marred the festivities as German troops and Dutch SS clashed with the patriot Danes. Gestapo groups holding out in Copenhagen (Continued on back page)

4 Million PWs Pose Problem

WASHINGTON, May 6 (ANS)—Faced with the unprecedented problem of handling nearly 4,000,000 German prisoners of war until a government is set up in defeated Germany, Allied military authorities are wrestling with the choices of disarming and "turning them out to pasture" in a chaotic Germany or retaining them in camps until order returns.

No matter which alternative is picked, officials indicated that approximately 400,000 German troops would remain in the U.S. for an indefinite period.

Under the Geneva Convention, the Allies are required to conduct orderly demobilization of surrendering armies, feed, shelter and clothe them, and then negotiate with the defeated enemy government for their return to civilian status.

The Russian government, a non signee of the Geneva Pact, has served notice that it intends to take the "sweat of German work battalions" as part of the reparations it will exact.

At San Francisco, French Finance Minister Rene Pleven said France wanted the services of 1,000,000 German and Italian workers as part reparation for the devastation wrought on his country by Axis armies. Survey of war damage showed that rehabilitation would require 20 billion work-hours—equivalent to 2,000,000 men working four full years, Pleven said.

Although under the Geneva Convention prisoners must be liberated within a specified time after hostilities end, Pleven said the French government believes it can recruit a large number of war prisoners who would consent to repair the damage at current French wages. He explained that France would offer payment in German marks.

AMG Crying For More Help

By Jack Fleischer United Press Correspondent GEN. BRADLEY'S HQ, May 6 (UP)—Allied Military Government in Germany is crying for more men.

Countless German villages and towns are without a single representative of Military Government or even an Allied soldier.

AMG personnel in Germany are overworked. British Maj. Douglas Macolive, commander of Military Government at Bielefeld, admits that nearly all his time is taken up, not with governmental matters, but with the thousands of displaced persons pouring into the city.

So acute is the shortage of AMG men that many German towns and villages are being administered by Allied fighting men who have had no Military Government training. One officer said: "I have not even a copy of the regulations I am supposed to enforce."

The fact is, Military Government has not enough men to do its job. Belatedly, steps are being taken to get more recruits. A Military Government training center has been set up east of the Rhine, which is giving an intensive two-week course to 302 officers, 23 warrant officers and 486 enlisted men.

Some men were chosen, others volunteered, from front-line forces. They are expected to know something about public safety, health and finance. Knowledge of German is considered helpful, but not essential.

Military Government officers say that when hostilities cease there will be enough men free for occupation purposes, and that the experts can be set aside for Military Government. In the meantime, Military Government is just scraping through.

And a Good Time Is Had by All

Bradley Decorates Koniev

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

This was the first meeting between Bradley, commander of the 12th U.S. Army Group, and Koniev, commander



BRADLEY KONIEV

ing mostly in horse-drawn vehicles or afoot. The most striking thing of the entire trip through Russian territory was the complete absence of German civilians. In American-held German territory, German civilians walk about freely and children play.

As the two military leaders met, Bradley presented the 12th Army Group flag to Koniev and received in return the 1st Ukrainian Army Group flag. Bradley presented a brand new jeep to the marshal as a gift from the soldiers of all four armies under his command. He received a gift of a riding horse from the Russians.

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

The meal was followed by Russian entertainment presented by the Red Army equivalent to American USO shows. It included a half choir, dancing girls and men, a pantomime and an orchestra. Bradley and Koniev sat in the front row and appeared to enjoy the show immensely.

Around the 48 Last Week

Poll Shows Six Out of Ten In U.S. Await Another War

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

NEW YORK, May 6—While Americans read and heard last week of some progress made by the San Francisco conference to establish an international organization for peace, a poll by Denver University's National Opinion Research Center showed that six out of ten Americans believe the U.S. will have to fight another war within 50 years and more than half of these expect it within 25 years.

Americans learned last week that the Nazis surrendered in Italy and Austria and that they surrendered in Holland, northern Germany and Denmark. And there were no celebrations and people asked each other: When do you think we'll have V-E Day?

Americans were told that Hitler was dead. And the general reaction was typified by the comment of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, writing in her newspaper column: "Until I actually see a photograph of Hitler dead I shall feel rather skeptical."

The former First Lady explained her suspicions thus: "The horror of Mussolini's death would, I think, make any German officials do everything possible to escape a like fate. It has often been said that Hitler had a double. Unless one really saw his body and it was identified by people who knew him but who were not his close associates, I think one would be justified in wondering if he had not killed his substitute and tried himself to escape. It may be that escape is impossible, but one cannot help feeling that these men made their plans long in advance. That they will make every effort to escape seems to be a foregone conclusion."

It was a week of so many sensations that one excited radio announcer interrupted a flash for a flash. He broke into a musical program to tell of a report by a captured Nazi officer that Doenitz had instructed the armed forces not to fight Anglo-Americans and halfway through that he interrupted himself to flash the fall of Berlin.

Among the business President Truman attended to during the week was displacing Maurice M. Milligan, U.S. Attorney for western Missouri, who prosecuted the late Thomas J. Pendergast, Kansas City Democratic boss. As Milligan's successor, Mr. Truman appointed Sam Wear, Missouri Democratic Chairman and Springfield attorney, who never was associated with the Pendergast machine. The President had opposed reappointment of Milligan when he was a Senator and Vice President. Milligan's term expired in September but he had continued in his post.

The week's Gallup Poll indicated that current debate over the question of universal post-war military training had not changed public sentiment. Nearly five

months ago, the survey showed 70 per cent approving compulsory military training. The survey just completed finds the idea still favored by 70 per cent.

Shocking Signal Corps films of Nazi prison camps at Buchenwald, Ohrdruf, Hadamar and Nordhausen were released in major newsreels this week and shown in all their horror to movie audiences all over the country. In New York, all first-run houses exhibited the films except big Radio City Music Hall, whose manager explained he considered them unfit for audiences of women and children. As the grisly record of Nazi brutality and inhumanity unfolded there were audible exclamations of horror and shock from audiences in the darkened theaters and it seemed unlikely that any of the millions who saw the films here could afterwards advocate a soft peace for the Nazis. A special showing was held in Washington for Congressmen and government officials.

Reports of U.S. editors who visited prison camps at Eisenhower's invitation were also widely published. Typical of these was a story by Joseph Pulitzer, editor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, who said he went to Europe in a skeptical frame of mind, feeling he would find many of the terrible reports already printed from correspondents were exaggerations and largely propaganda.

"It is my grim duty to report," he wrote, "that descriptions of the horrors of this camp (Buchenwald), one of the many which have been, and which will be, uncovered by Allied armies, have given less than the whole truth. The brutal fendishness of these operations defies description."

Pulitzer said that a great majority of the German people must share the responsibility, but that the chief responsibility lies with the members of three groups—the German General Staff, the S.S. and the Gestapo. He advocated that these three groups, numbering several hundred thousand, "should be given the benefit of fair trials, the guilty should be convicted and the guilty should be shot."

The June issue of American Magazine, out this week, carries an article entitled, "GI Magicians of the Junkpile," telling how soldiers carried out a vast salvage and reclamation program in the ETO for a saving of \$5,000,000 weekly since D-Day. The article concludes that "salvage is one Army function that, far from slackening when the war ends in Europe, will step up to a frantic pace. For soldiers will lay down their arms—and literally." Next week's Liberty will have a story by Pvt. Irwin Ross about GI railroading in the ETO.

College Prof Threw Book At Nazi Army

By Howard Byrne
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

INNSBRUCK, Austria, May 5 (Delayed)—Lt. Gen. Erich Brandenberger, commanding general of the 19th German Army in Austria, walked up the steps of Innsbruck's Landhaus today at 1334 hours and unconditionally surrendered his entire army to Maj. Gen. Edward H. Brooks, CG of the VI Corps, and Lt. Col. Beaufre, representing the 1st French Army.

Behind the surrender story is the tale of the personal heroism on the part of Capt. Alfred G. Pundt, bookish-looking VI Corps staff officer who was formerly professor of modern European history at Penn State. Pundt was selected by Brooks to visit the headquarters of Brandenberger because of his command of the German language and his encyclopedic knowledge of the organization of the German Army.

Pundt made the trip by foot with four German officers who had approached the American lines asking for an armistice. Because of the roads which were badly cratered by American shellfire, it was necessary to walk 11 miles of the trip into Jerryland.

Pundt told Brandenberger that his request for truce had been rejected and that the only way the Germans could stop the inexorable advance of Americans and French was unconditional surrender to be personally signed by Brandenberger in the presence of Brooks within 19 hours. While the German 19th Army staff officers plied Pundt with choice liquor and fine food, Brandenberger quizzed Kesselring over the radio about Brooks' ultimatum.

Apparently permission was received, because the following day at 0700 hours Brandenberger, with a German colonel, two majors, and a representative of the German Foreign Office, returned in a staff car with Pundt. To save hoofing it across the rugged mountain terrain the trip was made the roundabout way by vehicle and it was necessary to travel 200 kilometers along the route below the Italian border.

Pundt said that the Italians in many villages they passed through were astonished to see American and German officers riding along together, chatting. Pundt said that they grinned at him and scowled at the Germans.

During the ride the German officers seemed tickled pink that Kesselring had given them permission to toss in the towel. "Now," they said, "when are you Americans going to join with us Germans in the war on the Russians?" The Austrian resistance movement was paid a high compliment by Brandenberger, who said that their activities had caused him an immense amount of trouble. The German officers also joked a good deal about "the redoubt area" which they said existed only in American press dispatches.

The doughboys of the 103rd Division, who formed the guard of honor in the courtyard outside the Landhaus and who stood there during the four-and-a-half hour negotiations, did not complain too much about missing chow. "It was worth it," said Pvt. George Campbell of Marionette, Wis.

Beating Japs To Come First

(Continued from page 2)

from now will provide an adequate force to defeat Japan.

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

3—About two-thirds of combat units will come through the U.S. and have furloughs.

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

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

The facts concerning the results of re-deployment upon war production in this country will be made public in an early press conference.

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

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

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

The Camera Swings A

From Leopards in N.Y. to Cows in Germany



THE SCARF GIRL: Gretchen Houser, of "Laughing Room Only," drapes herself in a French chiffon velvet scarf, a gift from the AAF band boys.



SAWDUST



CLOWNS



HANDY CABBIE MEN: San Francisco cab drivers Boris Ronloff (left) and Olaf Johnson show signs which they place in their cars to indicate that they speak Russian and Norwegian, respectively. They should be helpful to delegates attending the world security conference.



CAMERA HOUNDS: Fala, pet Scottie of the late President Roosevelt, introduces two new members of his family, "Meggie" and "Peggy," to the photographers. They were given their names by the late President following his return from Yalta.



RESCUING AGENCY: A Martin Mariner, the giant flying-boat, warms up of rescuing pilots who had crashed far out in the especially fishing craft, rely heavily on the service.



FRATERNIZATION: A pair of doughboys somewhere foxhole fuzz to link up with

Round a World at War

with a Smattering of Clowns and Scarves



TRAVAGANZA: Back home it is circus time. The daring "Leopard Ladies" of the Ringling Brothers circus permit the big cat to leap over them in the "Beauty and Beast" act.



COMICS: A double feature was in store for these Hollywood kids when their hosts, Bud Abbot and Lou Costello, film comics, exchanged jokes with the circus clowns. Laugh, clown, laugh. You've got the last one.

Red Soldiers Sure of Selves But Not Cocky

By Wade Jones
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

WITH THE 9TH ARMY, May 6—The 24 hours spent with soldiers whose language you can't speak isn't enough to warrant any blanket pronouncements, and the following incidents and observations are presented only for what they are worth:

The first Russians you set eyes on are draped on a Russian tank which is roaring through a town at about 30 miles an hour, directly at your jeep. Forty yards away the tank driver slings his big iron baby into a spin, whirls around four times in the street, and runs up onto the sidewalk, coming to within a half-inch from a building. As the dust settles and terrified spectators and near victims compose themselves, the tank driver heaves himself up through the turret and salutes, American style.

The Russians are supremely sure of themselves without being cocky. They know what they've done and they're proud of it. They all wear their medals and citations and are puzzled because Americans don't.

While at lunch with a tank major, a lieutenant and a girl member of the Russian Army, the major hauled out the girl's medals which numbered three—one for Stalingrad, one for Leningrad and a third for something else which I couldn't figure out. The two officers were very proud of the girl. She had three wound scars—one on her neck, one on her upper right arm and a third on her left thigh. She displayed them all in a matter-of-fact fashion and they were bad scars. Then she tossed off her fourth water glass full of cognac and went over to a bed in the corner and went sound asleep. The Russian took the five silver stars and the regimental insignia from the lieutenant's tunic and pinned them on mine and I gave him a German pistol which he looked at briefly and then put in the sleeping girl's slipper with no explanation.

At one town some Russian tankers were pulling their tank out of a still smoking bomb crater. They said they had just been hit by American planes. Claiming American citizenship at that point may have been foolish, but the Russians only laughed and shrugged and indicated in some manner or other that *c'est la guerre*.

So motley are the Russian vehicles running up and down the roads that an American jeep with American markings aroused practically no interest simply because it looks to the Russians like something that might conceivably be their own. But when they find you are an American they are all smiles and curiosity. They will show you their artillery pieces and the insides of their tanks and their fighting holes at the side of the road and they are proud of them in a quiet way.

Maybe no two of their uniforms are alike, maybe they drink like nothing human and maybe they appear to fight a war on the casual side, but they get things done. They are a solid bunch.

Germans Forced PWs to Run With Dogs Biting Their Feet



Actress-Reporter Bebe Daniels with two wounded GIs in a hospital.

Actress Bebe Daniels, one-time Hollywood movie queen, turned to the unglamorous job of war reporting when American troops reached the U.K. three years ago. Recordings of her interviews with GIs under fire in Normandy and Italy have been broadcast to the U.S. In her tours of the front lines and hospitals she has heard of some unusual experiences, among them this story of an airman who was a prisoner of war in Germany for 15 months.

By Bebe Daniels

91ST GENERAL HOSPITAL, May 6—This is the story of Sgt. William Wells, Baltimore, Md., a top turret gunner who was shot down over Germany and was a prisoner of war for 15 bitter months.

He's here now being treated for malnutrition: like a lot of other fellows here, some of whom are pretty badly off. Bill, however, is one of the "luckier guys," as he puts it. He's lost only 25 pounds. He can walk around.

Here's what he told me. "After bailing out, the Jerries, who were waiting for us, picked us up when we hit the earth. They took us to a village jail. They searched us and kept us there for 14 hours without food or water.

"A Belgian prisoner gave us some goat's milk from his own rations. It was darned nice of him but there wasn't enough there to even wet our whistles. The Jerries then took us to Frankfurt for interrogation.

"I think they were disappointed in our answers. We went from there to a

prison camp where we stayed for five months. If it hadn't been for our Red Cross parcels we would have starved to death.

"We were again moved because Uncle Joe was moving in to threaten East Prussia. They put 50 of us in a box car and sent us to Memel, where they put 1,200 of us into the hold of a coal barge, packed in like sardines.

"The heat was terrific. All of us were lousy and some of the boys had septic wounds. We landed at Stalag Luft 4, where the real fun began. That's where we met the mad captain. He had a lot of young Nazis with fixed bayonets there. And he forced us to run three miles to camp with dogs biting at our feet.

"At camp, we had tents but no coats and a lot of us didn't have blankets or straw to sleep on. Christmas came and we were happy because our Red Cross parcels had arrived. We spread everything out, boneless chicken, jam, canned cherries, fruit cake, cigarettes, candy, butter. It was quite a sight.

"We were about to start eating when 'Big Stoop,' a six-foot-nine guard with plenty of beef in him, and 18 other guards came in. Making some bum excuse about a pass being missing, they turned our cans of food upside down, threw our cakes and butts on the floor. They even tore up our girls' pictures.

"Then Uncle Joe moved closer and we were forced to march for almost 400 miles. It took 52 days. All we had to eat was three potatoes and a cup of hot water a day, if we were lucky. When we got to a reprisal camp, the British arrived and liberated us. I guess I don't have to tell you how glad we were to see them."

Pieve Hides Behind a Hat

By Ed Clark

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

PIEVE DI TECO, Italian Riviera, May 2 (Delayed)—Link-up or no link-up, there's still a hell of a lot of open territory—almost a no-man's land—between the French 1st Army and the U.S. 5th Army in Northern Italy.

But it's the most beautiful no-man's land in anybody's war and a perfect setting for the romance, the tempers and the tragedies of Italian song and opera.

Pieve lies almost hidden in the folds of snow-capped mountains, looking south to the blue of the Mediterranean and north to the greens of the Lombardy plains and the colder snows of the Alps.

Without someone like Alberto, his gray suit and his grease-darkened fedora, Pieve will remain hidden in its valleys.

He'll drag his brown bread from a pocket, offer some, ask "Ingleso, Franchese?"

Tell him "Americano," he'll look wise and say "I, Alberio, Communisto. I go now to town to make the propaganda."

For a while it'll not be easy to get to Alberto's Pieve. His partisan friends have blown all bridges across the steep-sided mountain torrents barring the way to town. But Alberto, who says his comrades are now rebuilding the bridges but slowly, will rise from his seat with up-raised arms and clenched fists and call over the boys.

Alberto's comrades will guide the jeep down the stream bank, carry it bodily across the water, push it up the opposite bank and then climb on for the ride. Successful conclusion of such a major

feat calls for celebration. The triumphal entry will be made along Pieve's narrow cobbled streets. Clenched-fist salutes of comrades and friends will touch the red bunting and Italian and Allied flags festooned from archways and tiny rialtos.

The heroes of the crossing stop at the principal hotel. Here the party has already started. Tables are crowded with partisans, long-haired, bearded, bright with color of party scarfs and makeshift uniforms, weighed down with personal selections from the wealth of enemy and Allied arsenals.

Everybody sings, drinks the wine and the grappa. Americans without greetings from the President or Stalin may go to back rooms for white spaghetti and sauce, steak, salads, the goatiest of cheeses and more grappa.

When it is more than time to go, Giovanni Neri, down from 20 months of guerrilla fighting in the hills, will assemble his feather-decked Alpine hat and guide the American part way up the mountain the other side of Pieve.

Enroute Neri will point out blasted bridges, wrecked roads—his work. He accepts congratulations modestly but asks when he turns back when more Americans will come.

In Pieve, in the mountains, with no more live Germans and only beautiful women, partisan friends, good grappa and cheese and spaghetti, Neri says they have been waiting long for the Americans and want them to come soon.

Bond Contest Letters Get Special Handling

Letters entered in The Stars and Stripes War Bond Contest are receiving special treatment at APO 887 in order to expedite their delivery to Contest Committee Headquarters.

APO officers offer two pointers to contestants: 1—In compliance with Army regulations, make sure your name and serial number in the return address and the word "free" in the upper right hand corner of the envelope appear in your own handwriting; and 2—Don't waste your money on air mail envelopes, since there is no air mail service on the Continent.

The contest is open to all Army personnel, male and female, in the ETO who have a Class B allotment or have purchased a war bond since May 1, when the competition began. All that is required is a letter of from 50 to 250 words on the subject: "My Savings and Post-War Plan." Ten first prizes of Chevrolet automobiles or trucks are being offered, with Frigidaires as the award for the ten next best letters.



THAT N.Y. SKYLINE SETTING AGAIN: Against New York's familiar and eye-appealing skyline, the U.S.S. Harlan R. Dickson drops in from the U.S. Steel's Federal shipyard at Kearny, N.J., where she was built.



From a U.S. Army Signal Corps Motion Picture Strip

Many shake off some of the bossies and line their insides with some much-needed cow juice straight from the spigo. The dough on the udder side of the scene gives out with a satisfied expression and a sly wink as he interrupts his milking, at which he seems to be at home.

Behind The Sports Headlines

ALBANY, N.Y.—When Harold E. Talbot learned that a new state law prohibited a member of the State Racing Commission from entering his own horses in races, he declined an appointment as commissioner. Talbot owns a small stable of steeplechasers. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey expressed regret saying, "I feel racing has been deprived of an outstanding commissioner. You prefer to race a horse rather than to tell somebody else how to race them. This, in my opinion, makes you entirely unique. You are the only man I know at the moment who would rather do something than to tell somebody else how to do it."

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Notre Dame football fans are mighty glad George Ratterman is a good student. Recently the ace quarterback and basketball star was offered an appointment to the military academy at West Point. Because his grades run in the 90s, Ratterman probably will stay at Notre Dame two more years as an ROTC student, so he rejected the appointment. Remembering the 59-0 walloping last fall, the Fighting Irish probably feel Army's tough enough even with Ratterman playing for—not against—them.



CAMP ELLIS, Ill.—Pfc Ray Hurda, of Madison, Wis., is a paratrooper recovering from wounds suffered in France. To his buddies here he reports, "Being a jump trooper is like going out for a forward pass in football." What he neglected to mention is that in the paratroops you seldom get another chance if the pass is incomplete. . . . **NEW YORK**—Eventually the truth will out. Jimmy Walker, former mayor of New York, admits after 20 years that he was responsible for chasing the Gene Tunney-Jack Dempsey fight from New York to Philadelphia. Says Jimmy, "The Commission got the blame, but I used all my influence because I thought Harry Willis deserved a chance at the title."

BROOKLYN—Sports writers take many sly digs at President Branch Rickey of the Dodgers, but probably a new high in the knifing art was this report, "Branch Rickey has agreed to let Brooklyn high school baseball teams play at Ebbets Field when the Dodgers aren't there, disregarding the possibility that his Bums will suffer by contrast."

WASHINGTON—Sen. Albert B. "Happy" Chandler quickly applied a tested political formula to win the friendship of baseball arbiters following his appointment as high commissioner of the game. The day after he was named he stated "There never has been a scandal involving an umpire. Those boys can't be fooled. There is no more honorable profession."

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Minor League Results

International League							
Friday's Games							
All games postponed, rain.							
Saturday's Games							
Montreal 8, Baltimore 1							
Other games postponed, rain.							
W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.		
Jersey City	9	2	.818	Newark	5	6	.455
Baltimore	7	5	.583	Buffalo	4	6	.400
Montreal	7	5	.583	Rochester	3	7	.300
Syracuse	4	4	.500	Toronto	3	7	.300
Eastern League							
Friday's Games							
All games postponed, rain.							
Saturday's Games							
Scranton 11, Wilkes-Barre 9							
Hartford 5, Albany 1							
Other games postponed, rain.							
W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.		



With Time and a Half for Overtime? CIO Gets Plan to Unionize Baseball

By Vincent X. Flaherty

WASHINGTON, May 6—CIO President Phillip Murray has taken under advisement a proposal to unionize professional baseball.

A gentleman, properly identified by the CIO of the Middle West, stepped into Murray's office the other day and discussed the probability of setting up a committee whose function would be to investigate baseball and sound out certain sources here and there.

The gentleman, former president of a minor league, and founder of one league, came to Washington as the result of players from the St. Louis Cardinals, the Brooklyn Dodgers and New York Yankees sounding out the CIO on the possibilities of unionized baseball.

The visit of the players was spurred by the old and unhappy lament that baseball is unjust to its hired help. And so the wheels are under way toward organizing baseball's hired hands. I asked the gentleman from the Middle West (who wishes to remain anonymous) what he planned to do about professional football.

"We'll Get Around to Football" "Oh," he said, "if things work out all right for us in baseball, we'll get around to football. Football players are underpaid anyhow."

That's just about all I have to report, in actual fact. The CIO is interested in baseball. The movement, started by the players, is under way, and that's that.

But once the CIO makes up its mind, here's what might happen: Ticket takers and ticket sellers, employed at five bucks per day, will be rounded up, unionized and upped to ten bucks per day. The union will get to the ushers and take them in tow. After that, the rest is simple. If some of the players get balky and don't want a union card, the ushers, ticket takers, etc., will walk out; the electricians will turn out the



PHILLIP MURRAY

lights and everybody'll go home. Guys with big signs will immediately start parading up and down in front of the gates of big league ball parks, proclaiming to the world that baseball is unfair, etc.

Supposing all of this comes to pass. Here's what one might expect: A 5 o'clock whistle on the center field fence; time and a half pay for the players for extra-inning games; vacations with pay; sick leave; pensions; grievance committees (like the Cooper brothers); real contracts, and, of course, dues.

Can you imagine Joe McCarthy protesting to the chapter president that Dutch Leonard can't pitch for Washington on some specific day because his dues ain't paid? Or the players walking out in high dudgeon when Bill McGowan rules one against them? Sit-down strikes?

Time clocks? Or what about a rule against extra innings? Score tied 0-0 in the ninth, the crowd is cheering wildly, the whistle blows, the ball players pocket their gloves, lug off their bats and beat it for home.

I don't know what would happen in the case of double-headers. Hour for lunch? Or, maybe, the boys would get together and knock off on national holidays and go fishing on the Fourth of July. Rube Waddell did that once, you know.

Butkovich Killed in Pacific
NEW YORK, May 6—Marine Cpl. Tony Butkovich, All-America fullback at Purdue in 1943, was killed by a sniper during the week of Apr. 15 in the fighting on Motobu Peninsula.

Crossword Puzzle

Across

- 1—Pictured U.S. Army man, Lt.-Gen. — H.
- 11—Anger.
- 12—Plant part.
- 13—Girl's name.
- 14—Alaskan city.
- 16—Lion's neck hair.
- 17—Dill.
- 18—Patterns.
- 20—Farm attached to a mansion house (Scot.).
- 22—Compass point.
- 23—Fish.
- 24—Insert.
- 26—Dormouse.
- 29—Company (ab.).
- 30—Symbol for nickel.
- 31—Muse of poetry.
- 35—Storms.

Down

- 1—Be victorious.
- 2—Metal.
- 3—Acid fruits.
- 4—Limbs.
- 5—Extinct bird.
- 6—Male offspring.
- 7—Newspaper paragraph.
- 8—Transgressor.
- 9—Poems.
- 10—Burmese wood spirit.
- 15—Sea eagle.
- 17—Assistant.
- 19—Encountered.
- 21—Be indignant.
- 24—Frozen water.
- 25—Neither.
- 27—He commands — of the armies of the U.S.
- 28—It (cont.).
- 32—Goes at an easy gait.
- 33—Arduous journey.
- 34—Hops' kiln.
- 35—Rodent.
- 36—War god.
- 37—Sign of the zodiac.
- 40—Ventilates.
- 41—Petty quarrel.
- 42—Vend.
- 43—Wild plum.
- 44—Observe.
- 46—Blackbird of cuckoo family.
- 47—Narrow inlet.
- 49—Lieutenants (ab.).

Terry and the Pirates

By Courtesy of News Syndicate

WHAT'S FUNNIER THAN A COUPLE OF AIRPLANE JOCKEYS ON A HIKE, HOTSHOTS? HAVING CARRIED ME 962 1/2 MILES ON YOUR BACK TO MY FRIEND TERRY, YOU ARE QUALIFIED TO BE BITTER!

YOU MUST SLEEP, TERRY!

I'M AFRAID TO—I MUST DREAM OF A BIG STEAK AND CHOKO TO DEATH ON A HUNK OF IT!

I WILL NOW PASS AROUND YOU WITH A SMALL SURPRISE!

ONE PIECE FOR US THREE, ONE PIECE FOR—

EST I CANNOT ACCEPT IT, LIEUT. CHARLES! YOU THINK I AM A TRAITOR!

IN SPITE OF MY OPINIONS, I ONLY STAYE WOMEN ON ALTERNATE TUESDAYS. EAT HEARTY, CHINA ROLL! ANOTHER DAY LIKE THIS AND YOU'LL BE CARRYING BOTH OF US!

Dick Tracy

By Courtesy of Chicago Tribune

AS PAPRIKA STARTS BACK UP THE STAIRS TO GET THE RATION BOOK SHE HAD FORGOTTEN, TRACY HAS TO ACT FAST.

PRETENDING TO BE LEAVING THE APARTMENT ACROSS THE HALL, HE STOPS ON THE STAIRS.

C'BYE, CHARLIE—THANKS FOR THE LIT. DRINK, OL' BOY, OL' BOY!

MEANWHILE, PAT RETURNS THE RATION BOOK TO ITS PLACE ON THE COUCH—ONLY IN THE NICK OF TIME.

AH—THERE IT IS!

Li'l Abner

By Courtesy of United Features

WHAT WAS UNDER THE MOLASSES THE CATS LAPPED UP—IS MERELY AN OLD SHOE!!

SO THAR IT IS!!

AN'-NOW AH'LL GO HOME—

BOY WANTED! MUST HAVE BRILLIAN MIND; RICH, DEEP VOICE; CULTURED ACCENT, AND MUST BE BUILT LIKE A GREEK GOD.

GAULP!!—AH CAIN'T GO HOME. THEY NEEDS ME!!

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Male Call

By Milton Caniff

DON'T LOOK SO NERVOUS, MEN! DO YOU WANT TO LIVE FOREVER?

OKAY, TAKE A BREAK!

THIS JUST CAME FOR YOU...

HE'S FAINTED! WHAT WAS IN THE LETTER?

IT'S FROM HIS DRAFT BOARD! GREETINGS.

Blondie

By Courtesy of King Features Syndicate Inc.

WHAT ARE YOU MAKING, POP?

I'M MAKING YOU A BOOMERANG! THEY'RE A LOT OF FUN!

NOW WATCH—I'LL THROW IT AND IT'LL COME RIGHT BACK!

CRASH!

THAT'LL COST YOU FIVE DOLLARS!

IT CAME RIGHT BACK ALL RIGHT!

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By Chic Young

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ON THE HOP: Pete Gray, one-armed Brownie outfielder, demonstrates at Chicago's Comiskey Park how he fields a grounder. Starting at the top, Pete races in to take the ball on the hop, then with the ball nestling in the narrow pocket of his glove, he tosses it in the air and drops the glove. As the glove hits the ground, Gray catches the ball in his bare hand, gets a good grip on it and winds up for the throw to the infield.

