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ESTABLISHED 1867

Seventh Takes Munich; New Junctions Made; Red Banner Raised Over Berlin; Himmler's Peace Offer Studied; Italian War Is Ours

Last Assault Is Underway, Stalin Says

Russians Make Bid For Entire City On Soviet May Day

LONDON, Tuesday, May 1.—(P)—Russian troops raised the red banner of victory over the gutted shell of the German Reichstag in Berlin yesterday and were splitting the city's last Nazi defenders today in what Premier Stalin described as the "last assault."

Berlin was not yet finally won, but Stalin's special May Day order, issued "during the victorious completion of the war", left little doubt that the city's end—and the end of the war—were close at hand.

The Russians stepped up their overwhelming assault for Berlin to unprecedented proportions in a possible bid to win the entire city today while the Soviet union celebrates May Day, its traditional holiday.

Soviet troops were within a mile of tearing the capital into two isolated pockets each less than nine square miles. They had won the ministry of interior near the Reichstag, were laying siege to Hitler's underground fortress in the Tiergarten, at Berlin's triumphal arch, the Brandenburg gate, and were across the Spree river from Berlin's cathedral.

German broadcasts admitted that the 10-day battle for the devastated capital was as good as lost, while Premier Stalin in a May Day order of the day, said that the war was approaching its end and declared: "the last assault is on."

Stalin said that 1,800,000 Germans had been killed or captured during the last three to four months of fighting on the eastern front. His announcement meant that 11,540,000 German casualties had been inflicted by the Red Army in less than four years of war.

As 9,000 more Nazi troops surrendered in Berlin, raising to 65,500 the toll of enemy dead and captured in four days, north of the dying capital Red army troops, rolling out mile-an-hour gains across Mecklenburg province, seized the Baltic port of Greifswald and smashed with 42 miles of Rostock. The island-bound port of Swinemünde was isolated.

Far to the south, Gen. Andrei I. Yeremenko's Fourth Ukrainian Army captured Moravská-Ostrava, the "Pittsburgh of Czechoslovakia," while cavalrymen of the Second Ukrainian Army plunged through the Morava river valley toward a junction that would roll up a German salient in eastern Moravia.

Capture of the famous Reichstag building, which was wrecked by fire in February, 1933, four weeks after Hitler assumed power, and was used by the Nazis as a pretext for seizing dictatorial powers, was announced in Moscow's mighty war bulletin.

Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's battle-grounded First White Russian Army street fighters captured Germany's legislative chambers after they had stormed over the Molke river bridge from Moabit, and seized the ministry of the interior.

Sweeping across the barricades in wide Koenigsplatz, they broke into the Reichstag and "hoisted the banner of victory", Moscow said.

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54 Wounded Are Taken To Peace Conference To See Security Plan

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—(P)—The Navy brought 54 wounded sailors and Marines today to see for themselves how the United Nations are trying to organize to prevent another war.

All young men, they were amputee cases. Some had lost both legs, some an arm, in the Pacific war. They came from the Navy hospital at Mare Island, 35 miles away.

When asked how much interest they had in this conference—while they sat in the rear of the opera house just before today's session got under way—they said things like these:

"We're interested. We want to see peace. We had a big stake in this war. We want to see what comes out of this war."

Argentina Gets Seat Over Red Objections

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—(P)—Over stern Russian objections, the United Nations conference voted 31 to 4 tonight to give Argentina a place immediately in its peace-shaping councils.

Thus the first full-scale floor scrap of the conference ended in a Soviet defeat.

Eloquently but in vain, Russian Foreign Commissar Molotov had pleaded that the ballot be delayed, that there hadn't been time enough

* for Russia to study Argentina's case. He questioned whether the South American country is free of fascism.

And, he said, if Argentina is to be invited to send statesmen to San Francisco, so, too, should the Russian-recognized Polish government in Moscow.

There was a measure of consolation for the aggressive Russian, however, in the fact that the conference approved with scarcely a ripple the admission of the Soviet White Russian and Ukrainian republics to the conference.

Belgian's foreign minister, Paul Henri Spaak, urged delegates to heed Molotov's bid for delay to preserve "precious unity" among nations sponsoring the conference—Russia, Britain, China and the United States.

But Secretary of State Stettinius and a horde of Latin Americans sprang to the support of Argentina.

And when it came to a show down, there were 28 votes against delay, and then only 4 in opposition to issuing Argentina an invitation to the conference. Eleven nations did not vote.

Russia had swung the votes of Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Greece. Not even Belgium went along. And when the result was announced, Molotov and his fellow Russians stalked from the glittering auditorium of San Francisco's opera house with Czech

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U. S. DISPUTES AUSTRIAN RULE

State Department Says It Does Not Recognize Government

WASHINGTON, April 30.—(P)—The United States today emphatically lined up with Britain in refusing to recognize the provisional Austrian government which has taken over in Russian-occupied Vienna without hindrance from Moscow.

The State Department said flatly that it does not recognize the government which is headed by one-time Austrian Chancellor Karl Renner. The British earlier had turned thumbs down.

The State Department admitted that, except for a brief Russian note saying the government was in the making, the United States was not consulted on the development. When asked if it loomed as a new sore spot—along with the Big Three Polish dispute—in American-British-Russian relations, a qualified American official said it would take "a few days to decide."

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32,000 INMATES FREED BY YANKS

Germany's Most Dreaded Extermination Camp Is Captured

BY HOWARD COWAN

DACHAU, Germany, April 30.—(P)—Dachau prison, Germany's most dreaded extermination camp, has been captured and its surviving 32,000 tortured inmates freed by outraged American Doughboys who killed or captured its brutal garrison in a furious battle.

Dashing to the camp atop tanks, bulldozers, self-propelled guns—anything with wheels—the fighting Yanks of the 42nd and 45th Divisions hit the notorious prison northwest of Munich shortly after the lunch hour yesterday.

Dozens of Nazi guards fell under withering blasts of rifle and carbine fire as the soldiers, catching glimpses of the horrors within the camp, raged through its barracks for a quick cleanup.

The trend toward the leftist movement, however, was undeniable.

By 8 o'clock tonight returns had been received from all but the most remote provincial areas.

A breakdown of the figures indicated the Communists had won nearly 25 per cent of the estimated total vote of 18,000,000. Less than one per cent of the electorate endorsed Communist candidates in 1935 when the last previous French municipal elections were held.

Socialists and that group of parties lumped together under the heading of "resistance organizations" also polled substantial support. The latter blocs sprang from the erstwhile French underground movement, and can be classified as leftists.

Sorting of the liberated prisoners was still under way today but the Americans learned from camp

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Truman Chooses Friend As Administrative Aide

WASHINGTON, April 30.—(P)—since his old battery commander entered the White House April 12.

He had told reporters he planned to return to Omaha where he was executive vice president of the newspaper division of the Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association.

The 49-year-old Omaha, Neb., insurance executive was sworn in for the \$10,000 job by Justice William O. Douglas of the Supreme Court.

The oath was administered at the same time to John W. Snyder, St. Louis banker, as Federal Loan Administrator and Ed.

W. Pauley of California as American member of the reparations commission with the rank of ambassador.

The 184 pound McKim, six feet one inch tall, has been serving President Truman unofficially

as his old battery commander entered the White House April 12.

He had told reporters he planned to return to Omaha where he was executive vice president of the newspaper division of the Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association.

However, McKim said today, the President urged him to enter his official family and he obtained a leave of absence from the company for which he has worked for 18 years.

Truman was commander of Battery D of the 12th Field Artillery, 35th Division, during the first world war, and was mustered out with the reserve rank of major.

Mrs. Perkins had ended without agreement.

The tri-district committee, he said, "by unanimous vote, has resolved to request the miners to work in the industry when the op-

25 Divisions Peace Plans Defeated By Reported Set Allied Army Before Nazis

Only Report Of German Resistance Reported In Brenner Pass

ROME, April 30.—(P)—German armies in Italy have been "virtually eliminated as a military force" by the shattering onslaught of the Allies, Gen. Mark W. Clark announced tonight as American Fifth Army troops marched into the great arsenal city of Turin and found it already in the hands of Italian patriots.

Gen. Clark, commander of the 15th Army Group, declared that the long, bitter campaign which began on the shell-swept beaches at Salerno in September, 1943, had ended except for mopping up scattered Nazi resistance.

More than 120,000 German prisoners and tremendous quantities of arms and equipment have been swept up in the maelstrom set off by the British Eighth Army 22 days ago and joined by the American Fifth Army a week later.

In London British cabinet ministers held a long meeting today, then some of them met with Prime Minister Churchill late tonight, studying the latest reports on the situation.

A full cabinet meeting is scheduled for early Tuesday, before the House of Commons meets, at which time it likely will be decided whether Churchill might make a statement in the Commons during the afternoon.

The British Press Association noted that "there is no longer any doubt that armistice moves are in progress and moving swiftly."

The Himmler-Bernadotte meeting, said to have taken place at Aabenraa just north of the German-Danish border, was believed to be the second conference of the two men in two days.

Since it had been officially disclosed that last week's surrender offer by Himmler reached the western Allies through Bernadotte reports of a new contact gave rise to speculation that a new phase in German surrender attempts had opened.

The first offer was refused because it was not addressed to Russia as well as to Britain and the United States.

There was no indication whether Himmler was now ready to yield to all three powers.

Dispatches from Stockholm said that the Swedish foreign office as well as American and British sources minimized the importance of the report that talks were in progress between Bernadotte and Himmler in Denmark. American Minister Herschel Johnson and British Minister Sir Victor Mallet made long visits at the foreign office but American legation sources insisted that Johnson's visit

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Extension On Contract Is Refused By Miners

NEW YORK, April 30.—(P)—Laborers agree to the secretary of labor's proposal for a new contract.

Mrs. Perkins had announced that the operators rejected a proposal for \$1.50 a day travel time for the miners. She recommended that the UMW extend the contract, pending further negotiations.

Mrs. Perkins at the meeting today proposed as compromises the payment of time and one-half for one-hour travel and lunch time amounting to \$1.50 a day, reduction of the original vacation pay demand from \$100 to \$75 a year, and payment of a shift differential.

She discarded the demands of the miners for a 25 per cent general wage increase and payment of 10 cents a ton royalty to the union.

The premium proposal offers wage differentials of four and six cents an hour for second and third shift workers, contrasted to UMW demands for a 10 and 15 cents premium. She also proposed two minor adjustments.

Her compromise was accepted in principle by the union, she said, but operators disagreed on the travel time provision which has never been included in the anthracite contracts.

Demonstrations continued in Mil-

Carrier Named For Roosevelt

Himmler Confers In Denmark With Bernadotte, Stockholm Says

STOCKHOLM, Tuesday, May 1.—(P)—The newspaper *Dagens Nyheter* said today Count Folke Bernadotte, Swedish emissary who reportedly has been acting as a go-between for peace between the Allies and Germany, had forwarded the German answer to capitulation demands to an Allied legation in Stockholm Yesterday.

LONDON, April 30.—(P)—The Free Danish Press service in Stockholm said that Heinrich Himmler conferred in Denmark this morning with Count Folke Bernadotte, the neutral Swedish emissary by whom he sent his offer to surrender Germany to Britain and the United States last week.

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DOUGHBOYS ARE 17 MACHINATO TAKEN MILES FROM DAVAO BY U. S. FORCES

Guerrillas Advance Along Talikud Nine Miles From Port

MANILA, Tuesday, May 1.—(P)—

Overrunning elaborate gun emplacements, 24th Division Doughboys swept to within 17 miles of Davao city Sunday while guerrillas seized five-mile-long Talikud island, nine miles off that big Mindanao port.

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Shooting Of Mussolini Related By Executioner

By GEORGE BRIA

MILAN, April 30.—(P)—The beaten, misshapen body of Benito Mussolini lay tonight in a rude wooden coffin in the Milan morgue while still-vengeful Italian partisans, moving against other former Fascist leaders, were reported already to have tried and executed Marshal Rodolfo Graziani.

Headquarters of the National Liberation Committee received an unofficial report that Graziani, former chief of staff of the Italian Army and leader of the First Liberator, was captured and killed in the Alpine town of Mittenwald.

Twenty-six miles to the west, a second wedge had been driven 10 miles into Austria, and forking out along the Alpine highways two columns both were about 15 miles from the main east-west highway leading into Innsbruck.

It was the 45th Division which

Munich Falls After Single Fighting Day

Capture Of City Hailed Second Only To Fall Of Berlin</h