

FORECAST

Probably occasional showers and slightly cooler High, 75-low, 58.

Wilmington Morning Star

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ESTABLISHED 1867

Soviets Cut Enemy Units In Slovakia

JOIN YANK FORCES

Red Army Wrestles With Nazi Sabotage In Ruined Berlin

LONDON, Saturday, May 12.—(AP)—Russian armies, slicing up Nazi troops resisting Germany's unconditional surrender in Czechoslovakia and northern Austria, made three junctions with American forces yesterday while the Red Army wrestled with Nazi sabotage in ruined Berlin.

Soviet forces in the German capital battled waves of fires set by Nazi "werewolves" and extricated the bodies of hundreds of German civilians from flooded subways where they were drowned in last night's Nazi terrorism.

While fighting went on more than three days after Germany's official surrender, the Soviet high command announced that along the entire former Eastern Front 500,000 enemy prisoners had been seized Wednesday through Friday.

The nightly Soviet war bulletin revealed that the entire Courland peninsula of Latvia had been occupied following the total surrender of German forces in the Baltic states, while the Vistula river delta east of the port of Danzig was freed of enemy forces.

Forty-five German generals were among the thousands of German prisoners captured on all fronts in the past three days, Moscow said.

In Czechoslovakia, Marshal Ivan S. Konev's first Ukrainian army west of liberated Prague linked with American troops near Rokycany, nine miles east of Pilsen, while Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's second Ukrainian army also made a linkup below Prague in the area northwest of Ceske Budejovice.

Malinovsky's troops also occupied Gmund and Zwettl in Austria near the Austrian-Belgian frontier 45 miles northeast of Linz. The German resistance in Czechoslovakia was being offered by Field Marshal Ferdinand Schoerner's "middle army groups", but the Soviet command threw powerful armored and storm forces into the battle to wipe out the last Nazi pockets.

East of Prague, Gen. Andrei I. Yeremenko's Fourth Ukrainian army battle to close an escape corridor for thousands of still-fighting German forces north and northeast of the Czechoslovak capital. Yeremenko's forces narrowed the gap to 32 miles by capturing Kolín, Kutna-Hora and Tabor.

In northern Austria, Malinovsky's troops forced the major part of Col. Gen. Woehler's German army group, fighting under Schoerner's overall command, to surrender.

In the Czechoslovak capital of Prague, German resistance had ceased except for occasional rifle fire from a "few mad individuals" which the Prague radio said still were sniping at civilians and Red army troops.

All German troops and civilians were ordered to surrender their arms.

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ARMY TO RELEASE 2,500 MEN TODAY

First Of Soldiers To Be Discharged After Victory Planned

WASHINGTON, May 11.—(AP)—The first of 1,300,000 soldiers to be released from the Army within a year under the new point rating plan will leave for home tomorrow.

The War Department said today that about 2,500 men—long time veterans of the fighting on all fronts—will be handed their discharge papers during the day, little more than 48 hours after the point rating system was made public.

The men are among an estimated 216,000 troops eligible for discharge who are now in the United States under the rotation system for rest and recuperation.

All of the 2,500, the War Department said, have high point scores for length of service, overseas duty, combat and parenthood. A minimum of 85 is necessary for discharge.

The 17 separations centers at which the men will be released are scattered throughout the nation. The men are sent when possible to the ones nearest their homes for discharge. Five additional centers soon will be placed in operation.

The War Department, meanwhile reported that a survey shows approximately 70 per cent of the men in the Army probably will work for employers after the war, about 8 per cent plan to attend school on a full-time basis, and another 13 per cent expect to be self-employed after their discharge.

"When The Lights Go On Again . . ."



Like a promise of bright years of peace to come, V-E Day brought light to two symbols of American democracy that had been blacked out since shortly after Pearl Harbor. At left, above, a Canadian WAC and a U. S. Navy officer watch as lights blaze over the Capital dome in Washington. At right, a powerful battery of floodlights illuminates the Statue of Liberty, as a soldier and his girl friend look on.

6,000,000 NAZIS MAY BE PUNISHED

Little Chance For Doenitz To Escape Fate, Report Says

LONDON, May 11.—(AP)—Penalties for Germany's war atrocities—concentration camps, slave labor, enforced prostitution and planned starvation—may be imposed on 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 of the conquered Reich's population in the form of personal punishment, it was learned today.

This estimate came from a responsible source close to the war crimes commission.

He added that Rudolf Hess, one-time No. 2 Nazi had fled to England in 1941 on a reported peace mission, fugitive hangman Heinrich Himmler and Hermann Goering, captured Luftwaffe chief, all were definitely on the United Nations war criminals list.

The source said there was little chance that Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, who succeeded Adolf Hitler as German Fuehrer, would escape a similar fate. He held the belief that Doenitz, chief of Nazi U-boat warfare, would be held accountable for the machine-gunning of open, unarmed boats in violation of the international rules of war.

Meanwhile it was learned that the question of setting up a tribunal for the actual trial of war criminals and their organizations awaited the attention of the foreign ministers of Britain, France, Russia and the United States. The problem originally was referred to the Crimea conference, but was shelved aside in favor of other more immediate problems, such as Poland.

Simultaneously, it was established that neutral countries would not be given the opportunity to sit in judgment upon those accused of war crimes and that the trials would be held in public to impress on the Germans the magnitude of their crimes.

It was established that the war crimes commission, which has headquarters here, regards as war criminals will those decreed, directed or participated in policies which resulted in planned undernourishment, slave labor, concentration camps and enforced prostitution.

RIOTS IN NORWAY CITIES REPORTED

OSLO, May 11.—(AP)—Sporadic shooting between Nazi die-hards and Norwegian patriots broke out in Oslo early today, but by midnight tonight approximately 40,000 Nazi troops, comprising the German occupation force in Norway, will have withdrawn from all cities and towns, it was announced.

A sharp duel between home front forces and a small group of German SS men and Norwegian "birdmen" took place in the downtown area of Oslo, where the Nazi group had hidden in a building. Patriots swarmed to the roof from adjoining buildings and killed an undetermined number of SS and birdmen in a four-hour battle.

British Brigadier General Richard Hilton, chief of the Allied control commission in Norway, announced that the 400,000 Nazi troops in Norway at the time of its capitulation were withdrawing from all towns to concentration points throughout the country, where they will await return to Germany.

Eisenhower Puts Limit On U. S. Transfer Plan

PARIS, Saturday, May 12.—(AP)—Gen. Eisenhower has ordered that American combat soldiers who have fought in both Europe and North Africa are not to be sent to the Pacific war zone, supreme headquarters revealed last night.

In a letter to generals of his command, Eisenhower said yesterday: "We must be sure that no soldier is sent to the Pacific who has fought in both North Africa and Europe. It may be that some soldiers in this category will not have sufficient points to be eligible for discharge."

"However, these men should be retained in the European theater for occupation as they should not be required to fight another campaign."

Meanwhile, America's war effort in the European theater slipped into reverse today when the Army put into effect its vast redeployment plan to switch the bulk of fighting men in this theater to the Pacific.

Already some American service troops were moving toward French ports, beginning the long trip which will carry them to the Pacific. Combat troops will begin moving in about six months.

"For the first time in history," said a supreme headquarters statement, "victory does not mean demobilization of the temporary citizen army."

"With another war still to be fought, many units which saw action here are preparing to fight again half way around the world."

"Day will make the beginning of tabulation of individual adjusted rating cards, which will determine who shall fight and who shall go home. Soldiers who have done enough toward conquering Germany to rate 85 points on their cards will just about have a ticket home, and units will immediately begin training men to replace them."

Gen. Eisenhower sent a letter to (Continued on Page Two; Col. 1)

YUGOSLAV PARTISANS TAKE AUSTRIAN TOWN

WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY IN AUSTRIA, MAY 11.—(AP)—Yugoslav partisans moving into Southern Carinthia and Styria in an apparent effort to claim parts of the two Austrian provinces for Marshal Tito set up a block on a main road yesterday, forcing the Eighth Army to reroute traffic temporarily as it sought speedy occupation of its zone.

In Voelkermarkt itself the partisans gave the town administration 30 minutes to leave and announced they would administer the municipality.

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Possible Meeting Of Big Three Seen

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—(AP)—A Meeting of President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin, possibly in London, was seen as increasingly likely at an early date by World Security conference tonight.

The Big Three gathering was regarded as essential to dealing with a host of pressing post-war issues including several rising from security deliberations here.

It was believed that arrangements for the meeting already were in the preliminary stage but no date had yet been fixed nor any final decision made as to the place.

Churchill was believed to be the prime mover in attempting to arrange the consultation, but both Mr. Truman and, possibly to a lesser extent, Stalin were understood to be eager for a face-to-face thrashing out of problems.

It was thought likely that plans for the meeting will be crystallized within the next week or 10 days. Russian Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov was expected to reach Moscow early next week to report to Stalin on the San Francisco meeting.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden was considering a hasty trip back to Washington to consult with President Truman but there was no indication that he planned to accompany Eden on the British secretary's flight east.

DOUGHBOYS OPEN STRONGEST DRIVE TO CAPTURE OKINAWA; SMASHING AERIAL BLOW SEEN

DOOLITTLE CITES GIANT AIR RAIDS OVER 2,000 PLANES

Mass B-29 Attacks Planned To Blast Enemy In Pacific

LONDON, May 11.—(AP)—Terrorific air smashes at Japan involving more than 2,000 mammoth Superfortress bombers were forecast today.

Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle, who led the first raid on Tokyo three years ago and whose Eighth U. S. Air Force helped blast Germany into submission, and his deputy commander, Maj. Gen. Orvil A. Anderson, discussed the Pacific war at a press conference.

Anderson said he could envisage attacks by more than 2,000 B-29's, if necessary, to crush Japan. He said after the conference, however, he thought it would be unnecessary because he believed that the enemy would collapse before the air offensive reached that size.

The biggest raid on Japan so far was yesterday's 400-superfort attack.

Doolittle said he thought the Pacific war would follow the pattern of the European war, with steady weakening of Japan by air power, followed by an over-powering land invasion.

"My feeling is that we will continue to increase the size of our air attacks against Japan as we can get airfields and crews," he said.

Redeployment of the Eighth Air Force, he explained, will be in three directions. One part will remain in Europe as an "air army of occupation," part will be sent to the United States to be redeployed to reserve status, and the rest will go directly to the Pacific as fast as they can be absorbed.

The Big Flying Fortresses that had mad rubble out of many German districts would have to play the role of "medium" bombers in the Pacific where the much larger superfortresses have been shattering Japan, it was noted.

Augmented by planes from the Eighth Air Force, the air offensive against Japan might be able to exceed that in Europe which sometimes involved more than 2,000 bombers.

Doolittle revealed that the Eighth's maximum operational strength was 2,400 heavy bombers and 1,200 fighters scattered over 60 airfields, about 200,000 men and women served with the air force.

Anderson said air bases on Okinawa, 300 miles from southern Japan, would be ready for liberators and Flying Fortress bombers and Mustang and Thunderbolt fighters within range of 70 per cent of Japan's war potential. Basing Superforts on Okinawa will permit a one and one-half ton in-

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Allies Told To Sink All Enemy Submarines Who Fail To Surrender

WASHINGTON, May 11.—(AP)—Although all German submarines have been ordered to give themselves up under the terms of unconditional surrender, some of them may try to reach Japan.

A Naval spokesman disclosed tonight that some German U-boats already have surfaced and revealed their position and others have contacted Allied escorts sent to meet them. As yet, no unsea-craft has come into an American port.

The terms of surrender require submarines to surface, fly a black flag above their ensign and report their position to the Allies.

In response to a question, the spokesman told newsmen that if any submarine does not carry out the terms of surrender or shows any hostile action, it undoubtedly will be sunk by the Allies.

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Eisenhower To Head Army Of Occupation

WASHINGTON, May 11.—(AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay were named today to head the American part of a "stern" military government in Germany.

Eisenhower will be top man in the setup and Clay, officially described as "tough-minded," will be chief deputy handling actual operations. Among other things Clay will supervise "the entire denazification program" and the "ruthless" suppression of underground activity.

In an outline of organizational plans for the occupation, the Army announced that Eisenhower will be American member of the over-all control council on which Russia, Britain and France will be represented. He will also be military commander of the American occupation zone, which is yet

to be officially delineated. General Clay will be his deputy in both capacities.

The Army announcement said Clay was "hand picked by President Roosevelt for the direction of the occupation of Germany." It described him as "a tough minded soldier with thorough understanding and experience in the balance between military necessity and civilian requirements."

A former director of material for the Army Service Forces, Clay was director for war programs in the Office of War Mobilization and reconversion before he went to Europe in April. In Washington he was generally credited with sponsorship of several of the toughest civilian crack-down orders which emanated from the office of War (Continued on Page Two; Col. 4)

B-29'S HAMMER JAP HOMELAND

Vital Seaplane Factory, Airfields Are Reported Hit

GUAM, Saturday, May 12.—(AP)—American Superforts are zowling Japan's harbors and inland sea with mines in a gigantic operation to disorganize Nippon's shipping while fleets of B-29s hammer the enemy's homeland factories and airfields.

The big bombers spanned the sea from their Marianas islands bases yesterday in three attacks on the empire islands, hitting a vital seaplane factory in the Kobe area on Honshu island and airfields on Kyushu.

Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Lemay, commander of the 21st Bomber Command, said the Superforts started on March 27th the first attempt in military history to lock a maritime nation in a complete aerial blockade.

The B-29s, each carrying around 10 tons of mines, in nearly a dozen missions have planted the explosives in the inland sea and the harbors of Tokyo, Nagoya and other major Japanese cities.

Operations to plant the mines and maintain a close reconnaissance, to replace explosives swept up by the Japanese, are directed by Brig. Gen. John H. Davies of Piedmont, Calif., with the cooperation of the Navy which supplies the mines.

Aside from attempting to lock Japanese Naval units in their bases, the mining missions also are aimed at hamstringing commercial craft. American officials estimated that 75 per cent of all Nippon's transportation is waterborne.

Nearly 150 Superforts yesterday blasted the Kawanishi seaplane plant near Kobe only a few hours after 400 B-29s had devastated Japan's oil reserves and fuel plants at Tokuyama and Otake, on Honshu, and at Oshima.

A smaller fleet of the giant bombers also attacked the Oita and Eteki airfields on Kyushu island, and late another force of around 50 B-29s bombed the Kyushu industrial cities of Miyakanojo and Nittigahara, and the oft-hit Miyasaki airfield.

In Washington, the 20th Airforce headquarters said yesterday's attack on the Kawanishi plane plant was by visual means as well as instrument, and that results were "good." All planes from both this mission and from the attack by the smaller fleet on airfields on Kyushu island returned safely, headquarters said. There was little opposition from enemy aircraft although considerable anti-aircraft fire was reported.

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FOUR DIVISIONS ENTER CAMPAIGN

JAPS COUNTERATTACK

More Than 40 Enemy Planes Shot Down, Nimitz Reports

GUAM, Saturday, May 12.—(AP)—Four divisions of the 10th U. S. Army launched the strongest attack of the 41-day old Okinawa campaign shortly after dawn yesterday despite numerous Japanese counterattacks by land and air throughout the preceding night.

A series of enemy aerial attacks on American shore installations and ships lying off Okinawa damaged three small naval units, Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz said in today's communique.

More than 40 attacking planes were shot down.

On land, "practically all of the attacking Japanese were killed," Nimitz reported. The enemy made several night assaults on American front lines and a number of attempts at infiltration. All were frustrated.

Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr.'s Sixth Marine Division, which the previous day bridged the Asa river estuary, paced the ground offensive, advancing 800 yards to within 1,000 yards of Naha, Okinawa's bomb and shell-shattered capital.

In the center, these Leathernecks and 77th Division Army troops gained heights dominating Shuri, medieval fortress city called the key to the Japanese defense system.

All four of the assaulting divisions—the First and Sixth Marine and 77th and 96th Army—were fairly fresh outfits. The 96th had about a week's rest and the other three moved into the lines about a week ago.

Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's 7th Army Division presumably had been relieved from the east coast by the 96th Division after 40 days of tough fighting in the line.

Tactically, the most important gains were made in the center by tank-led troops of the First Marine and 77th Army divisions. They fought the Japanese hand to hand in rough, high ground before Shuri.

Maj. Gen. Pedro A. Del Valle's First Division Leathernecks occupied the village of Dakeshi near Naha.

Nimitz also reported 612 Japanese were killed Thursday, increasing enemy dead on Okinawa to 39,469.

He disclosed Navy casualties from start of the Ryukyus campaign March 18 through Wednesday totaled 6,853. These were 1,283 officers and men killed, 3,498 wounded and 2,072 missing.

His last report on Navy casualties, May 2, listed 5,551 total casualties, including 1,131 killed.

Navy bombers sank two small cargo ships and one coastal cargo vessel, fired four small cargo ships and a coastal vessel and damaged several fishing craft and (Continued on Page Five; Col. 4)

MORE DOUGHBOYS REACH MINDANAO

New Move Is Underway To Entrap Japs In Philippines

MANILA, Saturday, May 12.—(AP)—Strong elements of the U. S. 40th Division have made a landing on the north coast of Mindanao island in a new move to entrap the principal Japanese force remaining in the southern Philippines.

This was the third landing on Mindanao to be made by American forces. In announcing the operation, Gen. Douglas MacArthur said today it had landed in the rear of an enemy force and caught it out of position.

This enemy force, in the interior province of Bukidnon, has been threatened by the second Yankee landing contingent which had been moving northward from its beach-heads on the southwestern coastal area.

Besides being surprised by the 40th Division attack, the Japanese elements had their local defenses disrupted by Guerrillas. The new move, MacArthur reported, left them "incapable of serious resistance."

"This puts the Bukidnon enemy between two converging Yankee forces, one moving up from the south and the other down from the north. The new landing force quickly consolidated its beach positions and drove four miles inland.

The Japanese attack on the American fleet at Pearl Harbor came as a complete surprise to the German high command, the captured Reichsmarshal said.

Declaring that he was satisfied that Adolf Hitler was dead, Goering claimed that Martin Bormann, deputy Nazi party leader, named Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz as Hitler's successor and added: "Hitler did not leave a thing in writing saying that Doenitz was to take his place!"

The man who for years had been the No. 2 Nazi blamed all the dissension in the party on Bormann. With a note of jealousy Goering said that Bormann had every chance to influence Hitler since "he was with him night and day."

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