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CHURCHILL RESIGNS

ADMIRAL DOENITZ ARRESTED BY BRITISH

Nazi High Command Disbanded By Allies

FLENSBURG, Germany — (AP) —British tankmen and Tommies, acting on instructions from Allied Supreme Headquarters, arrested all the members of the Germans' Flensburg government, including Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, and disbanded the German High Command today.

About 300 officers and many other ranks and civilians were taken into captivity. The action was taken in concert with the Russian command.

Col. Gen. Gustav Jodl and Admiral von Friedeberg, both signers of the capitulation at Reims, also were placed under arrest and taken away by Allied military guards.

They followed Doenitz up the gangplank of the ship in Flensburg harbor which has served as the Allied Supreme Headquarters post here since the German capitulation.

As Doenitz was marching up the gangplank of the ship Patria to captivity, British tanks from the 11th Armored Division clanked into the Nazi compound here and took over the remnants of German Army Headquarters scattered throughout Flensburg.

In Flensburg Harbor British ships commanded by a captain who was piermaster at Dunkerque rode at anchor with their guns trained on the German shore and on surrendered German U-boats and E-boats.

British Tommies lined the German Government - attached men and women alike up against the walls and ordered the Germans to put their hands behind their heads.

Doenitz had been head of the German state just 23 days when he trudged loyally up the gangplank of the Supreme Headquarters ship.

Doenitz, Jodl, Friedeberg and Jodl's aide, Maj Wilhelm Oxenius, were summoned to the SHAEF Command ship by Maj Gen Lowell Rooks, Deputy Chief of Staff to Gen Eisenhower, who informed them the Supreme Allied Commander had ordered them arrested and the German Government disbanded.

Since the surrender at Reims-Flensburg has been neither rich nor full. Even though the Germans all technically were prisoners of the 21st Army Group Flensburg was left as the control point for Doenitz to maintain over the Wehrmacht and what was left of the Reich Government. The official code to work every machine and element of every left German soldier kept his arms to assist military installation.

According to the best information SHAEF Intelligence has been able to gather the Nazis earlier had planned to split into north and south groups and retire to April 22 all that was left of the Nazi hierarchy had planned to go south into the Alps for a last stand.

After Germany in Denmark, Norway, Western Germany and Holland surrendered and a new government was made through Doenitz for capitulation of the entire Reich the Admiral tried to convince the Allies that his Government was the only means of keeping the Wehrmacht to put down its arms.

IT ALL ENDS

But it all ended today aboard the S S Patria when Gen Rooks said:

"Gentlemen, I am in receipt of instructions from Supreme Headquarters of the AEF and from the Supreme Commander, Gen Eisenhower, to call you before me this morning and tell you he has decided, in concert with the Soviet High Command, that what the Acting German Government and German High Command is to be taken into custody and several of its members made prisoners of war.

"Thereby the Acting German Government is dissolved. This is now going on. Troops of the 21st Army group are now taking the several members, civilian and military, and certain records into custody.

"In conformity with instructions, each of you is to consider yourself a prisoner of war from this moment."

Thousands Of British To Fly To Southeast Asia

By ASSOCIATED PRESS

"In a few months the RAF Transport Command will be flying thousands of British troops to the Southeast Asia theater, the London radio said today.

"The men will reach India from the United Kingdom in four days, and this record air ferry is expected to touch its best figures in October," the broad cast added.

WEATHER

Cloudy to partly cloudy today and tonight. Thursday fair and mild.

Temperature at 2:30 Today	77
High and Low Last 24 Hours	86; 60
Sunset Today	8:24
Sunrise Tomorrow	6:13

Russian Reports

Say Hitler Died In Mercy Killing

FLENSBURG, Germany—(AP)—Russian intelligence reports to Supreme Headquarters said today that Hitler died in a mercy killing.

Hitler was paralyzed and insane with pain the last five days of his life, a high Supreme Headquarters official quoted a Russian general as reporting.

The Russians said a physician gave Hitler an injection "of some sort that put him to sleep forever," the official declared.

The Supreme Headquarters official said he had learned from another doctor that Hitler had been taking several types of injections the last few years.

When the Supreme Headquarters control party headed by Maj. Gen. Lowel Rooks came here, Grand Admiral Doenitz informed him that he had been willed the successor to Hitler on April 21 and took over when the Fuehrer's death was announced to him May 1.

The Admiral produced three separate cables which he said gave him the right to surrender Germany and the German army.

In U. S. Zone

German Catholic Civil Official

By DANIEL DE LUCE

TOENNISTEIN, Germany (AP) An aged German Catholic became the highest civil official in the occupied Reich today and voiced a plea for the German people "to relearn the principles of brotherly love."

As Oberpraesident of the Rhineprovinz military district, 70-year-old Dr. Hans Fuchs has been resurrected from the political scrap heap where the Nazi tossed him 12 years ago wailing the word "Hallelujah" on his horse.

UNDER U. S. SUPERVISION

Fuchs has been cleared by Lt Gen Leonard T. Gerow, military governor and commander of the U S 15th Army, with responsibility for carrying out the administration, under American supervision, of the largest political entity yet carved out of Germany by any Allied power.

In his first public statement on the policy he hopes to follow in his 14,000-square-mile military district of 11,000,000 peacetime population, Fuchs told the Associated Press "My greatest aim is to inculcate a new Christian spirit in our youth, a spirit in which both Catholic and Protestant Churches must collaborate in teaching."

Bald and granite-faced, Fuchs was forced into retirement by the Nazis in 1933 after he had been Oberpraesident of the Rhine Province, core of the present military district, for eleven years and Government employee under the Kaiser and the Weimar republic for more than 30 years.

Himself a German Army captain in the First World War, Fuchs blamed the rise of Hitler on the German people's discontent with the Versailles Treaty, "by which everything we made went back into the reparations fund and we could not recuperate."

He says he believes "the German language newspapers leased by the Allied psychological warfare department bring the people the news, but are less effective in changing their mental attitude," which should be done by Germans.

"Yesterday, in a conference with educational leaders of the Rhineland, I told them the combined efforts of all of us would be necessary to rid the Nazi thoughts from our people's minds, and in this the Christian Church, regardless of creed, would have to be the leading factor and carry the greatest responsibility," he said.

The Oberpraesident, wearing a well cut gray business suit, a spotless white collar, with a gold tie pin and cufflinks and a large topaz ring, told of his plans at his woodland resort where he has been living under military government protection. With him is Col. Charles T. Johnson, Chicago, Ill., who will be supervisor of his administration.

Regarding his program for occupied Germany, Fuchs expressed these views:

Reconstruction—it would be helpful

See OLD GERMAN on Page 7

Late Bulletins

ARCH FOE OF JEWS TAKEN

BERCHTESGADEN—(AP)—Julius Streicher, the notorious Jew-baiter, has been captured on a farm in the Bavarian hills by officers of the 101st Airborne Division.

REPORT ADMIRAL KILLED SELF

NEW YORK—(AP) The British radio said in broadcast recorded by NBC that Admiral Friedeberg, a signer of the German unconditional surrender for the Doenitz government, committed suicide today to avoid arrest.

Veto Right Issue Splits Big Powers

U. S. Delegates In Tight Spot

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER
Associated Press Diplomatic News Editor

SAN FRANCISCO — (AP) —A last-minute division appeared among the Big Five at the United Nations conference today over the veto power they should wield in a world organization intended to keep peace.

British diplomats are urging the other powers to renounce their claim to the right of veto, but only insofar as it applies to the investigation of international disputes. A single "no" vote still could block any steps toward peaceably settling a dispute.

Heretofore the top countries have insisted upon keeping their individual veto control over peacekeeping decisions. Some within the United States delegation are reported leaning toward the new British stand but there is no indication thus far that it would be acceptable to the Russians.

The whole veto issue is rapidly coming to a head. There is the possibility that on a showdown small nations might outvote the Big Five in conference committees and force changes which one or more of the major nations would find unacceptable.

LOOK TO RUSSIA

Most speculation in this connection centers on Russia. Also, some American quarters think that the United State Senate would ratify a World League charter which did not reserve to this country authority to prevent other nations from taking a hand in Western Hemisphere affairs without American consent.

An argument along this line also is being made to the Russians. American States in a unified action who they should support the veto in the hands of the United States, the argument goes, the veto right would be used to protect the working of the Pan-American System in the maintenance of peace in this hemisphere.

The British move is being made in connection with Big Five efforts to answer a lot of questions submitted by smaller nations on how the veto would work. Australia agreed with the British. There at Yalta last spring it was allow a majority of any seven votes on the eleven-nation Security Council to decide a "procedural" question.

POWER FOR COUNCIL

No one has ever defined exactly what "procedural" means. If the big powers decided that the final decision to look into a threatening situation was "procedural" it would have the effect of eliminating the veto from such decisions. It would mean that although two or three of the nations were against going into a situation, the Council still might vote to do so.

Answers to the questions can not be agreed upon finally before Secretary of State Stettinius turns from his conference on recent diplomatic problems with President Truman in Washington and left here late yesterday and is due back toward the week-end.

In his absence, conference machinery was still rolling smoothly toward completion of the task of charting a new World League in the next ten days or two weeks. And closely with it, problems of the kind the League may find most troublesome were swiftly accumulating:

1. Delegates of Syria and Lebanon here accused France of "brutal pressure and coercion" in sending new Senegalese troops into the Levant States, which are former French mandates that gained their independence during the war.

A French delegation spokesman, Raymond Offroy, said France was within her rights under reservations made at the time independence was granted and that France had to maintain her "dominant position" in the Levant to some other great power move in.

The situation already has resulted in bloodshed. Syria and Lebanon have appealed for help to the Arab Federation, a regional defense system. They have also protested to the big powers, demanding withdrawal of all troops not essential to the continuing Allied war against the Axis.

Prime Minister Churchill

Spectacular Success

Americans Make Okinawa Lunge

By JAMES LINDSLEY

GUAM — (AP) — A spectacular lunge by the U. S. Seventh Infantry Division through and beyond strategic Yonabaru virtually doubled the length of the southern Okinawa line today and imperiled Japanese defenses safeguarding Naha and the fortress city of Shuri.

The flanking drive, aimed at supply roads vital to the enemy, added nearly 4,000 yards to the front which had been so narrow American troops had little room to maneuver to advantage. Maj Gen. Archibald V. Arnold, Brooksville, N. Y., commander of the Seventh, said.

YANKS RUSHED

The Seventh, refreshed by a two weeks rest followed the 96th Infantry Division into tattered rain-spattered mudds Yonabaru yesterday, then moved on into the hills 1,000 yards beyond in a predawn attack that caught the enemy by surprise.

The doughboys seized the northern end of a strategic line of ridges along the east coast and taken Hill and Ishimachin and crumped heights from which their guns overlook supply roads to Shuri in the center of the line.

Yonabaru, second largest Okinawa town, was entered by Maj Gen James L. Bradley's 96th Division late Monday and was the first major town on the island to fall into American hands.

In the darkness of Tuesday morning, opposed only by snipers fire, Seventh Division elements pushed through Yonabaru on the east-west traffic artery between that town and the capital city of Naha, and established strong positions on the ridges.

Officers expressed confidence the men could hold the ridges against enemy counter-attacks. The return of the Seventh to action put five American divisions—three Army infantry and two Marine—against the hard fighting Nipponese.

This thrust cut off some Japanese between Yonabaru and the heights. It extended an envelopment arm a considerable distance south of key Shuri.

If the men of the Seventh succeed in pushing south along the north-south bridge line, they will have positions completely dominating Okinawa's major roads and two rail lines running southeast from Naha.

Yanks Seize Luzon Ridge

By JAMES HUTCHESON

MANILA — (AP) — Flame-throwing tanks used in the Luzon Island campaign for the first time led a strong American ground forces in successfully storming a formidable mountain ridge in the Manila watershed yesterday.

The new offensive tactics by Maj Gen William C Chase's 38th Division coincided with Gen Douglas MacArthur's announcement of mopping-up operations on Mindanao Island in the southern Philippines, topped by the 31st Division's occupation of Malabalay.

Jungle growth was burned out of Yanitez and 37 hillsides as though swept by forest fires as the flame-throwing tanks led 38th Division doughboys in a spectacular assault on Woodpecker Ridge, the ridge for which the Yanks have been fighting for three weeks took its name from enemy machine-gun nests.

TANKS FAN OUT

Tanks fanned down wooded draws which have been concealing enemy guns. Other tanks crashed in with direct gunfire while field artillery, anti-aircraft guns and precision dive bombers concentrated on the ridge.

When the ridge was taken the Yanks counted 330 dead Japanese, raising the division's total to 16,324 since it opened the Bataan campaign nearly four months ago.

Woodpecker Ridge was the dominating height between the 38th and the Marikina River and had been one of the main barriers in its drive to recapture Wawa Dam. Japanese were still entrenched in lower ridges and formidable mountains beyond the ridge.

British Politics

Opposition Cartoons Lampoon Churchill As Campaign Starts

LONDON —(AP)—Britain's opposition press lampooned Prime Minister Churchill in cartoons today as the campaign for the impending national election got underway.

The Liberal News Chronicle printed a cartoon picturing a determined-looking Churchill standing beside a stunt dog labelled "Tory Party" and wearing a tephat. In front of the dog was a bone labelled "Remains of Beveridge Etc." The cartoon was captioned: "Love Me, Love My Dog."

The Laborite Daily Herald published a cartoon depicting Churchill as a parachute coming down to earth, with a cephalted "paratroopers" attached. The "paratroopers" were identified as "Tories."

A cartoon in the Daily Mirror showed a husky British soldier sitting in the parlor of his home reading a paper headlined "Tory trick to rush election on Churchill's weather" and glaring at Churchill's photograph on the wall in the caption, the soldier says: "Blimey—give a bloke a chance to think."

Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express rejoiced in Britain's manifestations of democracy with a cartoon showing captured German officers walking through a London railway station, under guard, while a stout little Britisher, off to the seaside with his wife and five children, says to them: "I bet you think it funny that a bloke like me can choose wot government I like."

Resignation Is Accepted By British King

Parliament To Be Dissolved; Election Expected To Be Called For July 5

By ALEX H. SINGLETON

LONDON —(AP)— Prime Minister Churchill resigned today and King George VI accepted the resignation and asked him to form a new administration.

The resignation formally broke up the wartime coalition Cabinet formed in Britain's darkest days in 1940. A general election, the first in Britain in ten years, is expected to be called for July 5.

The King announced tonight that on Churchill's request Parliament would be dissolved by Royal proclamation on June 15.

Churchill was expected to form a new Government within a few hours to serve until after the election. Labor Party Ministers, who share in the Cabinet the responsibility for prosecuting the war, have signified their determination to have no part in the administration until elections are held.

The King's acceptance of Churchill's resignation was announced formally at 10 Downing St. through the Ministry of Information. The announcement said Churchill "accepted His Majesty's offer of the post of Prime Minister and kissed hands upon his appointment."

The British Press Association predicted that the new government would include such men as Sir John Anderson, Sir James Grigg, Sir Andrew Duncan and Lord Leathers, who were prewar business men without political backgrounds. All were called into the government to do special jobs.

Churchill, who led Britain from its most desperate days of the war to the unconditional surrender of Germany, gave King George his resignation at noon as Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury and Minister of Defense.

Churchill's resignation was precipitated by the Labor Party's refusal to continue in the coalition government, now that Germany is defeated.

An old-fashioned political campaign already was underway, with the opposition press Lampooning the Prime Minister.

The election will be held with Mr Churchill at the peak of his popularity as leader of the government at the time of victory in Europe.

In the last election in 1935, the voters returned 431 conservatives to commons Churchill is leader of the Conservative Party. The second largest group is the Labor Party, led by Deputy Prime Minister Clement Atlee.

LETTER TO ATTLEE

Churchill only yesterday, in a letter to Atlee, Labor Party leader, rejected labor's proposal that the coalition be continued until

See CHURCHILL on Page 7

Japs Attack In Indo-China

LONDON — (AP)—The Paris radio said tonight that a new Japanese offensive had been launched against French forces in Indo-China. The broadcast said French forces were ordered to make some withdrawals and an airfield had been captured by the enemy.

The radio said fighting occurred in the region of Mekong just inside the Burma-Indo-China border where an air field which "was the sole means for French troops to contact the outside world" was lost after bitter fighting

British System

Party With Most Seats Picks Premier

LONDON —(AP)— British voters have no opportunity to elect directly their Prime Minister, who is appointed by the King, upon selection usually by the party with the largest number of members in the House of Commons.

In a change of government, British procedure varies from that of the United States where the President and Vice-President are named in a national election. The Vice-President becomes head of the Government in the event of a vacancy in the Presidency during the four-year term.

MEMBER OF COMMONS

The British Prime Minister must be a member of Commons and is elected to that seat by voters in a district he represents. There are 615 seats in the House. The Prime Minister selects his cabinet from members of Parliament, a practice differing sharply with that in the United States where the executive and legislative branches are separate.

Parliament serves indefinitely until dissolved by the King, who calls a new election. A change occurs normally when the Prime Minister's Government is beaten by Commons on a major issue.

The procedure for the present change is this:

1. The Prime Minister resigns to the King for himself and cabinet.

2. The King calls upon someone, in this case Churchill again, to form a "care taken" government to serve until the election is held.

3 The party winning the most seats selects a Prime Minister, who is appointed by the King on advice of the Privy Council.

4. The Prime Minister selects a cabinet.

5. The new Parliament affirms the choice by a vote of confidence in the government and the administration continues in office until Commons beats it on some major question or refuses a requested vote of confidence.

With Britain's cabinet sitting in Commons, they are available for day by day questioning by members on operations of the government. In the United States, cabinet members have to be called before Congressional committees when information is wanted.

Report B-29's Over Kyushu

SAN FRANCISCO — (AP) — An unconfirmed enemy report that "twenty odd" B-29s were over Kyushu, southernmost of the Japanese home islands, early today was broadcast by Tokyo radio.

The Japanese Domei News Agency was quoted in the broadcast as saying some raiders "are believed to have sown mines in the Kanmon Straits" but left open the possibility that some land targets were attacked.

The Federal Communications Commission recorded the dispatch.

Mecklenburg Casualties

(Stories Inside)

Mecklenburg Casualties given the KILLED
T/3 C. Y. Hager

MISSING
Sgt. Charles M. Parrotte
WOUNDED
S/Sgt. William B. Wyatt.