

# Ironclad Military Control Set Up For Germany; Reich Reduced To 1937 Boundaries

Washington, June 5.—(U.P.)—The big four powers today formally stripped Germany of the whole of her Nazi conquests and set up an ironclad military rule of the defeated nation. The Reich was reduced to its 1937 boundaries.

Top military commanders of the United States, Russia, Great Britain and France met in the outskirts of Berlin and signed a declaration documenting Germany's unconditional surrender and laying down the obligations and restrictions that will be her price for embracing Adolf Hitler.

## CONTROL COUNCIL ESTABLISHED

The allies also announced creation of the long-awaited four-power control council for Germany. Immediately after the signing ceremony Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Russian Marshal G. K. Zhukov, British Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery and French Maj. Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny held the council's first meeting.

Berlin, June 5.—(U.P.)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, allied supreme commander, flew to shattered Berlin for the first time to represent the United States at the historic meeting of the four-power allied control council for Germany.

Great Britain was represented by Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery; Russia by Marshal Gregory Zhukov, and France by Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny.

The four powers promised in the formal declaration to take all steps in Germany "requisite for future peace and security."

It was emphasized that the military rule now established over Germany would operate for a long time. At some future date, Germany may be deemed ready to undertake the obligation of governing herself again under supervision.

The declaration specified that the new control council will rule all of Germany within the borders she had on Dec. 31, 1937. This wrested from the Reich every territorial conquest the Nazis achieved, beginning with the Anschluss of Austria in 1938.

## SEPARATE CONTROL FOR AUSTRIA

A separate control commission will be set up for Austria. Other territories seized by Germany revert to their own governments.

Plans for awarding other countries slices of pre-war German territory—such as the plan to give Poland part of eastern Germany—await future settlement.

Four documents were issued today by the U. S., Britain, Russia and France in their capitals. They were:

1.—The declaration signed today in Berlin assuming joint supreme authority over the Reich and listing, in 15 articles, the requirements arising from unconditional surrender with which Germany and its people must comply.

2.—A statement announcing creation of the four-power military control council—which will be the government of Germany.

3.—A statement providing for the individual zones of occupation by the four powers—Russia in the east, Britain in the northwest, the United States in the southwest and France in the west. Boundaries of the zones still were not defined. This statement did, however, confirm that there will be four-power administration of greater Berlin, which the Russians have occupied exclusively so far.

4.—A statement announcing to the other united nations that the big four will consult with them in connection with their exercise of authority over Germany.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF BLUEPRINT GIVEN

Here are the highlights of the blueprint for Germany's future as outlined in these documents:

A. Complete demilitarization and disarmament.

B. Reduction of the Reich to her pre-Nazi borders.

C. Occupation of the big four powers in specified, separate zones. Definition of the boundaries of these zones apparently awaited a decision on the size of the western zone to be occupied by France.

D. A four-power control commission, with headquarters in Berlin, to rule Germany indefinitely. It is a military commission now. Later it may become a four-power civil administration, but not for a long time.

E. Greater Berlin will be administered jointly by the four powers.

F. Each of the four occupying nations will hold a veto power over all decisions of the control council, since the council will act only unanimously.

G. A separate agreement will be made in the future to establish long-range policy for the rule of Germany.

H. The four-power council, with each country represented by a commander-in-chief who will take a turn as head of the council, will transmit its decisions to a 13-district control staff, which will carry them out throughout Germany.

## NOT ALL CENTERED IN BERLIN

The entire control machinery will not necessarily be operated from Berlin. It may be decided that it will be more convenient to have some of the headquarters elsewhere in Germany.

The requirements growing out of Germany's unconditional surrender do not mean settle such basic issues as the extent to which the nation is to be de-industrialized to prevent future aggression.

They list in detail the disposal of Germany's present war-making equipment and provide for the turning over of Nazi leaders. In addition, they give the allies complete control over nearly every phase of German life, but the fundamental allied policy toward the long-range future of the conquered nation remains to be decided under a clause providing for such additional conditions as the big four "deem requisite for future peace and security."

The Germans are required to hold intact and turn over to the allies their arms, munitions and war factories.

Many of the requirements already are being or have been carried out, including those for terminating hostilities, disarming all armed forces, turning over to the allies all land, sea and air equipment of war and releasing all allied military prisoners and civilian internees.

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# MEDFORD TRIBUNE

United Press—Full Leased Wire  
Fortieth Year MEDFORD, OREGON, TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1945. NO. 63.

# BOMB BATH FIRES KOBE



American troops view bodies of Japanese soldiers who died in a suicide attempt to damage Yontan airfield on Okinawa. The Nip plane (right, against tree) was shot down when it attempted to land. U. S. Navy radio-telephoto from Guam.

## SMOKE RISES HIGH OVER GREAT PORT AS RAIDERS LEAVE

Japan's Sixth City Suffers Mortal Wound in Incendiary Attack by 450 Planes.

Guam, June 5.—(U.P.)—Smoke plumed to heights of 10,000 to 25,000 feet and huge fires crackled in Kobe, Japan's sixth city, following today's 450 to 500-plane incendiary raid, returning crewmen reported.

Fires burned briskly through streets and buildings along a 10-mile stretch in the big port as the sky raiders swept over in formation through a screen of Japanese fighters and accurate anti-aircraft blasts.

Smoke Billows High  
Capt. Joe Carroll, Jacksonville, Fla., commented:

"By god that was a big fire. The smoke was at our level as we left the target at about 20,000 feet. It was still swirling up as we went over the coast—it looked like Yokohama all over again."

Carroll, on his twentieth mission, saw between 30 and 50 fighters, some of them attacking at close range, but believed they were "strictly class B team."

His co-pilot in "The City of Orlando," 1st Lt. John Merritt, Pacific Grove, Cal., said the fighters followed the plane 15 minutes, but they rode through the flak in about five minutes. He added that the weather broke clear over Osaka bay allowing the bombardier to put the fire bombs right on the aiming point.

Lt. R. S. Combs, Miles City, Mont., arrived when "the show was about half over. . . . We left Kobe one hell of a hot place. The sky was full of planes—ours and theirs—but we went through and started good fires."

Combs' bombardier, Lt. William K. Wamsley, Middleton, Conn., said the incendiaries ripped into the built-up area from the waterfront straight through the middle of the city.

Plane Goes Down  
Second Lt. John McLaughlin, Valley Stream, N. Y., saw a two-engine Japanese fighter go down in flames after the pilot bled out.

Sgt. Luther W. Church, Belltown, S. C., in "City of Clarkburg, W. V.," named for S/Sgt. Charles Kelley's hometown, saw bombs hitting streets and buildings and "about everything else." Kelley saw a few phosphorus bombs being dropped from Japanese fighters, but they apparently did not hit the Superforts.

CAR REPAIRMEN ASKED TO ATTEND OPA MEET  
Owners and operators of automotive repair shops are asked to attend a meeting tonight at the OPA main offices in the city hall to discuss new regulations in the repair field which will be in effect June 14. A field price representative from Portland will be in attendance to answer questions.

The new order will regulate repair services on 21 makes of automobiles.

## CONSTRUCTION OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANT ON BALLOT

Proposed Sewer System To Replace Inadequate Facilities; To Cost \$313,000.

(Editor's note: Here is the third article in a series to be published before the June 12 special city election, in order to acquaint Medford residents with the projects for which they are being asked to vote funds.)

Two of the civic improvement projects to be included in the special bond election June 12 are a necessity from the standpoint of health and sanitation according to city officials. These are construction of a new trunk line sanitary sewer and enlargement of the sewage disposal plant. The trunk sewer would cost in the neighborhood of \$78,000 and the plant enlargement about \$235,000.

The proposed sanitary sewer would run the length of the city from the South C addition to the disposal plant and would serve certain south-side sections now without sewer connections. Several blocks of houses and business places in the vicinity of Bear Creek cannot connect with the present trunk line because they lay below its course, according to Frank Rogers, city superintendent, and the new sewer would serve these.

Line Overloaded  
At present the west side trunk line is greatly overloaded, especially in certain seasons, it is stated, making it necessary at times to by-pass the sewage directly into Bear Creek under the Jackson street bridge. During heavy rains and flood periods, many residences in certain areas have sewage backed up into drain pipes and "spouting" sewers are a common sight on the streets. Construction of the sanitary trunk line would relieve this overload on the west side.

An overload of about 100 per cent is now being forced through the sewage disposal plant, according to the city superintendent. As a result, at certain times it is necessary to dump raw sewage into the river and at no time is the sewage processed the proper length of time, he states. Built at for a capacity load of 1,200,000 gallons of sewage daily, the plant is now forced to carry from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 a day and when the figure raises above this, the sewage is simply by-passed into the river.

To Provide Digester  
The unsanitary conditions has brought remonstrances from the state board of health from time to time, and the condition should be corrected as soon as possible, city officials declare. The sum of \$235,000 will not only enlarge the plant to the point where it will handle present and future sewage disposal needs but will also provide a digester large enough to handle garbage as well if in some future time this is found necessary.

## PACIFIC VETERANS IN 'LAST LANDING'

San Francisco, June 5.—(U.P.)—Making their last "beachhead" of the war, 1,031 veterans of the Pacific war theater landed here today as the first contingent to return home under the army's point system.

The landing was probably the most pleasant ever made by the battle veterans, many of whom had fought the Japanese from Attu to Okinawa.

Some of the men now on the way back to civilian life via the army's 85-point route were in the foxholes of Okinawa 18 days ago. Flown to Pearl Harbor, they joined other combat, service force and air force personnel assembled from the various island bases of the Pacific ocean area.

An army band played "Aloha" as they left Honolulu May 30 aboard the transport USS Bergen, and bands, Wacs and Red Cross workers greeted them at the San Francisco port of embarkation today.

## OKINAWA FIGHT IN FINAL PHASE NIMITZ REPORTS

Principal Enemy Forces Destroyed; Familiar Choice Given Remaining Japs.

Guam, June 5.—(U.P.)—Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today the principal enemy forces on Okinawa have been destroyed, while the remnants were given the familiar choice of annihilation, surrender or suicide.

Front reports disclosed that the U. S. marines who landed on Oroku peninsula south of Naha harbor were advancing swiftly against scattered resistance while army troops cut other enemy forces into pockets in the southernmost hills of the island.

Naha Fall Near  
The fall of Naha and its excellent air field appeared imminent, and any Japanese last-ditch stand south of the city was being forestalled by quick exploitation of the Oroku peninsula landings.

Admiral Nimitz, in a statement of congratulatory to Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, said:

"The manner in which the Tenth army is exploiting results of the destruction of the principal enemy forces and the main enemy defensive position on Okinawa is most gratifying. To you and your fine corps and division commanders, 'Well done.'"

United Press Correspondent Edward Thomas reported from Okinawa that the Oroku peninsula was being gained at ridiculously low cost. He saw only five dead Japanese on the beach. After silencing a few enemy guns and machine nests, Fourth Regiment marines moved quickly down a ridge on the southern bank of Naha harbor.

Pearl Harbor, June 5.—(U.P.)—Tokyo newspapers today said the Okinawa campaign had entered a "most critical" stage and warned that the American command already was plotting an invasion of Japan.

Philippines—The American 37th division pushed deeper into the Cagayan valley of northern Luzon against troops who were unable to form a new defense line.

China—Chinese forces completed liberation of a 100-mile stretch of the east China coast with the capture of Siapu in northeast Fukien province.

Burma—Japanese forces counter-attacked futilely in an attempt to halt a British push toward Thailand.

In Washington, the Navy department identified two of the American light units sunk off Okinawa by enemy suicide planes recently as the American destroyers Morrison and Luce. Casualties were said to have been heavy among the crews of more than 200 each.

## MORSE CHARGES DISCRIMINATION

Washington, June 5.—(U.P.)—Sen. Morse, R., Ore., today awaited arrival of data from Oregon to substantiate his charge that military authorities have discriminated against Portland as a wartime maritime center.

When he can document his statements, Morse told the senate, he will give his colleagues the facts in the case. During an hour-long speech yesterday in inequities of navy wage policy along the Pacific Coast he mentioned that he believed the army, navy, war shipping administration were parties to the discrimination.

"There have been times when 70 per cent of the port facilities have been unused," he said. "They have even gone to the lengths of having longshore gangs shifted to San Francisco."

## Conference Prepares To Admit Denmark; Big Five Remain Deadlocked Over Veto

San Francisco, June 5.—(U.P.)—The executive committee of the United Nations security conference decided unanimously today to recommend the seating of Denmark as the 50th United Nation represented at the parley.

San Francisco, June 5.—(U.P.)—The United Nations conference went on with its job of drafting a world charter today and prepared to admit its 50th member—Denmark—despite the continued Big Five deadlock over the veto issue.

Committees not involved in the veto began final phases of their work as the conference completed its sixth week. One committee approved the import "enforcement arrangements" section which will make it possible to equip the new league with "teeth" and empower it to use force, if necessary, to put down an aggressor.

Would Speed Up  
The executive committee, composed of the chiefs of delegations of 14 nations, scheduled its first meeting in more than two weeks to seek settlement of some disputed points and speed up the tempo of the conference. It also is ready to consider Norway's request that liberated Denmark be admitted to the last days of the conference.

The veto controversy between

Soviet Russia and the other members of the Big Five is still going on. No solution is yet in sight. But American officials are desperately exploring all angles for an answer that will avoid a showdown vote on the conference floor.

For the time being the United States, Britain, France and China are waiting and hoping that Moscow will reveal that her position is not a final one. No word has been received from Moscow since Andrei A. Gromyko, head of the soviet delegation, cabled the Kremlin Saturday night that the other big powers had rejected Russia's interpretation of the Yalta voting formula.

Wait On Moscow  
Communication with Moscow is slow, and last night there was disposition among the American and British delegations to wait at least another 48 hours—until Wednesday or Thursday—before making any move. Some members of the American delegation appeared willing to wait until the end of the week.

There was a battle within the American delegation over this question. Some want the United States to issue a firm statement on this country's position on the voting formula, while others want to avoid taking an official public position which might make it impossible for Russia to change her mind. There is unanimity among the delegates, however, in the determination to stand fast on their interpretation.

The United States and Great Britain both have been sounding out the little and medium-sized nations. The reaction expressed in most sources was that this is "the time for reason to prevail over emotion." They recognize the veto crisis as too delicate and potentially too inflammable to start rocking the boat.

Agree On Formula  
Russia, like all of the other members of the Big Five, has agreed to accept the Yalta for-

## TRUMAN BOOSTS MONETARY PLAN

Washington, June 5.—(U.P.)—President Truman told Congress today that "prompt enactment" of legislation to carry out the \$18,000,000,000 Bretton Woods plan for international monetary operations is of paramount importance to a lasting peace.

The president's view was expressed in a letter to Chairman Brent Spence, D., Ky., of the House Banking and Currency Committee. Spence read it to the House during the opening day of debate on the plan under which this country would put up \$6,000,000,000 of the funds.

Mr. Truman said he was confident that the legislation would be approved and asked for the "full bipartisan support" of Congress.

WAR BONDS SALES REACH 54 PER CENT OF QUOTA  
Washington, June 5.—(U.P.)—Individual sales in the seventh war loan drive stood at \$3,776,000 today—54 per cent of the individual sales goal of \$7,000,000,000.

E bond sales to date are \$1,935,000,000, or 48.3 per cent of the \$4,000,000,000 quota.

## QUOTA RAISED ON SYNTHETIC TIRES

Washington, June 5.—(U.P.)—The War Production Board today released 500,000 more synthetic passenger-car tires for June.

The original June allotment was 2,000,000. The additional quota brought to 10,000,000 the number of passenger tires released for rationing in the first half of the year.

W. James Sears, Deputy Director of WPB's Rubber Bureau, said an industry survey showed that 20,000,000 passenger tires yearly would fill only the "bare essential needs."

"This is far from being enough tires," he said. "The number represents the very minimum essential needs and only by continued care and conservation will all cars be able to stay in operation."

## Effective Balloon Attacks On U. S. Thought Unlikely

Minneapolis, Minn., June 5.—(U.P.)—Dr. Jean Felix Piccard, stratosphere balloonist, predicted today that threatened Japanese balloon-bombing of the U. S. would be ineffective.

Piccard, professor of aeronautical engineering at the University of Minnesota, said that if the Japanese could land enough balloons on American soil to start 100 forest fires a day the country might face a great hazard.

But, the balloonist explained, it was unlikely that balloons could be directed at military objectives or cities with any accuracy because no matter where it is launched a balloon moves only with the wind.

Prevailing air currents, he said, are mostly from the west. (Tokyo radio yesterday quoted

a spokesman of the Japanese armed forces as predicting that piloted stratosphere balloons would attack the American mainland in "the near future." He said present attacks on the United States with pilotless balloons were only on an experimental scale.)

Japanese balloons which have reached the western part of the United States probably were sent up from submarines, Piccard said. He ruled out the possibility of launching such devices from aircraft carriers or other craft because "the remainder of the Japanese fleet dare not come close to American waters."

Piccard said he did not think a balloon could travel from the Japanese mainland to the north American continent.

## SIDE GLANCES

By TRIBUNE REPORTERS  
Postmaster Frank DeSouza wondering what had become of a communication addressed to him and mailed in his own post-office.

Leslie Ternahan, ration board executive, wishing that he had applied for his canning sugar early.

"Jens" Jensen offering to bet a story about him was untrue.

Seventh War Loan Drive  
"E" Sales to