

AMERICANS RECOVERED BY 30TH TO BE PROSECU- TED

SUPREME COURT JUSTICE TELLS TRAIL PLANS

Stars and Stripes
PARIS—The trial of Germans responsible for the mass slaying of 21 Americans at Malmédy during the Ardennes battle last December may open soon in a U. S. military court.

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There will be no delay, however, in trying German "war criminals" against U. S. troops. The Malmédy massacre is but one of many instances, and cases currently are being prepared by the Judge Advocate General's office, according to Jackson.

Trial dates for ranking Nazis cannot be fixed until international agreements is reached on the tribunals, Jackson said.

Nazi charges with offenses against citizens of former occupied countries are to be the subject of trial to the courts of those countries, he said.

Must Wait Tribunal OK
Jackson's appointment as American prosecutor by President Truman and his appearance in Europe were the first visible signs that the international tribunal is coming into being.

The formation of such a body cannot be taken so far as to be taken until it has been concluded, he naturally cannot fix the date for the commencement of these trials.

Neither Britain, Russia nor France has been named as a co-prosecutor and reports on progress on formation of the tribunal have been limited mainly to speculation.

However, Jackson is going ahead with preparatory work. He said he will be in London to meet with the Eisenhower and U. S. Group Council officials. He also plans to go to London to meet with the Eisenhower and U. S. Group Council officials.

Inner Reich's Great Cities Fall to Yanks

By DREW MIDDLETON
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PARIS, April 18.—The great cities of the inner Reich, strongholds of the Nazi creed and the hearts of the German people, are falling one by one to a sweating, weary doughboy of the 12th army group who has conquered the divisions of the Second British army.

The flank smash northward toward Hamburg and other North sea ports and on the right flank the 12th army group, sweeping across the Czechoslovak border, completing the bisection of pre-Munich Germany.

Magdeburg, a capital of the province of Prussian Saxony, fell to the 30th infantry and Second armored divisions of the Ninth United States army after a bitter struggle with SS and Hitler jugend troops.

According to front line reports, flame-throwers were used by the Americans in their attack within the city and members of the Hitler jugend ran into streams of American machine-gun fire, firing and shouting "Heil Hitler" as they fled.

Doughboys working their way from house to house with the cool precision of veterans encircled one barricade across the main street, taking 80 prisoners from it and surrounding houses. Front reports said that over 600 prisoners had been captured in the city by 5 p. m.

Resistance ceased when tanks which had entered from one side of the city linked up with infantry who had thrust in from the other. There are still a few Germans in the suburb of Werder east of the Elbe.

Carolina Editor Pays Tribute To 'Old Hickory'

(Editorial from Asheville (N. C.) Citizen)

"At 5:50 A. M., September 29, the Corps attacked, supported by the 12th Army Group, says a United States Government statement on the operations of the Second American Corps.

Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth Divisions that delivered the final smash to the Hitler-October 1, 1918.

"The One Hundred and Twentieth Infantry crossed the Hindenburg Line, the report continues, and occupied Nauroy, the One Hundred and Seventeenth reached its proper position and advanced.

Nearly 27 years later, last Sunday, March 25, Wes Gallagher and Robert Euston were led to a dispatch from headquarters in the town of H. H. Simpson's Ninth American Army.

"The famous 'Old Hickory' Thirtieth Division broke clear through Hitler's Rhine defenses into open country north of the Ruhr today in one of the most brilliant infantry successes of World War I.

"The first battalion with 'E' command post of the 120th Regiment, Assistant Operations Officer Lieut. Ralph Simon of Columbus, Ind., said he had hit a soft spot and went right on through.

"So the Thirtieth, wearing its Hibernian Lion shoulder patch, will still be destroying Germans and German defense lines, and the 120th Regiment is still taking the lead in the Rhine. (The division lost only 16 men in crossing the Rhine).

When the 120th was taken into the Army in 1940, it was composed of North Carolina National Guard infantry units including companies from Western North Carolina. In its first encounter with the Germans in 1918 at Nauroy, the 'Old Hickory' Division was largely composed of men from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

The Thirtieth went to France after the Normandy invasion, but it took conspicuous part in the battles preceding General Patton's dash toward the Siegfried line the assault through the Siegfried Line near Aachen.

Perhaps in this war the men of the 'Old Hickory' will take pride in the medals they are ministered to Hitler's own Storm Troop Division at Stavelot, during the Battle of the Bulge, when the German High Command lost the crack troops there sorely need today. Since that battle, the Thirtieth has added the insignia twin streaks of lightning to its crest.

F. D. R., a suggestion from the nickname the Germans gave the Thirtieth—"Roosevelt's SS" and "Roosevelt's 33rd Book Editor's Note." (The magazine has not been changed.)

In 1972 will the Western North Carolina home front once more be the proud of a reconstituted "Old Hickory" Division, fighting again the battles of freedom in some foreign land? The answer depends on Magdeburg and the progress done with the Dumbarton Oaks plan and other proposals for preserving world peace.

FANS' CHEER AS 30TH DRIVES AT MAGDEBURG

PARIS, APRIL 17 (AP)—Two crack divisions of Lt. Gen. Simpson's Ninth Army, the 30th Infantry and the 2d Armored—launched a drive against Magdeburg after heavy aerial preparation. They were reported making excellent progress in the streets of the industrial city on the banks of the Elbe.

It was the first real attempt to take Magdeburg since it was reached a week ago, the 9th army troops were reported to be moving below the city. Thousands of Poles, Czechs, and French—former slaves of the German army—were cheering like a football crowd as Simpson's doughboys took across the task of routing out the Nazi garrison.

A front dispatch said Yank infantry was methodically approaching the city's center, but that Simpson's tanks were being held back by thick smoke screens laid down from across the Elbe.

Some of the 1st and 9th armies linked up at Bernburg, a short distance from the Elbe some 27 miles south of Magdeburg. The 9th army's

American Losses Low in Skifful Assault Crossing of Wide Rhine

By JOHN MacCORMAC
By Wirelets to The New York Times

Germany. (Ma). Robert Hewitt of 25 West Twelfth Street, New York, said that a week through he had accomplished, press services reported.

The Ninth Army's bridgehead, which it may now be revealed was established by the Thirtieth and

Seventy-ninth Infantry Divisions, has been widened to a width of 200 miles and covered by more than seven. Contact has been made between it and the bridgehead simultaneously established by the British Second Army on its left.

Of the two most formidable obstacles still before it—a raised military highway under construction between Straderke on the south and a point halfway between Wessel and Bosholt on the north and wooded areas east and west of the highway—the high- way has almost been reached and cut at least one point and some of the woods has been attacked and cleared. At more than one point bridges have been erected over the Rhine and across them was pouring a steady stream of men and material.

German of Poor Quality
Into prisoner-of-war enclosures, established today east of the Rhine in spots that twenty-four hours earlier had been in German hands, was being herded a bag of German prisoners that at noon today totaled more than 8,000 and was increasing at an ever-faster rate.

Today's story was still of enemy Germanes surprisingly weak and Americanes surprisingly strong. The Thirtieth Division reported only one man killed and six wounded in operations. Its Third Battalion had only one man killed and six wounded in the other two battalions. Col. Carlton Stewart of Newton, Mass., commander of the Third Battalion, reported that he had not seen a single dead German in two days. He explained, however, that he had seen a few dead Germans being buried or carrying of their dead before they retreated and this was reported by the other two battalions. First Lieut. Scott Youmans of St. Paul, Minn., who had the unique Germanes captured by the 119th Regiment six days later.

A fanatical German captain had grouped about 280 men and some tanks in the town and they were putting up fierce resistance. Col. Canley said, "Automatic weapons, mortars, and tanks were giving us hell but we got in all right. About 150 prisoners were taken."

The third battalion snatched Garzweiler from the faltering grasp of members of the police force of Cologne, Düsseldorf, and Aachen who were left behind to defend the town, and had little stomach for combat.

Other 120th men who played a heroic part in the action were S/Sgt. Paul Hicks, Louisville, Ky.; Lt. Arthur Sallinger, Ohio; Cpl. Boyd Cobbs, Shelby, N. C.; S/Sgt. Thomas J. Mock, West Homestead, Pa.; S/Sgt. Wallace Miller, Alameda, Calif.; Pvt. Paul J. Dunkle, Carlisle, Pa.; Pvt. George Carlisle, Cincinnati, Ohio; S/Sgt. Lawrence L. Provan, Bowling Green, Ky.; S/Sgt. George Carter, Tallahassee, Fla.; and Pvt. Stanley Rychynovsky of Rockford, Ill.

Old Hickory Men Still Tough; Butch's Night Raiders Active

WITH THE 30TH INFANTRY DIVISION, GERMANY—After a successful crossing of the Roer at Krauthausen where the Germans apparently thought it impossible, doughboys of the 120th Infantry Regiment swept on like a house afire to capture 12 fortified German towns, coral 800 prisoners, knock out dozens of tanks, and swat the Germans around in general in a five-day non-stop battle toward the Rhine.

The first battalion with "E" command post of the 120th Regiment, Assistant Operations Officer Lieut. Ralph Simon of Columbus, Ind., said he had hit a soft spot and went right on through.

"Butch's night raiders, they call us now," said Major Chris McCullough, of Fayetteville, N. C. "Butch" is 27-year-old Lt. Col. E. J. Williams, of 708 Boan Drive, Raleigh, N. C., the Battalion commander.

Led by youthful-appearing Lt. Col. James M. Canley, Columbia, South Carolina, the second battalion did a neat job of taking Koltrich.

Thanks to "Old Hickorymen" like Staff Sergeant Darrell E. Fuller, Valejo, California, the 120th doughboys made it without a hitch.

At Least 1,000 Were Newest Class A Good Day's Job Roads Found In Early Advance

By HOLBROOK BRADLEY
Savannah Free Press Correspondent

With U. S. 30th Infantry Division, March 26 (AP)—Ninth Army infantry and armor, after consolidating their bridgehead, have pushed more than 10 miles east into Germany and tonight cleared an advance through heavily wooded country against moderate light enemy resistance.

Since the operation began in the early morning hours of Saturday, doughboys of the 20th and 79th divisions have seized more than 100 squares miles of ground and have captured well over 3,000 prisoners, including infantry elements of the 180th Volksgrenadier and 114th Panzer divisions.

German Changes To East
As American troops, supported by tank units, push east from the level of the Elbe, the high ground they have pushed more than 10 miles east into Germany and tonight cleared an advance through heavily wooded pine areas, crossed with a network of sandy ditches, which the Germans have attempted to defend with only a few light armored vehicles and mobile anti-aircraft batteries.

Shortly after noon yesterday other American infantry divisions operating over the bridgehead had taken more than a mile section of the superhighway, reputed to have been one of Hitler's, but in one area it was found to be a narrow, unpaved first-class road available to us or to the retreating enemy.

Change Since First Attack
By midmorning yesterday, when we reached the Rhine bridge site, there was a strong stream of infantry, artillery, tanks, supplies and equipment moving over pontoon bridges which engineers had thrown across since the first storm-boats led the west bank carrying the first division.

Some distance up the river we could see the return columns of the first storm-boats which were vastly different ones. The sides were thick and the men and material had been used to sit in the water, and the anti-aircraft batteries and supply dumps. Overhead floated a balloons, protesting against Luftwaffe attacks.

WITH THE U. S. 30TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN HAMELN, GERMANY—Five English soldiers, freed by American forces which seized the Weser river city of Hamelin, revealed Monday the details of an 11-week "march of death" perpetrated by the Nazis.

By FRANK CONNIF
International News Staff Writer

The soldiers, all of whom had been captured for almost five years, emerged from their hideouts in Hamelin and disclosed that they had been forced to march 600 miles in 11 weeks. Nazi evacuating prisoners from Poland arrested the death march—which rivaled in brutality the notorious Jap-inspired death march on Bataan.

The prisoners, routed out of their camp near Graudenz on Jan. 22 when Soviet armies overtook the position, were marched 200 miles a day in freezing temperatures. They slept in barns and cornfields and were fed watery soup and bread.

Dozens collapsed and died where they fell. Hunger killed many others. Still others succumbed to death. Only the hardest survived.

The Nazis inflicted vicious beatings on any who lagged behind. One prisoner who lingered for an extra moment was shot, and given no treatment until the next morning.

THE PRISONERS WERE MARCHED clear across the Reich and reached Hamelin only a few days ago. During the 600-mile march they were beaten with rifle butts and prodded by bayonets when they faltered.

These five escaped from the column in Hamelin and took refuge in a nearby village. Along with the Nazis, the savage shelling of the city. The Hamelinites said they wanted to fight but the Nazis refused to let them fight.

One soldier said the Gestapo ordered anyone who showed a white flag to be shot. A doctor raised a flag of surrender, and the Nazis executed him in the city's main square.

Rescued soldiers remembered the march as the most German as a worse ordeal than the shelling of Hamelin. One soldier said:

"Some days we marched from 7 a. m. to 11 p. m. and then were forced to sleep in the snow."

"OUR GUARDS," said another, "seemed to delight in torturing us. They were driven for a minute, you were driven, bayonet or beaten with rifle butts."

A Scottish soldier said: "The only satisfaction we got in the march was in seeing the evidences of terror in German cities as the Russian spearheads drew nearer."

The prisoners are scared to death in the Russian zone. We could tell that everybody was panicky. They know that the war is lost and they're fearful of the consequences. They were two soldiers who were captured near Ghent, Belgium, in May, 1940, said:

"The greatest thrill of our lives was to see American men and material to see clattering in Hamelin."

"I remembered how little we had done in six years ago. When we saw the American tanks rolling through by the dozens, and all sorts of equipment following after, it was some thrill."

On the way back you stopped by the little stucco house, which resembled a castle, an American can suburban home. You were what the owner would do when he had been told that his two German had been buried in his lawn.

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30th Smashes On In New Offensive

PARIS, Jan. 13 (INS)—The U. S. First Army's "Old Hickory" Division smashed southward in a new offensive punch into the West German northeastern flank on the 13th of January, according to a report from the American press.

Exactly four weeks after Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt launched his counter-attack on the 13th of January, the 30th Infantry Division smashed southward in a new offensive punch into the West German northeastern flank on the 13th of January, according to a report from the American press.

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