

WAR NEWS

NAB OFFICERS TRYING TO FREE WITH BIG HOARD

By SEYMOUR FREIDIN

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune, Copyright, 1945, New York Tribune Inc.

WITH THE 30TH DIVISION, in Magdeburg, Germany, April 18—A cache of 700,000 Reich marks—worth about \$70,000,000, according to American exchange rates—was discovered today in the Magdeburg branch of the Reichbank by a former copperwrencher from Casper, Wyo., who also collected several bank officials attempting to flee with suitcases bulging with millions of marks.

The money was found in bomb-proof underground vaults as this division and the 2d Armored Division drove through Magdeburg to the Elbe River. Captain Virgil Happy, former rancher, in command of a company of the 3d Battalion, 117th Regiment, was returning from toward the river this afternoon when he spotted the bank, the only structure in the town not flanked by a bombing.

Happy deployed his men toward the stone building. As he skirted a rear entrance he saw four men, with suitcases in hand, leaving the building. He shouted to them to stop. They obeyed when he aimed a tommy-gun at the first man, who turned out to be Walter Lubka, president of the bank.

Happy opened Lubka's suitcase and his eyes bulged when packages of 1,000-mark notes spilled out. Happy decided that the building was the bank, and with a little persuasion directed the group in the building.

The captain, a wiry, thirty-one-year-old officer who walks with a slight limp, prowled around the bank. As we caught up with him he shouted and pointed to a heavy door, which led to the vaults. Unhappy bank officials were convinced that they should open it.

Inside, three trucks loaded with 5,000,000 marks each were parked in front of a stairway leading to the vault downstairs. The marks were in metal cages, each of which was about ten feet wide and thirty feet long. Most of them were filled with stacks of marks, some high. A few cages contained silver ingots, but bank officials said they were uncertain about the value of the silver.

Happy seemed to be a Caspar Milgosteat with an itching palm, watched us closely. He insisted that the money was not Nazi property, and wanted level of the vault were paintings and other objects of art, covered with cloths. These, according to Lubka, were removed from the Magdeburg branch of the bank. The paintings were Nazi loot from occupied countries, Lubka said he did not know.

After his inspection, Happy notified Major Jasper Ackerman, of Colorado Springs, in civilian life, a government official. Ackerman, who in civilian life was vice-president of the Exchange National Bank of Colorado Springs, went to the bank. He impounded the treasure and placed "Geschlossen" (Closed signs on the bank's doors). Taking credit for the world's largest hoard of assets.

30th Squad Hits Far Shore First

By Seymour Freidin

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune, Copyright, 1945, New York Tribune Inc.

WITH THE 30TH DIVISION, in Magdeburg, Germany, April 18—The 30th Infantry Division is stiffer than that for any other city since the Rhine crossings because of the assistance of German citizens and members of the Hitler Youth. These set up road blocks with the assistance of the Wehrmacht and fought stubbornly with small arms and German gas masks.

The unit's natural defenses the rubble piled high over the Allied air assaults. Citizens who bore arms against the Americans were employed as snipers. They perched in demolished buildings, which now composed 99 per cent of Magdeburg, and fired at Americans from the rear as the invading troops pressed forward.

One particularly provoking sniper near the railroad center was finally located. He turned out to be a white-haired man who, according to his neighbors, was an eighty-year-old man who had been a dyed-in-the-wool Nazi. He determined to die for the Führer. He died.

As soon as United States 117th Army crossed the Elbe, on which most of Magdeburg is situated, Oberbürgermeister Fritz Markmann, dressed in a uniform much like that of the Wehrmacht and stiffer military in bearing, said he got orders to stand firm. He said he had no information about Adolf Hitler, Hermann Wilhelm Goerring, Heinrich Himmler, or Joseph Goebbels.

Though Sgt. McLaughlin vouches for the excellent quality of the cigars, some developed unusual green tints.

Nazis' Red Tape Benefits Russians

MAGDEBURG, April 18. (AP)—The American 30th division has captured 10 tons of red tape, which the Germans to make arm bands for the Nazi party. Now former Russian prisoners of war are cutting red stars out of it.

Yank Snatches Fuse To Save Leine Bridge

By WES GALLAGHER

WITH THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN GERMANY, April 18. (AP)—Because an Atlanta sergeant thought more of his duty than he did of his life, the Ninth Army drove unimpeded across the Elbe River toward Berlin.

The advance of the Second Armored Division and the 30th Infantry Division placed the Ninth Army spearhead less than a mile away today at Sarsstedt and Hildesheim.

A sergeant from the 30th, riding a Second Armored tank, saw a strip of smoke cut from a pier on the approach of one of the Leine bridges toward Berlin.

Realizing the smoke came from a German fuse, that the bridge would be blown up, the sergeant rushed forward and tore out the burning fuse with his bare hands.

It was attached to 1,800 pounds of explosive, and the fuse had burned 100 yards to a detonating cap exploded in his hands.

The explosion blew off two of his legs, but he refused to let the censorious rules he must remain nameless for the moment.

The sergeant's act allowed the command to advance forward across the bridge unimpeded, forcing a general German withdrawal to the east of the bridge.

Several other commands found several more bridges intact less than a mile away today, and take Hildesheim early Sunday.

NAZI CIVILIANS HOPE TO SURRENDER MAGDEBURG

By Seymour Freidin

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune, Copyright, 1945, New York Tribune Inc.

WITH THE 30TH DIVISION, in Magdeburg, Germany, April 18—The 30th Infantry Division is stiffer than that for any other city since the Rhine crossings because of the assistance of German citizens and members of the Hitler Youth. These set up road blocks with the assistance of the Wehrmacht and fought stubbornly with small arms and German gas masks.

The unit's natural defenses the rubble piled high over the Allied air assaults. Citizens who bore arms against the Americans were employed as snipers. They perched in demolished buildings, which now composed 99 per cent of Magdeburg, and fired at Americans from the rear as the invading troops pressed forward.

One particularly provoking sniper near the railroad center was finally located. He turned out to be a white-haired man who, according to his neighbors, was an eighty-year-old man who had been a dyed-in-the-wool Nazi. He determined to die for the Führer. He died.

As soon as United States 117th Army crossed the Elbe, on which most of Magdeburg is situated, Oberbürgermeister Fritz Markmann, dressed in a uniform much like that of the Wehrmacht and stiffer military in bearing, said he got orders to stand firm. He said he had no information about Adolf Hitler, Hermann Wilhelm Goerring, Heinrich Himmler, or Joseph Goebbels.

Though Sgt. McLaughlin vouches for the excellent quality of the cigars, some developed unusual green tints.

TANK FIGHT BLED US GERMAN NORTH—30TH OPENS WAY FOR GAINS

By JOHN McCORMAC

By Wireless to the New York Times

A half-frenzied dash through the enemy's line into his rear—unless the hard crust of his defense had first been softened by a penetration had, in fact, been made, and, therefore, it was up to the American armor to make the main breakthrough—fruitful and ungrateful task.

What made it hard today was the 116th's skillful employment of the high-speed, high-altitude, high-speed, high-altitude aircraft guns, with which his rear is stuck full as a puncher with pins.

Since these guns can fire at any elevation, they are equally effective against targets in the air and on the ground, and probably no more effective all-round weapon has yet been made in war. Despite their skillful mining of roads and fields, and the launching of short, sharp counter-attacks against American armor, to today the 116th had been observed to employ at most twenty-five tanks, and the role they played was that of mobile artillery for defense or counterattack.

Similarly, the American armor, which had challenged the 116th today fought as armored infantry.

Break-Through Essential They could not have operated in this way without the aid of the armor for the armored force—that is,

Rhine Easy, Furrough Home Pleases More

In Germany (AP)—Take it from the front, crossing the Rhine and burning thru German defenses was a time and a day for the 30th Infantry.

Those men from the 117th Infantry regiment of the 30th division suddenly went to the east of the Rhine and told they were going home on 45 day truck.

They had been in the thick of the fighting since Normandy. One of the 30th's original companies was an original company of 150 men. A company of one six left in another company of 150 men.

TOUGH BATTLES LISTED They listed in order the toughest battles fought in Europe: —The original breaking of the Siegfried line north of Aachen last September and October.

The bitter, fighting around St. Lo last July when the allies lost a large number of men in an allied bombing.

The day of the bulge, when Von Rundstedt broke thru last December and January in the Ardennes.

The Rhine, they agreed, was easy. But the easier doughboys and went. Vietcong 35, Fewer Gens, Queens, N. Y., wanted to talk about everything except battles.

They thought the kidding when they yanked me out of the tank just when we were going to start calling out the way of the shells, home" said Capt. Selam, who has won the Silver Star with two clasps, the Purple Heart and the Bronze Star.

I never saw anything like it when we were in the tank. The boys were hot and just wanted to keep on going until they got to call out the way of the shells, home" said Capt. Selam, who has won the Silver Star with two clasps, the Purple Heart and the Bronze Star.

ILLINOISIAN'S SECRET OUT Tech. Sgt. George G. Hegler, Northbrook, Ill., said that at first didn't want to give his name because he wanted to "surprise my folks" but he was persuaded "the rest of the fellows did."

"I was just going on a tank folks," said Tech. Sgt. Grade John Eason, a radio operator, Ft. Mich. "Boy, I fell good. I just finished for a deep call, out the way of the shells, home" said Capt. Selam, who has won the Silver Star with two clasps, the Purple Heart and the Bronze Star.

They had been in the thick of the fighting since Normandy. One of the 30th's original companies was an original company of 150 men. A company of one six left in another company of 150 men.

Harassed Hamelin Happy HAMELIN, GERMANY—Sgt. Edward McLaughlin, Capt. The loud about the Pied Piper of Hamelin, which originated in this German city, is no more fantastic than the community itself, troops of the U.S. 30th Army, though our troops had virtually no casualties getting the job of capture done.

Hamelin civilians were getting drunk and looting their

GERMAN BRIGADE CHIEF 'TALKS' TO 30TH C.I.C.

By KENNETH L. DIXON

WITH UNITED STATES 30TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN GERMANY, May 20 (AP)—Twisting his small, neatly-uniformed body in nervous, jerky motions, Karl Voelker sat in the middle of a room at this division's counter-intelligence corps headquarters and protested passionately that he was a good, kind, gentle German.

Finally the disgusted CIC men interrupted and asked him one question.

Yes, he admitted in a faltering voice, he was an SS obersturmfuehrer and he was commander of the SS company which guarded the infamous Buchenwald concentration camp.

He tried again to protest his complete innocence. But like bored interrogators at a police station, the CIC men broke in with more questions.

ATROCITIES ADMITTED

Yes, Voelker continued, it was true that thousands of prisoners at Buchenwald had been tortured and cremated, that thousands more had been starved to death, that hundreds with brutal "medical tests" that lamphades had been made from human skin, that countless other unbelievable atrocities had been perpetrated there. Yes, it was all true.

Suddenly he seemed to realize where the slow, inexorable questioning would lead and he burst anew with frantic fear.

"No, no! Not me, not me!" He whined hoarsely, adding that his SS men were merely guards, that the horrors of Buchenwald had been committed by a headquarters company, that he was always "in trouble" with the camp commandant because he was "too soft."

INNOCECE PROFESSED

Voelker was discovered by the 30th's CIC men in Schierke hospital near Halberstadt, disguised as a wehrmacht officer. The first thing he said after his arrest was that he had nothing to do with the horrors of any camp he had guarded.

In fact, he said, once when he took over a small camp of 1500 Jews, he placed a "good" chief, that in 1940 he was given command of one of the infamous SS Totenkopf battalions to guard concentration camps.

The countercurrent action first sent to Buchenwald—but nothing which happened there was his fault, he protested.

He counted himself a "good" man, he heard that song before.

They listed what evidence he had given, labeled his case "attention war crimes" and ordered him shipped back to the States.

Obersturmfuehrer Karl Voelker moved out in short mechanical steps under guard, his eyes jerking furiously from side to side to see he was making no impression his plea of innocence had made.

Every Man for the Line

Of the glorious stand at Avanches, the citation said in part: "In the face of numerically superior German armor, the heroic troops of the First Battalion, including clerks, messengers and truck drivers, held their positions and fill gaps in the line. When the command post was overrun, the command group personnel fought bravely out. Throughout the entire battle-area riflemen fought and captured the enemy in a fierce close-to-hand fighting."

"Antikam gunners and rocket-launcher teams, in the face of attacks to annihilate numerous enemy tanks. In the final of the First Battalion remained at their posts unshakingly and performed magnificently."

HOBBS' 30TH CALLED 'BEST'

By VICTOR O. JONES

Globe Staff Correspondent WITH 30TH DIVISION IN GERMANY, March 15—When the chief of staff of a crack armored division called the 30th Division the best infantry outfit he has seen, it was no surprise to fight with "it seemed high time to pay the 'Old Hickory' boys a visit, particularly since the 30th has been given the LELAND S. HOBBS, born in Gloucester, Mass.

A great athlete at West Point and still a pretty fair tennis player, Gen. Hobbs is a massive, high arch, bushy eyebrows, over snapping blue eyes.

He doesn't get to New England much except for an occasional Super Bowl in the North Shore, but he recalls 1939 as the year he spent attending the Naval War College at Newport, R. I., and calls it "about the pleasantest experience to which a United States Army officer could be assigned."

At this time, too, that he took up journalism as a sideline, doing articles for the Christian Science Monitor. Today the general is a busy man, receiving decorations to much-decorated division—he thinks he ought to do it personally.

He said that when he arrived things were a little better, but he said he would be all dead and he would be out of a job. So, he said, he eased things up just by not getting any more killed that day as before.

Even as he talked the evidence slowly built up against him.

He joined the SS forces of 1930 Lewis, such a "good" chief, that in 1940 he was given command of one of the infamous SS Totenkopf battalions to guard concentration camps.

The countercurrent action first sent to Buchenwald—but nothing which happened there was his fault, he protested.

He counted himself a "good" man, he heard that song before.

117TH UNIT WINS COVETED CITATION

WITH THE U. S. 30th DIVISION, Feb. 20 (AP)—A battalion commanded by Lt. Col. Frankland E. Frankland, Tennesse, Tenn., has won a Commendation Citation for turning back one of the enemy's finest paratrooper divisions during the fighting at Avanches, France, last summer.

This was the first battalion of the 117th Infantry Regiment. It stemmed the tide of Nazi tanks which tried to drive through to the sea between the first and second divisions on Aug. 7, 1944, during the battle of Mortain in the vicinity of St. Bertheville, France.

Since then the same battalion has distinguished itself by checking the enemy's advance at Avanches and at Savello in the battle of the Belgian Bulge.

2ND BATTALION SPEARHEADS DRIVE

By Seymour Freidin

WITH THE 30TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN GERMANY, April 18—The 2nd Battalion, 117th Infantry, was the first and a portion of the 190th in the line, with a lot of tough fighting between, when it jumped across the Rhine and punched 15 miles during a five-day battle that ended with the 30th Infantry's spearhead the Ninth Army's latest drive.

The second battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. Frankland E. Frankland, 1011 Bull Street, Columbia, S. C., drove the assignment to lead the way during the river crossing, and Lt. Col. Jacobson, of Omaha, Neb., stormed the beaches, shooting at it from the shore, and the 117th Infantry's spearhead the Ninth Army's latest drive.

The second battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. Frankland E. Frankland, 1011 Bull Street, Columbia, S. C., drove the assignment to lead the way during the river crossing, and Lt. Col. Jacobson, of Omaha, Neb., stormed the beaches, shooting at it from the shore, and the 117th Infantry's spearhead the Ninth Army's latest drive.

The second battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. Frankland E. Frankland, 1011 Bull Street, Columbia, S. C., drove the assignment to lead the way during the river crossing, and Lt. Col. Jacobson, of Omaha, Neb., stormed the beaches, shooting at it from the shore, and the 117th Infantry's spearhead the Ninth Army's latest drive.

The second battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. Frankland E. Frankland, 1011 Bull Street, Columbia, S. C., drove the assignment to lead the way during the river crossing, and Lt. Col. Jacobson, of Omaha, Neb., stormed the beaches, shooting at it from the shore, and the 117th Infantry's spearhead the Ninth Army's latest drive.

The second battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. Frankland E. Frankland, 1011 Bull Street, Columbia, S. C., drove the assignment to lead the way during the river crossing, and Lt. Col. Jacobson, of Omaha, Neb., stormed the beaches, shooting at it from the shore, and the 117th Infantry's spearhead the Ninth Army's latest drive.

The second battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. Frankland E. Frankland, 1011 Bull Street, Columbia, S. C., drove the assignment to lead the way during the river crossing, and Lt. Col. Jacobson, of Omaha, Neb., stormed the beaches, shooting at it from the shore, and the 117th Infantry's spearhead the Ninth Army's latest drive.

The second battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. Frankland E. Frankland, 1011 Bull Street, Columbia, S. C., drove the assignment to lead the way during the river crossing, and Lt. Col. Jacobson, of Omaha, Neb., stormed the beaches, shooting at it from the shore, and the 117th Infantry's spearhead the Ninth Army's latest drive.

The second battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. Frankland E. Frankland, 1011 Bull Street, Columbia, S. C., drove the assignment to lead the way during the river crossing, and Lt. Col. Jacobson, of Omaha, Neb., stormed the beaches, shooting at it from the shore, and the 117th Infantry's spearhead the Ninth Army's latest drive.

Harassed Hamelin Happy

HAMELIN, GERMANY—Sgt. Edward McLaughlin, Capt. The loud about the Pied Piper of Hamelin, which originated in this German city, is no more fantastic than the community itself, troops of the U.S. 30th Army, though our troops had virtually no casualties getting the job of capture done.

Hamelin civilians were getting drunk and looting their