

RUSSIANS CONDEMN OUR USE OF DOENITZ

Press Says Allies Risk Playing
Into Enemy's Hands—'Soft'
Treatment Criticized

MOSCOW, May 20 (UP)—The Soviet press charged today that the Western Allies were playing with fire in using the German regime of Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz for any purposes.

The dispatches repeated Russia's often-repeated demands for stern, immediate action against Doenitz, Hermann Goering, German Army leaders, politicians and industrialists.

[An official source in Reims said last Wednesday that an Allied military mission had taken over control of the Doenitz "Government" at Flensburg, and Allied Supreme Headquarters in Paris said that Doenitz and Goering were being held as prisoners. SHAEF also announced that Doenitz and other selected German officers were being used temporarily to carry out jobs in connection with surrendered German forces. It said they were "fully controlled."]

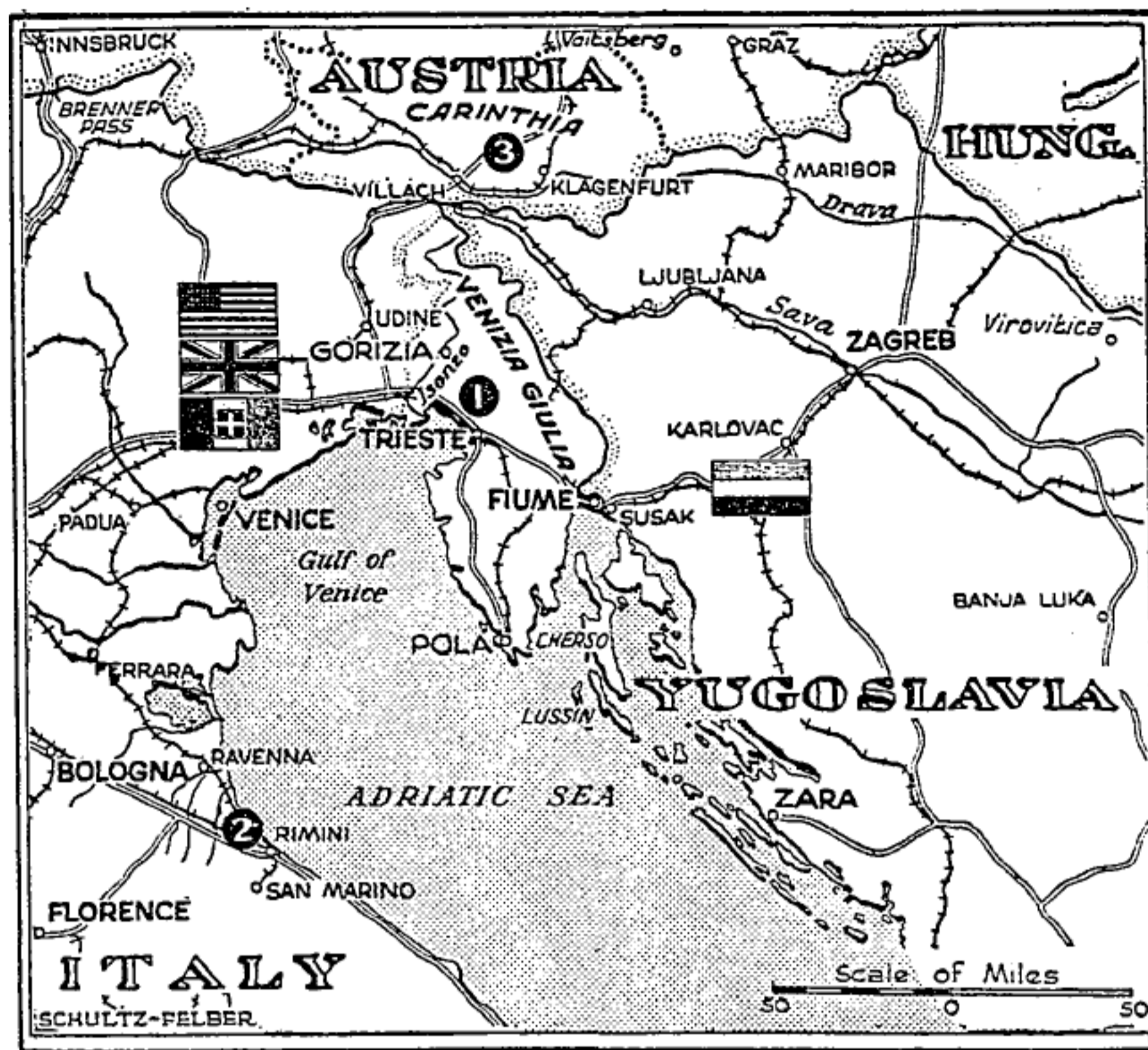
"The Doenitz incident has grown into a dangerous political game, causing alarm in all countries," said Izvestia. "It has ceased to be an accident or a misunderstanding. It is pertinent to inquire who is whose captive. For a victorious people this is too unpleasant a gift for the first few days after victory."

Discord Among Allies Feared

Konstantin Gofman of Red Star, the Soviet Army newspaper, charged that captive Nazi leaders and German generals, "secretly or openly aided by foreign supporters," had conspired to retain important positions to escape punishment for war guilt and to sow discord among the Allies.

Mr. Gofman asserted that by threatening chaos in Germany as an alternative to their services the conspirators had managed to persuade certain Allied groups to re-

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN IN ADRIATIC REGION



May 21, 1945

United States troops were removed from Trieste (1) northward to the Gorizia area to simplify supply problems in the event of trouble. New Zealand forces, however, are remaining in Trieste. The Rome radio reported that fishermen and peasants had been ordered to evacuate the coastal area around Rimini (2), opposite the Istrian Peninsula. One hopeful sign in the dispute between the Western Allies and Marshal Tito was the Marshal's agreement to withdraw his forces from Carinthia (3) in southern Austria.

cognize and applaud "the Doenitz administration."

[Count Lutz Schwerin von Krosigk, the "Foreign Minister" in the Doenitz regime, said in an interview last Monday that unless certain German "experts" were retained to help the Allies, there would be "chaos," which would bring a political swing "to the right or left."]

Izvestia charged that it was strange that captured German generals, whom it called "choice cannibal types," were not inside cages. Apparently referring to newspaper interviews with some of them, it said that they were "smothered with dinners, besieged by interviewers."

"Under the pressure of popular indignation, certain official assur-

ances were given. These assurances are unconvincing, ambiguous and contradictory," Izvestia continued.

'Ambiguous' Attitude Alleged

The newspaper charged that, on the same day, Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Deputy Military Governor for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, had announced that Doenitz and his accomplices were being "temporarily used for certain administrative functions."

Izvestia called this attitude "ambiguous," and said that the "press alarmingly reports that in England there is skepticism about the punishment of war criminals."

Izvestia said there were some Allied quarters that appreciated the danger in the situation. It

cited a statement by the American playwright Robert Sherwood that the German generals were now "meeting us half way, hoping to be able within fifteen or twenty-five years again to murder Americans."

The New York Herald Tribune, Izvestia said, had warned that the Allies had had too much bitter experience with "all kinds of Francos, Pétains, Darlans and Laval," who had blackmailed them with threats of possible disorder, to be deceived into falling into the Doenitz trap.

Yalta Agreement Recalled

Mr. Gofman said that the German General Staff would be the winners of such dealings. He cited events after World War I, saying that the Germans, by a threat of European chaos, had frightened the Allies into preserving a German Army force, and warned that history might repeat itself.

Both Mr. Gofman and the international reviewer of Pravda said that the Yalta declaration, issued after the Big Three Crimean Conference, would be violated by any Allied recognition of Doenitz. They said that, according to the Yalta agreement, the German General Staff must be destroyed, the Nazi party and its organization wiped out, and all war criminals punished swiftly and justly.

[General Clay announced that the first objective of the American Military Government would be to smash whatever power Germany had for making war, and to eliminate the Nazi party. He also said that war criminals would pay with their lives and liberty for their crimes].

Mr. Gofman charged that "well-known reactionary groups in Allied countries, inimical to the democratization of Europe and hostile to the Crimean Declaration, are mobilizing all resources to thwart the full destruction of German militarism and nazism."