

Temperatures			
High	Low	High	Low
Atlanta 88	56	New York 83	46
Chicago 49	35	Portland 69	46
Denver 72	44	San Francisco 61	45
Los Angeles 68	52	Washington, D.C. 72	54

Price: Five Cents

Salt Lake City, Utah, Thursday, May 10, 1945

Vol. 738, No. 34, 95th Year

Army Adopts Point System On Discharges

WASHINGTON—(AP)—The army today set up its point system for release of enlisted personnel in the wake of victory in Europe, temporarily fixing a minimum score of 85 points as a requisite for such discharge.

The points are to be figured on the basis of service credit, overseas duty, participation in combat, and parenthood. The 85 minimum points will be required for the discharge of ground, air, and service force enlisted personnel.

Men with this total will be considered eligible for release and will start moving next week for separation centers.

Separate critical scores for each of the services will be established in about six weeks.

About 1,300,000 men are to be released in the next 12 months under the point system.

The points for each of four factors for discharge are as follows:

Service Credit—One point for each month of army service since September 16, 1940. This is the same as 12 points per year. (More than 15 days will be counted as a full month.)

Overseas Credit—One point for each month served overseas since September 16, 1940.

Combat Credit—Five points for each award of combat decorations since September 16, 1940.

Parenthood Credit—Twelve points for each child under 18 years up to a limit of three children.

Those who attain the required score will be released unless military necessity dictates their retention until replacements can be obtained.

A temporary score of 44 points has been set for members of the women's army corps.

The combat credits are based on awards of the Distinguished Service Cross, Legion of Merit, Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, Soldiers Medal, Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal, Purple Heart and Bronze Service Stars (battle participation stars).

Credit also will be given for the following naval decorations to army personnel: Navy Cross, Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Silver Star Medal, Distinguished Flying Cross, Navy and Marine Medal, Bronze Star Medal, Air medal and Purple Heart Medal.

In addition credit will be given for awards and decorations of a foreign country which may be accepted and were under War Department regulations in effect when the program went into operation.

The department said the method for releasing officers will be "tougher than the plan for enlisted personnel primarily because officers have received additional training, have heavier responsibilities and have developed specialized skills and leadership capacity."

Therefore, the department said, "Although officers will have an adjusted service ratings score based on the same multiples as for enlisted personnel, this factor will be secondary to the prime requirement of military necessity."

The department said enlisted men with the highest point totals will become eligible for release from the army "except where considerations of military necessity make it impossible to let them go until qualified replacements can be obtained."

This exception applies particularly to men possessing special skills required in the war against Japan and to men in units that will have to move into the Pacific so swiftly that no opportunity is provided for replacing men with high scores until they reach the new theater.

Europe Turns Attention To Reconstruction Problem

By Associated Press

War-stricken Europe turned to the monumental task of reconstruction as allied armies continued mopping up German forces and taking into custody men who had played prominent roles in the Nazi system for the continent.

American troops held Konrad Henlein, the Sudeten organizer who paved the way for Hitler's march into Czechoslovakia, and Karl Frank, Nazi minister of the interior of the Bohemia-Moravia "protectorate" carved from the border section of that country.

Victorious Russian troops paraded through Prague, the last European capital to be liberated. By Czechoslovakia, the last of the Nazis inflicted 3,000 casualties on the populace of the city in the three-day battle there which extended four hours over the deadline for the cessation of hostilities.

German soldiers who fled westward from Prague toward the American lines were accompanied by thousands of German Carpenters and farmers leaving behind the Nazis had taken on from the Czechoslovakians in readiness along the way hundreds of German soldiers sleep off the alcoholic delirium with which they marked the collapse of their country's dreams of world empire.

The formal end of the European war found millions of European civilians away from home. One of the most pressing problems is to see that these people get back to produce food for next winter. It is estimated the task of feeding these uprooted people.

Victory Cost Russ Near 15 Million Dead

By Reuters

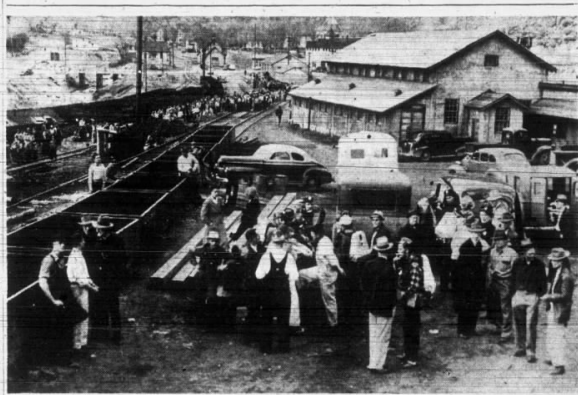
BERLIN—(AP)—I heard today from a source who should know an estimate of what it cost the Russians to save their country and come at last to this triumph in Berlin—between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000 of whom about half were soldiers and half civilians.

"There were times," said a Russian general, "when we had to lose a half million men at a time to save the army itself."

The Deseret News

Salt Lake City, Utah, Thursday, May 10, 1945

23 DEAD, 7 INJURED IN UTAH MINE BLAST



MINE DISASTER SCENE—Relatives, friends and rescuers with equipment crowd around the entrance to the Sunnyside mine of the Utah Fuel Company waiting word of miners killed and injured in blast and to offer whatever help possible.

B-29s Wreck Japs' Chief Oil Centers

GUAM—(AP)—Japan's dwindling homeland oil supplies were blasted for the first time today by a record fleet of more than 400 B-29s.

Smoke columns rose 15,000 feet from wreckage of oil storage and fuel manufacturing centers on Honshu, main Japanese island, and returning Superfortresses reported results "excellent."

The big bombers also struck at airfields on Shikoku and Kyushu islands, where Japan sends suicide planes into the battle for Okinawa.

Pattinling Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz's people said "greater air attacks on Japan today's formation of sky giants carried a total bomb tonnage equivalent to the maximum loads of more than 1,000 Liberators."

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Father Killed After Twins Go Into Service

SUNNYSIDE (Special)—

Donahue—Milwaukee—Sunside coal miner, was a proud father yesterday morning when he said goodbye to his 18-year-old twin sons, Harry and Harold, as they left for Salt Lake to be inducted into the army.

At 3:12 p.m. or shortly thereafter, he was dead, a victim of the worst Utah disaster in years. His younger children and their mother kept a hospital vigil near the mine portal as one after another of the bodies of the victims were brought to the surface.

It was about 1 a.m. today—the mother had finally taken the little ones home to bed—when the older ones, Mary, Henry and Helen, saw their father's still form carried to a waiting hearse, and turned quietly to go to their mother.

The army today learned of the tragedy and sent the twin home on an emergency leave.

Archbishop on Arrived

ROME—(AP)—Word was received here today by allied submarines that Carlo Maggioni, archbishop of Gorizia, had been arrested by the Yugoslavs. No details were made known.

BODIES RECOVERED—Mine train returns from blast scene with bodies of miners recovered from the Utah Fuel Company mine at Sunnyside.

800,000 Lost In Nazi War

WASHINGTON—(AP)—The fighting in Germany during April cost American ground forces 34,500 casualties, Secretary of War Stimson reported today.

This figure included 5024 killed, 23,407 wounded and 3,087 missing.

At the same time, Stimson reported ground force losses on the western front from the time of the invasion last June until the end of April totaled 121,113, including 85,225 killed, 36,320 wounded and 58,568 missing and taken prisoners.

Stimson estimated that the cost in casualties for the army among all forces and for all theaters in the war against Germany will amount to about 800,000 including approximately 150,000 killed.

He added, about half of the wounded have already been taken to duty and those who were taken prisoners are returning to American forces.

The casualties for both the army and navy, meanwhile, noted the million mark with the announcement that army losses in all theaters as reported through April 30 have reached 987,709 and navy losses have reached 104,943. This totaled 1,092,652, an increase of 23,182 since the previous week's report.

MINER RESCUED—Workers bring injured miner out of blasted Sunnyside mine in train car and administer first aid in effort to save his life.

Dunkerque, Nazis' Last Holdout, Quits

LONDON—(AP)—The at French Channel port of Dunkerque has surrendered.

Dunkerque was the last port of German resistance in France declared today that the German holdout garrison in the

Weather Forecast

Mostly cloudy this afternoon, tonight and tomorrow. Some light rain this afternoon and tomorrow. Slightly cooler this afternoon. Yesterday's temperatures: Max., 75; min., 32; mean, 46; norm., 54. Sunset, 8:33 p.m.; sunrise, 6:14 a.m.

Rescue Crews Work Relays At Sunnyside

By T. L. Cannon

SUNNYSIDE—The toll stood at 23 Utah miners dead with seven others injured and in a hospital today following an explosion in the Sunnyside No. 1 mine of the Utah Fuel Company yesterday at 3:12 p.m.

Eighty-seven men of the Tuesday day shift had stacked their tools and were starting their journey to the mine portal and home when the explosion was touched off, sending a searing flash of flame and a terrific blast of gas roaring through miles of underground workings.

Most of the dead were probably killed instantly by the force of the blast, the concussion of which in some cases tossed the men from wall to wall in the tunnels like rubber balls thrown by a giant hand.

Others succumbed within a few seconds to the deadly monoxide fumes which filled the passageways after the explosion had blown out ventilating systems. All of the victims were within a distance of some 1300 feet of the explosion's origin, rescue workers declared. Scores of others escaped death by crawling on their bellies along the pitch dark and smoking passageways to fresh air, their heads wrapped in their jackets.

Word of the disaster spread like wildfire throughout the Carbon area, and within a matter of minutes rescue crews from mine operations over the county roared up to the Sunnyside mine portals with ambulance sirens screaming.

The seven injured men and two of the victims were brought out within about two hours of the explosion, by which time volunteer guards and patrolmen—most of them servicemen of the area—were on duty.

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(Continued from Page 1)

He and his wife Carmela lived in Sunnyside where he worked as timber man.

Denshiro Niitsuma was born Feb. 14, 1899 in Japan. He is survived by his wife and eight children. They are Mery Har-old, Harry, Henry, Hide, Akemi, Frank and Robert. They live at Sunnyside. Niitsuma was a loader.

Jose Montoya was born Oct. 9, 1905 in Durango, Colo. He and Eufemia Montoya have had four children, Sylviano, Victoria Lucy and Elisco. They live in Sunnyside where he worked as a loader.

Juan Martinez was born Nov. 27, 1907 in Mexico. He was a loader at Sunnyside. The following children survive: Eugenia Refugio, Jesus, Jaun and Marie.

Irving Leonard was born Sept. 4, 1896 in Kamas, Utah. He and Eunice Leonard have had four children, Ray, Jean, Monty and Bonnie. They live at Price. He was a pipe loader.

Laurence Madrid Figueroa was born Aug. 10, 1906 in Mexico. He is survived by his wife, Mickey, who lives in Silver City, N. M., three children, Eddie, Lucille and Junior. He was a machine operator at Sunnyside.

Marius Henry Bradak was born July 8, 1888 in Austria. He is survived by his wife, Alice. He was a safety foreman at Sunnyside.

Ira Allen Hill was born June 7, 1897 in Ironton, O. He is survived by his wife. He was a duck-bill operator at Sunnyside.

Bud Walton was born May 11, 1890, in Birmingham, Ala. He is survived by his wife, Alice. He was a loader.

Warren W. Hotchkiss was born May 10, 1893 in New Haven, Conn. He was a hoistman at Sunnyside.

James Jardine was born May 7, 1902 in Blantyre, Scotland. He and his wife, Margaret, have had two children, Agnes and Margaret. They live at Wellington. He was a face boss.

Thomas D. Vigil was born Dec. 23, 1871 in Tales, N. M. He is survived by his wife, Idalina C. and Edward Vigil, a son. They live at Sunnyside where he was a conveyor loader.

James Gilmour was born May 15, 1901 in Brazil, Ind. He is survived by his wife, Lottie and one daughter, Dorothy. He was a face boss and lived at Sunnyside.

James R. Bailey was born Feb. 22, 1905 in Marion, N. C. He is survived by his wife, Anna May who lives at Sunnyside. He was a loader.

Pedro Gavaldon was born Nov. 5, 1893 in San Jose, N. M. He was a loader living at Sunnyside.

Joe D. Padillo was born Oct. 2, 1902 in Espinola, N. M. He is survived by his wife, Amelia and four children, Alex, Tony, Lena and Jose. They live at Sunnyside where he was a loader.

Nick Sandoval was born Sept. 19, 1917 in Springer, N. M. He is survived by his wife, Mary, and two children, Christopher and Alice. They live at Sunnyside where he was a motorman.

Ephram Mansinanes was born Jan. 3, 1906 in Blanco, N. M. He is survived by his wife, Martha and four children, Loyla, Lesida, Leonard and Joe. They live at Sunnyside. He was a loader.

Manual Trujillo was born Dec. 2, 1917 in Lyden, N. M. He is survived by his wife, Carita, and three children, Alphonso, Ernista and Valencen. He was a loader at Sunnyside.