

The Weather Today  
PARIS & VICINITY  
Partly cloudy, max. temp.: 82  
STATS OF DOVER  
Partly cloudy, max. temp.: 72

PARIS EDITION  
**THE STARS AND STRIPES**

Daily Newspaper of U.S. Armed Forces  
1 Fr.

in the European Theater of Operations  
1 Fr.

The Weather Today  
RIVIERA  
Partly cloudy, max. temp.: 85  
GERMANY  
Partly cloudy, max. temp.: 80

Sunday, July 8, 1945

Vol. 1—No. 346

## Dissolution Of SHAEF Due in July

By Richard Lewis  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

Supreme Headquarters and its combined command of the Allied Expeditionary Forces will be dissolved on or about July 13, SHAEF announced in Paris yesterday.

Thus will end the military phase in Europe of a coalition of western powers which, with its Russian Ally, gave Germany its worst beating in history. Dissolution of SHAEF comes 18 months after its formation in Britain.

### Readjustment Planned

The exact date of formal disbandment will not be set until Gen. Eisenhower returns and the readjustment of some Allied forces in the theater is completed.

The Supreme Commander will then become the Commanding General of U.S. forces in Europe and Governor of the American Occupation Zone in Germany.

He will retain in his command the U.S. Sixth and 12th Army Gps., the Ninth Air Force, the Communications Zone, the U.S. element of Allied Naval Command Expeditionary Force and of SHAEF missions to France, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and Norway.

The 21st Army Gp. and British elements of SHAEF missions to France, the Netherlands and Norway will revert to the control of the British War office. British Army components of SHAEF missions to Belgium and Denmark will pass to the command of 21st Army Gp.

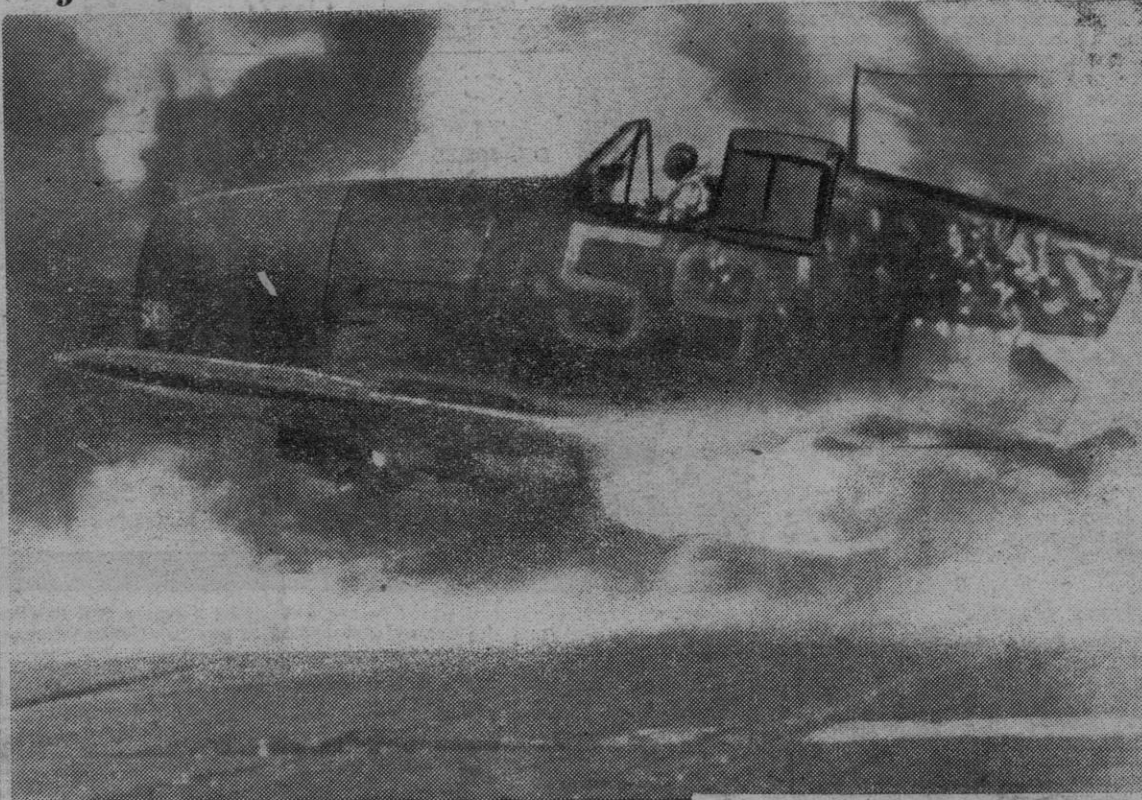
Command of the Second TAF, British Forces in Norway and all RAF elements of SHAEF missions will be assumed by the British Air Ministry, while command of Allied land forces now in Norway will go to the British War Office with the British chief of staff acting as agent to the combined chiefs of staff.

### Liquidating Agency

Norwegian naval and air forces will continue under the present command until they are returned to the control of the Norwegian government. Command of British elements of the Allied Naval Command Expeditionary Force, British

(Continued on Page 8)

## Injured Pilot Makes Fiery Flattop Landing



Navy cameraman filming movies of Jap suicide attacks caught this picture of a wounded U.S. pilot and his flaming ship a moment before the plane hit the deck of an aircraft carrier. The pilot was saved.

## Crime Exception, Not the Rule, In Army, Patterson Asserts

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Crime has been the exception rather than the rule in America's wartime Army, Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson said today in a report on the administration of military justice.

Of the 10,000,000 men who have joined the Army since the passage of the draft law, only 33,519 were in confinement on May 31, 1945, under sentences of general court martial.

During the five years of conscription, 102 soldiers have been executed—47 for murder, 43 for rape and 11 for murder and rape, and one for desertion.

Patterson declared that many of the men inducted would have run afoul of the law if they had remained in civilian life and pointed out that in peacetime 80 per cent of the men sentenced to Federal and State institutions were between 18 and 40—the ages from which the Army draws its men.

"From any group of 18,000,000 young men in civilian life, a certain group would commit crimes from misdemeanors to murder and rape. In the Army, during wartime these men are exposed to stresses and hazards not encountered during civilian peacetime existence," Patterson said.

He added, "It's not surprising therefore that last year in the U.S. approximately 18,000 soldiers were convicted by general courts martial or that 33,000 are now in confinement."

Of men now in confinement, more than 10,000 are overseas while others are in guardhouses and stockades waiting for transfer to rehabilitation centers, disciplinary barracks, and federal penitentiaries and reformatories.

In the ETO where more than 4,000,000 men served between January, 1942, and June, 1945, less than one in 400 was sentenced by general court martial.

For the Army as a whole, Patterson said that 60 per cent of those convicted by general courts martial had committed military crimes such as AWOL while the remaining 40 per cent had committed crimes punishable under civilian law. In rehabilitation centers, where men who are considered the best prospects for making good are sent, 82 per cent of them are held for military crimes.

## Lt. Gen. Patch Named 4th Army Commander

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, former Seventh Army commander, has been named commanding general of the Fourth Army with headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, the War Department announced today.

Patch succeeds Maj. Gen. John P. Lucas, whose next assignment was not disclosed.

## Swift Approval Of Vinson Seen In Washington

WASHINGTON, July 7 (ANS).—Official Washington today warmly endorsed President Truman's choice of War Mobilization and Reconversion Chief Fred M. Vinson, to become Secretary of the Treasury.

The White House announced Vinson's selection yesterday, adding that the nomination will be submitted to the Senate after the President's return from the Big Three meeting.

Swift confirmation of the 55-year-old Kentuckian, long a popular figure in the capital, was forecast.

A recognized authority on taxation, Vinson served seven terms in the House and more recently has held the posts of Economic Stabilization Director and Federal Loan Administrator.

Addition of Vinson will leave only four members of the late President Roosevelt's Cabinet serving under President Truman. They are Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, Secretary of Commerce Henry L. Wallace and Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

A former associate justice of the Federal Court of Appeals, Vinson likes to have people call him "Judge." In the House he is remembered as one of the first sponsors of the pay-as-you-go tax plan. As chairman of the House Tax Committee, he proposed legislation in 1937 to place a withholding levy on salaries up to \$5,000.

Born in Louisville, Vinson was graduated from Kentucky Normal College and took a law degree from Center College. He makes his home in Ashland, Ky., is married and has two sons.

## Two U.S. Destroyers, Smashed By Suicide Japs, to Fight Again

WASHINGTON, July 7 (ANS).—Two U.S. destroyers were reduced to flaming wreckage by Japanese Kamikaze suicide planes off Okinawa on April 6 with 175 casualties, the Navy disclosed today. Both vessels, however, will be repaired and returned to the fleet, the announcement said.

On the USS Newcomb, 17 men were killed, 20 missing and 54 wounded, after four suicide planes pounded her into twisted, charred wreckage. The other destroyer, the Leutze, had come alongside to give aid and was damaged severely when a seventh Kamikaze pilot crashed into her stern. Losses on the Leutze were two dead, 14 missing and 68 wounded.

## 600 Supers Blast Five Jap Cities

GUAM, July 7 (ANS).—More than 600 Superfortresses spilled almost 4,000 tons of fire and explosive bombs into five Japanese cities over a 275-mile stretch on Honshu Island from Tokyo to the inland sea today as the air assault against the enemy, now mounted by all types of Allied planes, grew by the hour.

The pre-dawn B29 attack was against the cities of Kofu, Chiba, Shimizu, Akashi and Shimotsu and marked the first time Superfortresses had hit five major cities in one great saturation raid. The strikes raised to 31 the number of Japanese cities scourged by the sky giants in their campaign to knock out the enemy's war factories by fall.

(Tokyo radio said the Superfortress operation lasted three and a half hours.)

The B29 blow followed up a daylight sweep by 100 Iwo-based Mustang fighters of the Seventh AF against the Tokyo area. Only nine enemy planes were sighted in the air as the Yanks hammered a dozen airfields, gas storage areas and shipping for the third consecutive day. One Jap plane was downed and 33 others destroyed or damaged on the ground.

Gen. MacArthur's Fifth AF fighters, now operating regularly from Okinawa, again flew to the Jap homeland, attacking the west coast of Kyushu areas of Chiran, Omuta and Momenosu without meeting opposition.

Other of MacArthur's planes battered Formosa and nearby islands and sank or damaged nine ships in the Borneo area. Adm. Nimitz announced the sinking or damaging of seven other Jap vessels off Corea, China and in the northern Ryukyus.

## Aussies Seize Borneo Bay

MANILA, July 7 (ANS).—Australian Seventh Div. troops, in a three-mile amphibious hop across Balikpapan Bay under cover of heavy Allied naval gunfire, have secured both entrances of the excellent southeast Borneo harbor of Balikpapan.

The Aussies landed unopposed at Penadjam Point and, although light resistance developed inland, the Digger troops were making steady progress over good terrain.

From within Balikpapan Harbor to a short distance beyond Manggar to the east Australian forces now hold a beachhead 18 miles wide, but strong resistance has been encountered beyond Aussie-held Manggar airdrome. Other troops pressing on to the refining center of Pandansari, in the central sector, advanced about one mile.

## 4,250 Tons of Explosives Used in Borneo Invasion

BALIKPAPAN, July 7 (AP).—Allied warships fired more than 1,250 tons of shells and bombers dropped more than 3,000 tons of bombs in support of the Balikpapan invasion, Rear Adm. Albert G. Noble, in direct command of the landing, said today.

## Two U.S. Destroyers, Smashed By Suicide Japs, to Fight Again

The Navy said the Newcomb "is afloat today because her heroic crew, with hair aflame and clothes burned off, refused to give her up even when all power and communication was lost and more than half of the ship was enveloped in flame."

The first Kamikaze pilot was cut down 20 feet from the Newcomb as the attack began. The second tried his luck but was hit and, as the commanding officer, Commodore Ira E. McMillian, of Ft. Worth, Texas, turned the destroyer sharply, the plane fell harmlessly into its wake.

A third attacker struck amidships after being hit by anti-aircraft fire. Gasoline from the plane

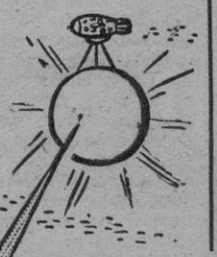
(Continued on Page 8)

## That Nazi 'Sun Gun' Is Old Stuff

NEW YORK, July 7 (ANS).—Sixteen years ago an American popular scientific fiction magazine published a series of articles by a German captain which described plans for constructing a "sun-gun" thousands of miles out in space whereby the sun's rays could be harnessed for war purposes, the New York Times said.

The articles printed in the July, August and September, 1929, issues of the magazine "Science Wonder Stories," were written by Capt. Hermann Noordung. They described the construction of an observatory between the sun and the earth and the building of a giant mirror rotating in space which could focus the sun's rays and be used as a war weapon.

Captain Noordung's writings were similar to plans which, according to disclosures made recently in Paris by Lt. Col. John A. Keeck, U.S. Army ordnance officer, German scientists admittedly were

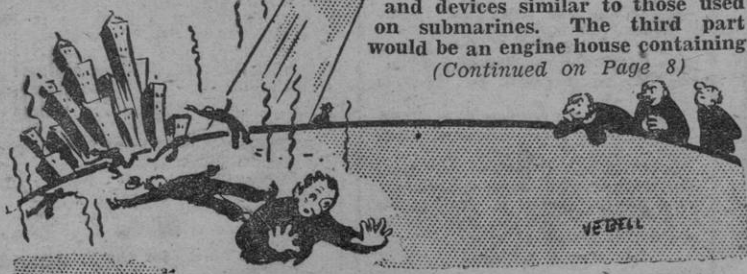


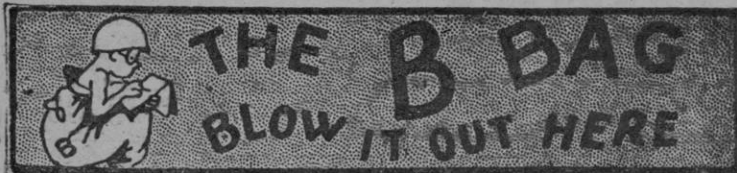
considering at the time the present European war ended.

A gun which the Nazis claimed could shoot around corners was another weapon in Germany's fantastic arsenal of "Buck Rogers" weapons.

The space observatory, as described by Noordung, would be an airtight structure consisting of three parts. One would be a rotary residence in which observatory workers would live. The second would be the observatory itself, equipped with powerful telescopes and devices similar to those used on submarines. The third part would be an engine house containing

(Continued on Page 8)





**The Crown Is Passed**

This is in reply to a letter headed "The Army's Got Him." Dear Pvt. Bill, I came across your letter the other day and I have given it careful consideration. I am a Pfc of long standing, in fact, I lay claim to being senior Pfc in the ETO. I have held this most distinguished position since Feb., 1941 (A.D.) Now Pvt. Bill, in view of your desire, and it is most commendable, I have decided upon the following. I have accumulated 89 points, and am sort of anticipating a transfer to a non-military status. Now this would leave my "position" vacant, and I can think of no one better qualified to handle it than yourself. Therefore, as a parting gesture, I nominate you, Pvt. Bill, as my successor and may you always cherish this austere position as I have done.

—Chief Pfc, ETOUSA.

**Army Education**

Along with Pyle's Brave Men, Tolstoy's War and Peace; Carlyle's French Revolution, and other immortal books on war let me present this masterpiece on war for the education of posterity. We are returned to France from combat. To keep us mentally and physically occupied, we must have latrine guards. Here are our Special Orders:

- Guard will remain in vicinity of latrine during his tour of duty.
- His duties are as follow:
  - Make sure all men using latrine cover their urine or defecation.
  - See that latrine is filled evenly—if necessary designate spot to be used by individual.
- At the end of his tour of duty, guard will report to orderly room with following information:
  - Names of all officers and EM who had to be reminded to cover their urine or defecation.
  - Depth of latrine at deepest and shallowest part of latrine (approximate) with estimate of how long it will last.

This contented soldier is indeed happy to read of an educational and recreational program in Europe. His education must be confined to estimates of the depth of latrines, and his recreation to enjoying the enticing scenery of a latrine.—Pfc, Hq. Co., 314 Cbt. Engrs.

**Ten-shun!**

Why is it that whenever an inspecting officer comes around everyone from the CO down bustles about to put on a good showing? If I were an inspecting officer I most certainly would not want everything tidied up just for my visit. Rather, I would insist on an honest appraisal of the day-to-day conditions and discipline of the company. How else can we detect mistakes and remove the cause of faulty leadership?—A Pfc, Med. Bn.

**OKs Flying Lessons**

Sgt. W. M. Penick's B-Bag letter titled, "My Plane, Please" attracted much interest among the glider pilots of my squadron. The sergeant's suggestion that flying training courses be included in the educational program for the Army of Occupation warrants consideration by the A-3 officers.

The world is more conscious about flying now than it ever has been, and I'm certain that there are numerous men who wish to learn to fly. Many of these men will take lessons when they return to civilian life, and when their duties are not limited. There are several glider pilots and power pilots in the Troop Carrier Squadrons now in the ETO who are capable and who have given instruction in light aircraft. I'm certain that if authorization was given echelons that these pilots would be willing to give much of their spare time to setting up a course of instruction which would be satisfactory.

Possibly liaison type of aircraft formerly used by armored and F.A. units for observation, could be turned over to the Occupation Air Force for instructional purposes. Many men not assigned to the Air Forces are interested in aviation; and I believe, that their interest in the subject should be considered by our training officers.—Capt. Wm. P. Binks, Jr., 440 T.C. Gp.

**Military Justice**

I made a formal complaint of wrong under the provisions of the 121 Article of War because my former battalion commander gave me illegal punishment under the 104 Article of War and because he gave verbal reprimand far in excess of that authorized. In other words,

because he was a verbal bully who had a nasty habit of brow-beating his officers and non-coms.

The complaint was investigated in a formal manner and my charges were undoubtedly proven. He and I were transferred to different battalions.

In spite of all this he was permitted to give me a manner of performance rating and he did so to the tune of "satisfactory." I made a complaint to higher headquarters and they refused to raise my manner of performance rating.

Yet the colonel goes about his business, up to his same old tricks and still unpunished for his wrong doing. And yours truly, with two years and nine months in grade, ruined for good as far as promotion is concerned, still sweating it out.—M. W. Quinn, 494 AAA Gun Bn.

**Oh, Gosh!**

This is supposed to be a man's Army, so why must Wacs stay in the Army so men can be discharged.—Ex-PW.

**Army Doctors**

The Army authorities continue the thesis that physicians are essential and not readily replaceable.

How is this policy consistent with the practice of not accepting civilian physicians—using only ASTP physicians as a source—while physicians are retained in the service who are well beyond draft age and with numerous dependents, for which they would ordinarily receive exemption?

Surely, it cannot be claimed that training is involved here, when civilians can and are trained for combat in such a short time. Is this not an unfair and unwarranted burden on a special group for whom no relief appears in view?—Capt. Nathan Jacobs, 99th Gen. Hosp.

The latest persistent rumor is that ASTP dentists and doctors are being discharged as enlisted men, given their commissions, and then discharged again because they are no longer needed.—Jealous Medico, 229th Gen. Hosp.

(Editor's note: Here is the Theater Surgeon's comment:

The entire question of Medical Corps recruitment is based upon the necessity of providing the best medical service available for the Army. The program of recruiting civilian doctors was halted because all medical-men qualified for Army service or not required in essential positions in civilian life had already been inducted to the limit of the quota of doctors required.

Doctors now in the service will be released as quickly as possible in consonance with the general reduction in Army strength. Length of service, dependents and other "point" factors will play a large role in the order of release. However, the Army must retain highly-trained specialists in more than 35 different categories of medicine. Skill in such branches is obtained only after long study and experience, and such specialists cannot readily be replaced. These men must be retained as long as medical skill remains in a critical category. While this policy may lead to apparent injustices in some individual cases, the thesis that American soldiers are entitled to and must have the best medical profession has to offer is of first importance.

ASTP doctors are being placed on active duty as soon as their training has been completed. Only those graduates who are not qualified for Army service are being discharged.

**Paris Pinups**

By Fischetti



"The way they stare!—Don't people ride bicycles in America?"

**Pacific Rocks Come High**

ISLAND	AREA	U.S. DEAD	U.S. WOUNDED	JAPANESE KILLED and WOUNDED	LENGTH of BATTLE
OKINAWA	485 SQ. MILES	11,897	46,319	94,401	82 DAYS
SAIPAN	71 SQ. MILES	3,426	13,099	29,744	24 DAYS
GUAM	255 SQ. MILES	1,437	5,648	17,966	20 DAYS
IWO	8 SQ. MILES	1,038	15,308	24,282	26 DAYS
TARAWA (BETIO)	LESS THAN 2 SQ. MILES	913	2,037	5,150	3 1/6 DAYS

Each Symbol = 2,500 men. Each Symbol = 10 days. America's ground, air and naval forces have paid a heavy toll to eliminate Jap island strongholds in the Pacific—but the price the enemy was forced to pay in a futile attempt to hold them was much greater.

**Japs Evacuate Wake Injured**

GUAM, July 7 (ANS)—A Japanese hospital ship has been permitted to evacuate 974 wounded and sick men from the enemy garrison on Wake Island, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz disclosed yesterday.

The U.S. destroyer Murray intercepted the Jap hospital ship Takasago Maru 300 miles north of Wake on Tuesday and a destroyer boarding party searched the vessel with full co-operation of the Japanese commanding officer.

The ship was permitted to pass and yesterday the Murray intercepted the Takasago Maru again 40 miles north of Wake. A boarding party again searched the ship and the vessel was allowed to continue.

Of the 490 Navy and 484 Army personnel, 15 percent were tubercular and 14 percent wounded. The rest were suffering from malnutrition. Nimitz said the enemy medical officers estimated that 15 percent of those suffering from malnutrition would not survive the trip back to the Jap mainland from the long-isolated island which the Marines lost to the Japs Dec. 24, 1941.

**Army Holds Chicago Man On 17-Yr. Awol Charge**

FORT SHERIDAN, Ill., July 7 (ANS)—The Army held Roy McDowell Fort, Chicago, on a 17-year-old Awol charge today, but there was some doubt as to whether he could be prosecuted.

Fort went over the hill in 1928. His attorneys, who maintain the Army's jurisdiction over him ended three years after expiration of his original enlistment, have filed a writ of habeas corpus. The case was referred to the Adjutant General in Washington.

**Pulitzer Prize Winner to Head GI Journalism Department**

Dr. Frank L. Mott, dean of the School of Journalism, University of Missouri, who won a Pulitzer Prize this year for his book "American Journalism," will be head of the Department of Journalism at Army University Center No. 2 in Biarritz, France, Brig. Gen. Paul W. Thompson, Chief of the Information and Education Division, announced yesterday.

Concurrent with this announcement was the arrival in the ETO of Dean Kenneth E. Olson, of the Medill School of Journalism, Northwestern University, who will serve as chief of the journalism section at Army University Center No. 1 in Shrivenham, England. He flew to Paris from the U.S. and will leave soon for the British school center.

Dr. Mott will be assisted by Dr. Max Grossman, head of the Department of Journalism, Boston University; Prof. Frank Burkhalter, head of the Department of Journalism, Baylor University; Prof. Bruce McCoy, University of Louisiana; Prof. Roscoe Ellard, Columbia University, and Prof. C. J. Medlin, director of publications at Kansas State College.

The staff at Shrivenham will include: Dr. Richard Eide, head of the Department of Journalism, North Dakota University; Dr. Clifford Weigle, Stanford University; Dr. W. A. Sumner, University of Wisconsin; Prof. Fred L. Kildow, University of Minnesota, and Prof. John Casey, University of Oklahoma.

The four main subjects at both centers will be (1) General Introduction and History of Journalism; (2) Editorial; (3) Advertising, and (4) Newspaper Management.

Plans are being completed now by Dean Olson for the publication of a daily newspaper by students in each center. Students may select three courses and receive credit for that many hours upon completion of study. These credits will be applicable toward college graduation when the student resumes his education as a civilian. At least 15 hours will be spent weekly in the classroom and laboratory.

**'French Without Tears' Will Open Tomorrow**

Ensa Marigny Theater will offer, beginning tomorrow, the comedy, "French Without Tears" with the original London cast, headed by Anna Neagle, Roland Culver and Rex Harrison.

**THE STARS AND STRIPES**

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Vol. 1, No. 346



**Paris Area MOVIES TODAY**

ENSA-PARIS—"A Tree Grows In Brooklyn," with Joan Blondell and Dorothy McGuire. Metro Marbeuf.  
MARGANAN—"The Unseen," with Joel McCrea and Gail Russell. Metro Marbeuf.  
OLYMPIA—"A Tree Grows In Brooklyn," with Joan Blondell and Dorothy McGuire. (Midnight show 11:30) Metro Marbeuf.

STAGE SHOWS  
MADELEINE—"Jeep Amboree," with Mickey Rooney, Bobby Breen and 50 GIs. Metro Madeleine. Concorde.  
OLYMPIA—"A Gay Promenade," French Variety show. Metro Madeleine.  
EMPIRE THEATER—317th ASF Band Variety Show Harold Gary, M. C. 2:30 and 8 p.m. Metro Etoile. Ternes.  
SARAH BERNHARDT—"Love in Idleness," Lunt and Fontanne. Metro Chatelet.  
MAYFLOWER CLUB FOR OFFICERS—GI Show "Section Eight," 3 p.m. Metro George V.

MISCELLANEOUS  
COLISEUM NIGHT CLUB—For Allied EM only. Civilian guest permitted. Metro Anvers.  
L'ARMORIAL NIGHT CLUB—Allied Officers only. Civilian guest permitted. Metro George V.  
COLUMBIA ARC CLUB—British Army Band playing "From Swing to Symphony," 8:30 p.m. Metro Concorde.  
ENSA LEISURE CENTER—Celebrity Concert, 8 p.m. Metro Concorde.

**Rheims Area MOVIES**

PARAMOUNT, Rue Thillois—1400, 1830 and 2030. "Roughly Speaking," Rosalind Russell.  
MODERNE, Rue Barbatre—1830 and 2015. "Keep Your Powder Dry," with Lana Turner and Lorraine Day.  
STAGE SHOWS  
AMPHI, Rue Golot off Blvd. Henri-Vasnier—"No Compree," all-soldier show, 1430 hours; "Trays Beans," French musical variety, 2000.

MISCELLANEOUS  
RECREATIONAL CENTER, Rue Talleyrand—Ice cream, coke and beer.  
POLAR CLUB, Rue Gambetta—Sandwiches, coke and beer. Orchestra. Dancing.  
RHEIMS TENNIS CLUB, 9 Blvd. Pasteur—Rackets and balls available.  
CHATEAU CLUB, Blvd. Henri Vasnier—Beer, cokes, snack bar, game room. Opens 1100.  
ARO NOEL CLUB, Rue Noel—Enlisted personnel only. Entertainment, coffee, doughnuts and sewing.  
ARO CLUB EM, 3 Blvd. de la Paix—Entertainment, coffee, doughnuts and cokes.  
OFFICERS' ARC CLUB, Rue Etape—Entertainment, coffee, doughnuts and cokes.

**Nancy**

EMPIRE—"A Tree Grows in Brooklyn," Dorothy McGuire, Joan Blondell.  
CAMEO—"Keep Your Powder Dry," Lana Turner and Lorraine Day.

**Metz**

SCALA—"Music for the Millions," Margaret O'Brien.

The American Scene:

# Rustlers Roam Range— In Wild and Woolly N.Y.

By Phil Bucknell

The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

NEW YORK, July 7.—This was the week when President Truman, after being "Hiya Harry" to homefolks in Independence, Mo., returned to the capital to appeal for the ratification of the United Nations Charter, to nominate Jimmy Byrnes for Secretary of State, to prepare for his trip to meet other members of the Big Three and to end up by accepting a fistful of resignations.

It was a week when the Gallup Poll asked people if they approved of the way Mr. Truman was handling the job and 87 percent said they did, with only three percent disapproving. Ten percent had no opinion.

And on the subject of polls, the President, who is firmly backing the charter, was pleased to note that Gallup could report 90 percent of the population want the world pact ratified.

## Rustlers Roaming New York's 'Range's'

ALONG the lush valley of Genesee and down to Westchester County, farmers of New York State are loading shotguns with rock salt or buckshot, guarding livestock against rustlers who operate on the black market. And still on the farm beat: Iowa authorities announced this week that farm laborers are now making \$5.80 cents daily which is the highest ever paid in the state.

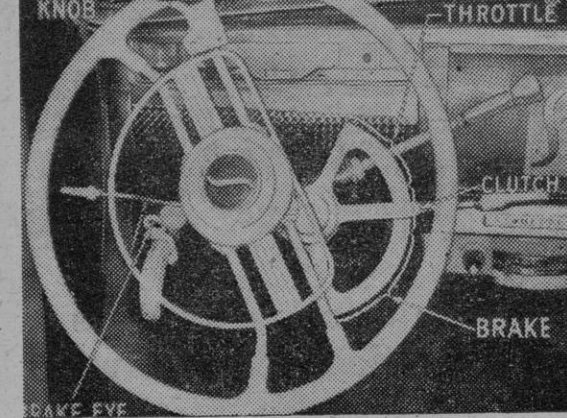
In Georgia, the rolling hillsides which, a week or two ago were a mass of blossoms, are now full of squat trees laden with ripening fruit so heavy that limbs touch the ground. And in Pike County, Ga., much credit is being given to Negro 4-H boys for saving crops. They are giving up summer vacations to pick fruit.

INCIDENTAL information: 1,400 workers, laid off by southern shipyards, have signed for ship repair jobs on the West Coast... 900 acres of stripmine wasteland, near Piatt, Ill., were bombed with seeds to transform the land into a cattle range. A plane dropped grass seed from an altitude of 100 feet... and in Lexington, Ky., a dishonest deed weighed heavily on a thief—he left a 75-pound iron chair on the sidewalk a short distance from the place of the crime.

CORONADO, Calif., reports that its population has almost quadrupled in the last five years and that there are two men for every woman in the community. The almost unique distinction is due to the amphibious training base and naval air station there and they account for upping of the population, too.

## Minnesota Looks to Skies for Tourists

CANOISTS in the Ely region of Minnesota were informed this week by the State Conservation Commissioner Chester S. Wilson that if he gets his way they'd better keep their eyes on the skies. He proposes that seaplanes be granted limited use of lakes to transport tourists in and out of the region during the summer season.



Car equipped with "one lever control" to make driving simple and safe for disabled veterans have been developed in Detroit. The gadget was designed to compensate for almost any case of limb disability. Studebaker's model centers in a single lever mounted on the steering column. Through vacuum control, one motion engages the clutch and opens the throttle. Flipping the lever the opposite way will disengage the clutch and apply the brakes. A special knob is mounted on the wheel for easier steering, and there is an "eye" on the emergency brake for a hand hook.

Studebaker's gadget makes driving easy for disabled.

gages the clutch and opens the throttle. Flipping the lever the opposite way will disengage the clutch and apply the brakes. A special knob is mounted on the wheel for easier steering, and there is an "eye" on the emergency brake for a hand hook.

THIS week's big news in the entertainment world was that Spencer Tracy is giving up the films for an indefinite period. Playwrights Co. announced that Tracy has cast his lot with Robert E. Sherwood and will appear in Sherwood's latest stage play. At the moment the play is called "Out of Hell." But it will be changed before September airing. It covers four years of war, half in this country and half overseas, strictly from the American angle.

AND here is a story of the week taken from the July issue of Readers Scope telling about the soldier with an empty right sleeve who got off the train in Washington and told the USO hostess he felt like a \$1,000,000. Whereas he previously had been brooding about the handicap. "This morning a nice woman who had a berth above mine said, 'Here, bud, reach up there and drag down that suitcase for me will you? It's too much for me,' she said. Well, I realized she didn't notice that I didn't have a right hand. Now I'm going out to meet the world with what I have got and get busy doing things."

# He Should Have Died Yesterday --But GI Still Grins--at Doctors

FORT WORTH, Texas, July 7 (ANS).—Cpl. Jim Newman arrived at the medical limit of his life today feeling so very chipper he sent for decorations and chevrons for a new uniform he intends to wear when he gets out on the streets of his home town just as soon as he gets well.

Today was the day Army doctors set for the end of the corporal's life because of extreme malnutrition brought on by three years as a prisoner of the Japs, complicated by tuberculosis. But instead of dying, Jim lay grinning in his own bed tenderly nursed by his mother.

Disagreeing in a slight degree with Army medical prognosis, local physicians said Jim would have one chance in a thousand of living indefinitely if he lived until tomorrow. Mrs. Newman said he was much too busy living to die.

Newman never wore chevrons. He was promoted to corporal during his seven months in a military hospital. Now he wants to see himself in uniform with chevrons on his sleeves and decorations on his breast. He hasn't worn these either because he was captured or Corregidor in the first months of the war.

He is entitled to wear the American Defense Ribbon with one star, the Philippine Defense Ribbon, the Philippine Liberation Ribbon, the Presidential Citation Badge and the Combat Infantryman Badge.

Today his doctor ordered Jim not to say a word for at least two days. Laryngitis was one of the ailments he brought home.

When a reporter asked him if he had any girl friends he could not answer but his laryngitis didn't keep him from grinning a little harder and nodding his head.

## Cheesecake Grows in Brooklyn



People from Brooklyn are usually pretty good at figuring angles—and two-year-old Sharon Vedell is no exception. When the summer's heat got too unbearable, Sharon peeled off her clothes and slipped out of the house for some fresh air. Police who found her strolling around assured her the station house was nice and cool. Left to right: Patrolman James Flaherty, Sharon making eyes at the cameraman and Patrolman Irving Japol. Lt. Bremier is behind the desk.

# Billions of W D Cash Thrown Into 'Rat Hole,' Engel Charges

WASHINGTON, July 7 (ANS).—The War Department today was charged with "throwing hard-earned dollars down a rat hole," by Rep. Albert Engel (R-Mich.).

In a statement in the Congressional Record, Engel, a member of the Appropriations subcommittee handling war funds, said billions of dollars have been spent on projects which the department has not justified before any Congressional committee.

Engel, known as a "watchdog" of Army spending, pointed his criticism at "some of those swivel chair gentlemen who get on a plane and in a few weeks come back with more ribbons on their chests than Eisenhower, Bradley, Clark or MacArthur ever received."

He emphasized he was not directing his criticism at "any one in a theater of operations."

By the middle of 1946, he said, total Army appropriations since 1941 will exceed \$64,000,000,000, the assessed valuation of "every piece of property, real and personal, in the 48 States, as it was assessed in 1941."

The War Department, Engel said, should be given every dollar for which it can justify expenditure in time of war, but "is not entitled to one thin dime for any purpose for which they cannot or will not justify."

Engel said he complains often of the "outrageous waste of taxpayers' money" on various Army projects, "but the War Department was apparently oblivious and kept on wasting money."

"I wonder what would happen if the public got a complete resume of the dollars wasted by this and other departments of the government, as I hope they will some day," he said.

Engel estimated that Army cantonment costs for the first 1,200,000 men in this war were "four times as much for less than one third the number of men" during the last war.

"Right there was the beginning of inflation in America," he commented.

## Truman Orders Close Check On Use of Federal Funds

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP).—In a memorandum to heads of all government departments, President Truman today ordered a "most exacting" review of government spending and a prompt investigation of every "suspicion" of a misuse of Federal funds.

While noting that there had been practically no evidence of financial abuse, the President's memorandum urged "vigorous disciplinary action" be taken wherever such evidence is found.

# AF Discharge 'Racket' Halted

HEMPSTEAD, L.I., July 7 (ANS).—Col. T. G. Wold, inspector for the First AF, said today that the "racket" in fraudulent discharges and transfers of soldiers had been "nipped in the bud" at Mitchel Field. Two officers were being held under guard.

Wold said six soldiers obtained "fraudulent" medical discharges on the payment of "several thousand dollars," and that an equal number had "purchased" transfers to units not alerted for shipment overseas.

He said that the discharged men—now back in the Army—were referred by a civilian to certain Medical Administrative Corps officers, not doctors, at Mitchel Field, and that discharges followed.

The two officers, he said, are "under guard" in the post hospital, free to move about, since "it isn't customary to put officers behind bars."

## Greatest Thrill: Seeing the Pope

# Sinatra, Back Home, Says USO 'Doesn't Know What Time It Is'

NEW YORK, July 7 (ANS).—Back from the wars, Frank Sinatra today panned the USO and Army Special Service personnel saying they "didn't know what time it was."

"The Voice"—just returned from his first USO Camp Shows trip—centered most of his criticism on the type of shows being sent overseas. He also criticized the quality of sports equipment.

"They have badly underrated the intelligence of the GIs," he said. He declared that most of the men in the Army's Special Services division have never had any previous experience in show business and as a result "didn't know what time it was."

"They might just as well be out

# Vets' Protests Curb Pullmans For Civilians

WASHINGTON, July 7 (ANS).—Protests by returning veterans against inadequate and unsanitary railroad accommodations were followed today by a ban on all civilian Pullman travel on trips of 450 miles or less.

The order was made by the Office of Defense Transportation to be effective at noon, July 15. It does not affect chair cars, only sleepers, but it will mean at least 1,895 more Pullmans for military travel, ODT estimated.

J. Monroe Johnson, ODT director, said that the order was necessary because of the "unexpectedly heavy arrival of troops well in advance of schedule." He predicted additional cuts into civilian travel may follow, since July is expected to be the month in which the greatest number of troops will arrive from Europe.

Officers, EM Complain  
The action came on the heels of a series of widely-publicized complaints from soldiers being redeployed across the country.

Both officers and enlisted men protested against long trips in crowded coaches. They said that they were dirty, verminous, overcrowded and without adequate washing or toilet facilities.

Latest protests came yesterday from 200 veterans of the 95th Div. and Eighth AF, who rode from Camp Myles Standish, near Boston, to Salt Lake City, in antiquated coaches. After four days and nights in the coaches they were transferred at Salt Lake City to Pullmans for the rest of the trip to Camp Beale, Calif.

Temper of the veterans was not improved when they saw, according to their report, members of Italian service units transferring from chair cars to Pullmans in Kansas City, on a trip from the east coast to Sacramento, Calif.

In Washington, the War Department said that the only Italian service units now being moved are sick and disabled men who are in the process of being repatriated.

## Cars Dirty and Crowded

Maj. H. P. Thoreson, of the Eighth AF, in charge of the train, said: "There were no wash basins, the toilets were out of order, there were no decent places to sleep and it was dirty."

Protests also were voiced today by soldiers who left Camp Shanks, N.Y., on nine troop trains, composed of day coaches. The men arrived only yesterday from Europe. Some of them, to emphasize their displeasure, carried seats from the coaches, and placing them on the station platform; beat clouds of dust from them.

The coaches were not air conditioned and men were assigned three to every two seats. However, officers inspected drinking water and sanitary facilities before the troops went aboard.

The new civilian travel ban, Johnson said, was drafted after a meeting among officials of the armed forces, the Association of American Railroads, the Pullman Co. and ODT.

# 100,000 PWs to Help Harvest U.S. Crops

WASHINGTON, July 7 (ANS).—The Agriculture Department announced yesterday that it had been promised 100,000 prisoners of war for farm work during the harvest season from October through mid-November. This is 15,000 more than were allotted for spring and summer planting and cultivating.

## Greatest Thrill: Seeing the Pope

# Sinatra, Back Home, Says USO 'Doesn't Know What Time It Is'

selling vacuum cleaners," he commented.

Sinatra said he spent seven weeks in the Mediterranean Theater, playing an average of four shows a day.

The biggest thrill of the tour, he said, was his audience with Pope Pius. He said the Pope was much surprised to learn he was a baritone rather than a tenor, and was amazed that his repertoire consisted of such songs as "Candy" and "My Dreams Are Getting Better All the Time."

The Pope said: "You should learn to sing opera," Sinatra reported.

"That's not my racket," Sinatra said he replied.

Soldiers received his show very well, Sinatra said, and kidded him by screaming and squealing.

## Second Nazi Mass Murder Plant Found

By Ed Wilcox  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

MUNICH, July 7.—Another sordid and startling chapter in Nazi party history has been revealed by Maj. Marvin Linick, New York City, Public Health Officer for Munich, in a statement describing a German hospital near here where hundreds of mentally and physically inferior German babies and adults were scientifically murdered in order that the super race might be free of weaklings.

In a signed confession, Dr. Eidam, who was in charge of the child clinic at Haar-Egelfing Mental Hospital, eight miles from Munich, told the grim story of the methodical extermination of inferior infants.

### Second Murder Factory

This was the second war murder factory brought to light in the past few days.

On Thursday it was revealed a mass extermination plant was operating in Kaufbeuren, Bavaria, more than a month after United States troops took the city. Imbecile German children and mentally deranged adults in the Kaufbeuren asylum were being exterminated by German nurses and doctors for the "improvement of the German race."

The babies at Haar-Egelfing, Dr. Eidam explained, were committed there whether the parents consented or not. In the event that a mother refused to deliver the baby to the clinic, she would be ordered to by the Arbeitsführer to appear for work at a certain time on a certain date. While she was at work, the baby would be removed to the hospital.

Upon arrival at the hospital, the babies were classified whether not for treatment or for treatment, the treatment being an injection which would cause immediate death.

Death for most of the babies was quick, the doctor explained. The drugs used were varied, sometimes luminal, sometimes a powerful mixture of sedatives called modioscop and sometimes iodine was injected into the spinal column. Iodine, the doctor said, caused convulsions, so the other drugs were preferred.

### Adults Starved

Adults, Dr. Eidam said, were starved in a large building called House No. 25. Most of the adults who were starved had been under treatment as psychotics for more than five years.

The brains of the babies and of the adults killed at Haar-Egelfing were preserved for study by German medical men, who were at work on the purification of the German race.

The confession, Maj. Linick said, will be turned over to the War Crimes Commission. The director of the hospital, a Dr. Pfannmuller, has been taken into custody.

## Canadians End Aldershot Rioting

ALDERSHOT, July 7 (Reuter).—This city, the scene of rioting on two successive nights by Canadian soldiers impatient over delay in returning them home, was quiet today as military authorities moved to transfer the soldiers either to other camps or to an embarkation port.

Official assurance was given to townfolk that soon there would be no Canadian soldiers in Aldershot.

More than 100 men who took part in Thursday's riot have been questioned and Canadian military authorities have detained about six of them. Ringleaders of the rioting were conscripts, according to Lt. Gen. P.J. Montague, Canadian chief of staff, who today sent a letter of apology to city officials.

## Serum to Prevent Dengue Discovered by Army Medics

NEW YORK, July 7 (ANS).—A serum to prevent dengue, an acute fever common to mosquito-infected Pacific areas, has been discovered by the Army Medical Corps with the co-operation of New Jersey State Prison inmates, the Surgeon General's office announced yesterday.

Dengue, sometimes called "breakbone fever," is transmitted by mosquitoes, which have become infected by biting a dengue patient.

During extensive tests with the new serum, volunteer prisoners were rendered immune to bites of

# Pyle and Mauldin—They Speak for All Doughs

## Hollywood Catches True Feeling of Ernie's Book

By Russell Jones

The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

NEW YORK, July 7.—Ernie Pyle would have liked what Hollywood has done to his "Story of GI Joe." Movie producers, never noted for sensitivity, honesty or sympathy except of the glamorous or goosy type, in making this film have come closer to telling the story of a dog-face and his war than any one since Bill Mauldin or Pyle himself.

There are a few things that aren't just right and a few things that'll make some of the old-timers angry—like wrapping up all the things the 34th, Ninth, Third, 45th and other divisions which fought in the African, Sicilian and Italian campaigns did and giving credit to C Co. of the 18th Inf., First Div. But they couldn't tell the individual story of each of them and C of the 18th is as good an outfit to pick as any of them.

And on important things, like the way the Doggy lived and fought and died, the story is as honest—and not glamorous—as sympathetic—and not condescending—and as sensitive without being sloppy as Hollywood or any one else could make it.

Ernie would have liked the way the movie is about infantrymen and not about Pyle. Burgess Meredith is there with his hair clipped and wearing a knit cap, but he isn't Ernie and his part isn't big enough to draw attention from Capt. Bill Walker and C Co., whose battle baptism at Faid Pass and fighting up in Italy past Cassino to Rome is the actual plot.

He would have liked Robert Mitchum who plays the part of Walker. Nobody ever heard of Mitchum and there is no memory of him as a gangster, flier, nightclub blade or farmer to confuse his portrayal of the young captain who might be the "old man" of any outfit anywhere.

He would have liked Freddie Steele as Sgt. Warnecki and Wallie Cassell as Pvt. Dondaro and the idea of using lots of other guys as the rest of the outfit.

The public doesn't understand this movie—it laughs at the wrong times and it doesn't get the meaning of some of the things said but Ernie would have liked that, too.

## De Gaulle Will Visit Truman

Gen. Charles de Gaulle will visit President Truman in Washington about Aug. 15, the French Ministry of Information announced in Paris yesterday.

The invitation was issued about a month ago the Ministry said, and was transmitted to De Gaulle by French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault on his return to France from the San Francisco conference. The general accepted at that time, but the date for the meeting remained tentative pending a decision on the date of the forthcoming Big Three meeting.

The general and the President are expected to discuss the results of the Big Three meeting and domestic as well as international issues facing France.

The French announcement met with silence in official Washington, dispatches reported. Neither the White House nor the State Department would comment.

### 60 Escape Hospital Fire

PUEBLO, Col., July 7 (ANS).—Approximately 60 patients, including crippled children, were removed from an old section of St. Mary Hospital today, after a basement fire sent choking smoke through the four-story brick structure. No one was reported injured.

infected mosquitoes, while other prisoners, who were not immunized, contracted dengue from the same insects.

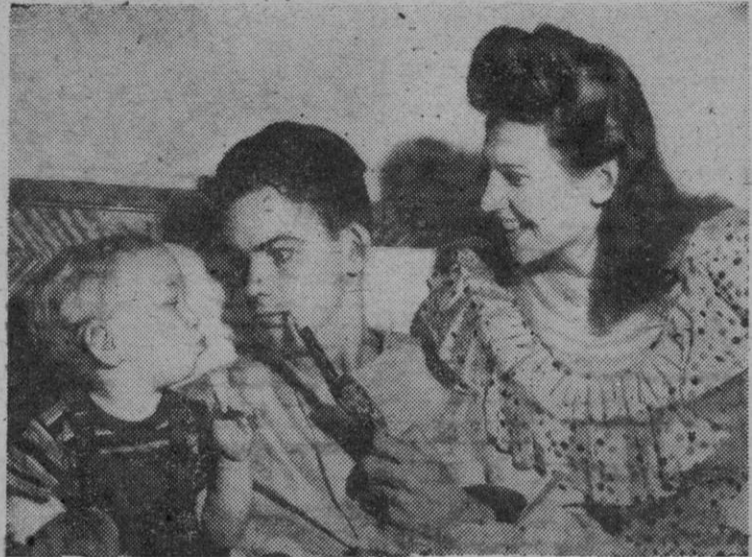
Dengue is characterized by the sudden onset of acute fever with chill, severe headaches and marked pain in the muscles and joints, the disease seldom causes death.

The serum was developed by Lt. Col. Albert B. Sabin and Capt. R. Walter Schlesinger.

The search was sponsored by the commission on neurotropic diseases of the office of the Surgeon General of the Army.



Actor Burgess Meredith (left), plays the role of war correspondent Ernie Pyle in the movie, "The Story of GI Joe," based on Pyle's book, "Here Is Your War." This photograph of the actor and the correspondent was made before Ernie left for the Pacific—on his last assignment. He was killed by enemy fire on Ie Island.



Bill Mauldin is getting readjusted to the comforts of civilian life back home in Los Angeles. After breakfast in bed served by his wife, Bill shows their son Bruce how to blow smoke rings.

## British Press Demands Allies Unify Control of Germany

LONDON, July 7 (AP).—Demands for unified Allied control of Germany appeared simultaneously today in editorials of four leading British newspapers, three days after Yanks and Tommies joined Russian troops in patrolling Berlin under a joint-occupation agreement.

## Churchill Visits France for Rest

BORDEAUX, July 7 (AP).—Prime Minister Churchill, accompanied by his wife and daughter, arrived today in an American plane en route to Hendaye, where he will rest before meeting President Truman and Marshal Stalin in the Berlin area later this month.

At Hendaye, near the Franco-Spanish border, the Prime Minister will relax at Chateau Bordaberry, owned by Canadian Brig. Gen. Raymond Brutinel. A special radio transmitter, telephones and telegraph lines have been installed so Mr. Churchill may maintain contact with London. During his absence, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden will assume the Prime Minister's duties.

The chateau was the headquarters of the German SS general commanding the region during the Nazi occupation.

Mr. Churchill is expected to confer with several French leaders in an effort to clear up misunderstandings between Britain and France over the Levant situation.

(The British Foreign Office in London denied reports the Prime Minister would meet Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain during his rest trip to Hendaye.)

### Canada to Ration Meat Again

OTTAWA, July 7 (ANS).—Canada will resume rationing of meat, shortly, Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced today. Meat has not been rationed in Canada since March 1, 1944.

### Bradley Nomination Submitted

WASHINGTON, July 7 (ANS).—President Truman yesterday formally nominated Gen. Omar N. Bradley to be Veterans Administrator and submitted his name to the Senate.

The editorials hit at the present plan of splitting the conquered Reich into zones of occupation with different policies in each zone. The newspapers were equally in accord in saying that the question of occupational government should be settled at the forthcoming Big Three conference.

The London Times declared that "supervision by the principal powers and through their joint action has become a first condition of unity. Serious responsibility rests on the U.S., Britain and Russia to work out common and new policies for the gradual political and economic rehabilitation of a defeated Germany."

(An example of the lack of co-ordination, Reuter reported, was the Russian failure to provide billets for the first British troops in Berlin. Steps have been taken to provide more camps and welfare facilities.)

Another snag is in the disposition of equipment and captured war stores. Directors of the giant Siemens works said Soviet troops had removed 99 percent of their machinery since occupying Berlin. The Siemens works are in the northwestern part of Berlin, now under British control.

### Sen. Kilgore Urges Joint Action on Germany Rule

WASHINGTON, July 7 (Reuter).—Sen. Harley Kilgore (D-W.Va.) speaking before a special Senate committee investigating the national defense program, today urged joint Allied action in governing occupied Germany.

"It is absolutely necessary that policies with respect to the four occupation zones be co-ordinated by some joint action and there be a free exchange of information with respect to the policies and actions of each of the occupying forces," Kilgore said. "With respect to at least one part of Germany—that held by the Russians—our armies have been completely uninformed."

## Bill Gives Formula For Ideal Officer In 'Up Front'

Bill Mauldin, whose satire on some types of officers is better known than his respect for other types, gives his prescription for an ideal officer in his new book, "Up Front," excerpts of which appear in the current issue of YANK.

"The ideal officer in any army knows his business," Mauldin wrote. "He is firm and just. He is saluted and given the respect due a man who knows enough about war to boss soldiers around in it. He is given many privileges, which all officers are happy to accept, and he is required, in return, to give certain things which a few officers choose to ignore."

For those few officers, Mauldin added, "I try to make life as miserable as possible."

"An officer," Mauldin said, "is not supposed to sleep until his men are bedded down. He is not supposed to eat until he has arranged for his men to eat. I respect those combat officers who feel this responsibility so strongly that many of them are killed fulfilling it."

"Since I am an enlisted man and have served under many officers, I have a great deal of respect for the good ones and a great deal of contempt for the bad ones. A man accepts a commission with his eyes open, and if he does not intend to take responsibilities as well as privileges, he is far lower than the buck private who realizes his own limitations and keeps that rank."

Mauldin quoted a colonel, who wrote: "Being Regular Army, my father before me and his father before him, one of the first things I learned at West Point was to respect the enlisted soldier of the United States Army."

"The colonel, for my money," said Mauldin, "is the perfect officer. He likes the Army, he likes his job, he likes the men under him, and he knows his business."

"He carries his rank easily because he is capable of earning respect without ramming his eagles down somebody's throat. I will throw the gentleman a salute any time I meet him, and I will look him in the eye while I am doing it. The Army is his home, and while I am in it he is the host whose rules I must respect. In civilian life, if he comes into my home, I am the host, and it is obvious that he is going to be enough of a gentleman to abide by my rules."

## Leopold's Aides Seek Showdown

BRUSSELS, July 7 (UP).—A party of King Leopold's closest advisers, including Prime Minister Achille Van Acker, prepared today to fly to the Monarch's Austrian retreat to inform him he must decide immediately whether he will abdicate or continue his plans to form a new Belgian government that would support him.

This represents the third time Van Acker, whose resignation as prime minister becomes effective upon formation of a new government, has found it necessary to fly to St. Wolfgang to confer with Leopold since the Belgian political crisis became acute several weeks ago.

Informed circles here still believe only the King's abdication will assure a peaceful settlement of the deadlock. A country-wide strike, and possibly bloodshed, will result if Leopold returns as King, these quarters predicted.

## B29 Guides Sub To Rescue of 8 Airmen Off Japan

IWO JIMA, July 7 (ANS).—Capt. Horace C. Taylor, a Superfort pilot from Winnsboro, Texas, completed his 36th mission—one more than necessary to qualify for home leave—by guiding a submarine to the rescue of eight B29 crewmen.

It was Taylor's 12th air-sea rescue mission and one of his toughest. The group of airmen had been floating in the waters off Japan for more than 36 hours when picked up. But Taylor's record for rescuing marooned fliers is so good that it is said he "can smell a downed airman 50 miles away."

Taylor was in the air for more than 16 hours on his last cruise. For hours he circled the rafts of the eight men until the sub arrived. The ceiling was 500 feet and visibility only two miles.

## Planes Alone Can't Defeat Japs--Stilwell

OKINAWA, July 7 (ANS).—Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, commander of the U.S. Tenth Army which conquered Okinawa, said today it would take more than air power to knock Japan from the war—"it will take invasion to defeat them."

Grizzled "Vinegar Joe" told a press conference:

"Air war is all out now; many Japanese cities have been destroyed and we are working on second-rate cities, but it will take invasion to defeat them. We must meet them personally and kill them. We will have to get in there and really give the Japs a beating on their home ground."

At Pearl Harbor today Lt. Gen. Roy S. Geiger, commander of the Pacific Fleet Marine Forces, said Japan is ripe for invasion and U.S. troops can land there "anytime we want to." Geiger also said he thinks it will be necessary to invade Japan. He added that the overwhelming superiority of American personnel and equipment would make it impossible for the Japanese to repulse invasion.

Stilwell said that some action will have to be taken against the crack Japanese Kwangtung Army in Manchuria even after Japan falls.

"The Kwangtung Army takes orders from nobody," he said. "It has been there since 1931 working hard, and has heavy industry there and good supplies. There are two million Japs there. There is no question about it. We'll have to kill them or sanction continued Jap occupation of Manchuria."

Asked how the Japanese were reacting to the B29 blitz, Stilwell replied:

"Have you seen the Japs in prisoner of war cages here? They look pretty cocky, don't they? They don't look like psychoneurotics, do they? Yet they've stood tremendous firepower for more than three months, so I think, gentlemen we've got a hard fight ahead. I'm just giving you my opinion. I've been wrong so many times that one more mistake will change my average very little, but I think the Air Forces are going to lose the bet."

## Yanks Vulgar, Says Belgian

By George Dorsey

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

BRUSSELS, July 7.—American soldiers were accused of being uncouth and disrespectful toward Belgian women in today's issue of *La Lanterne*, an independent liberal publication of this city.

The article, written by Paul Meral, said:

"Sometimes the lack of forbearance of certain GIs hurts the feelings of young Belgian women who are not accustomed to being treated with the lack of respect these soldiers of the U.S.A. show. We understand quite well that the anonymity of the uniform gives a man a certain imaginary license, but he shouldn't confuse our true Belgian home girls with professional prostitutes."

Meral told *The Stars and Stripes* this afternoon that the incident which prompted him to write his reproach to GI tactics with Belgian girls occurred in the town of Namur.

There, he said, he saw American soldiers in a hotel, blowing up condoms and bombarding respectable girls with them. The Americans, he added, were officers, not enlisted men.

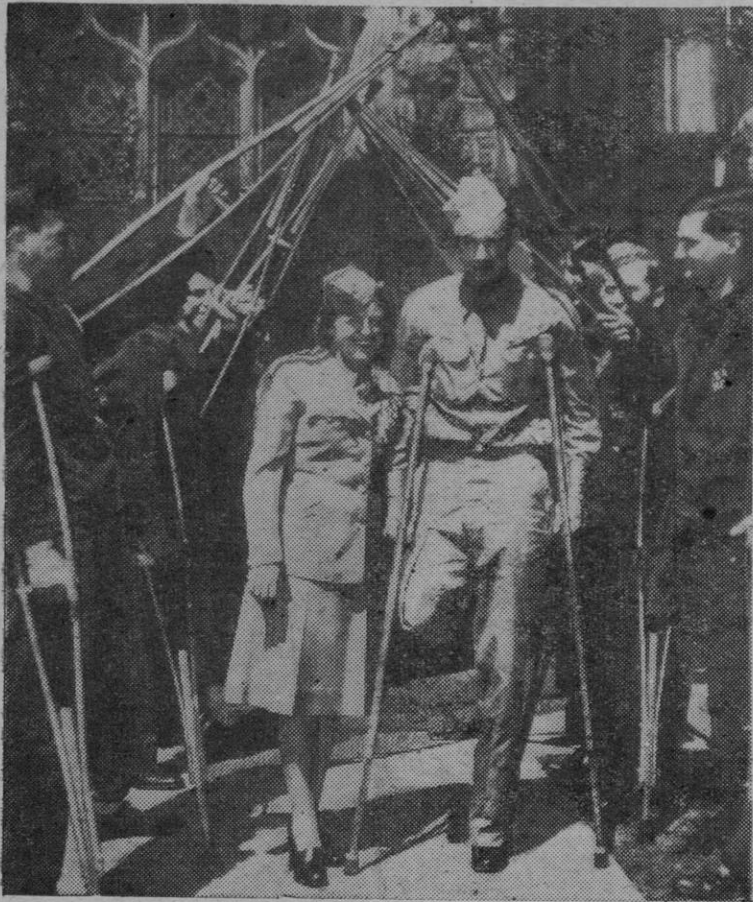
Meral's criticism came in an article on Belgian-American friendship. The American approach to Belgian women is a "shadow which comes between Allies, between friends," he said.

## Rape of 5,000 In Subway Denied

A U.S. Sixth Army Gp. investigation found no basis for charges made in Congress this week by Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) that French Senegalese troops locked 5,000 German girls in a Stuttgart subway and raped them, SHAEF said yesterday.

The Sixth Army Gp. statement said U.S. liaison officers with French Army Corps and lower echelons in Stuttgart had made an investigation and reported that to their knowledge and belief the alleged incidents did not take place.

## Off to a Good Start on Matrimony's Trail



Disabled buddies form an arch of crutches for Sgt. William J. Minier and his bride, T/4 Mary Iverson, a WAC medical technician, as they leave the chapel of Walter Reed Hospital in Washington following their wedding. Minier lost his leg while fighting in France.

## Sailor Takes Over Command Of Craft When CO Is Killed

WASHINGTON, July 7 (ANS).—How a Navy enlisted man assumed command of a stricken U.S. destroyer during its final hour off Okinawa last month was told today in a Navy Department announcement disclosing the loss of the vessel and one of its sister ships.

The Navy had announced the sinking of the two 2,050-ton vessels earlier, but did not reveal until now that they were the *Twiggs* and the *William D. Porter*, which suffered combined casualties of 238 men.

It was the *Twiggs* which came under the command of the enlisted man—Chief Pharmacist's Mate Joseph E. Deworocki of Long Beach, Calif.—after her skipper, Comdr. George Philip of Rapid City, S.D., and all other officers either had been killed or disabled by injuries.

The *Twiggs* was lost on the night of June 16, while shelling Japanese troops bottled up on the southern tip of Okinawa. The death blow was delivered by a torpedo dropped from an attacking Japanese plane.

"We were preparing to fire," Deworocki reported. "It was shortly after 8 pm., and I suddenly heard a plane. I looked up and saw what looked like a red ball zoom over the bow. A few seconds later there was a terrific explosion and there was no more bow. Fires broke out below decks forward and spread up to the stack. Soon another fire broke out aft.

"With ammunition exploding below decks, there was nothing to do but try to get off ship," Deworocki said. The *Twiggs* sank just an hour after it was hit.

A total of 177 of the ship's normal crew of 350 men were casualties. Eight were killed, 47 wounded and 122 are missing.

The *Porter*, which was struck by a Japanese suicide plane on June 10, went to the bottom in three hours, but none of its crew was killed or lost. Sixty-one sailors and officers were wounded, only a comparatively few of them seriously.

## Rheims APO Prepared For Million Letters Daily

ASSEMBLY AREA COMMAND, Rheims, July 7.—A system of handling one million pieces of mail daily has been set up in this area's 17 redeployment camps. The Army Postal Service has assigned 75 officers, 1,200 enlisted men and 800 PWs—a staff large enough to handle the mail of a city the size of Detroit.

The system is co-ordinated with the APO in New York, where all packages traveling by boat are halted 40 days before a soldier scheduled for redeployment leaves the ETO.

## Wiesbaden ARC Forward HQ

Wiesbaden has been selected as the forward headquarters of the American Red Cross in the European Theater.

## Copper Throws The Curves Off Decatur Streets

DECATUR, Ill., July 7 (ANS).—Police, close on the heels of news photographers, charged up and down Decatur's streets today in search of a trace of nudity, but the town was bare of brave women.

Correspondents sent from neighboring cities to cover the war against enticement conceded that Police Chief H. J. Schlepper had won, at least temporarily, the *Battle of the Bulgies*.

Not a single girl wearing a sun-suit appeared in public to challenge the chief's anti-shorts edict, which yesterday was defied by a 17-year-old girl, who said she would wear anything she pleased, and by an ex-soldier who came out for girls wearing things that please.

Getting in what he thought was the last word, the chief said triumphantly: "This is one skin game we won't stand for. It's all right to wear those things in beaches and in parks and in homes, but that's all."

## China Starts 9th War Year

CHUNGKING, July 7 (ANS).—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, marking the start of China's ninth year of war, said today: "We anticipate an Allied landing in Japan." China, he added, would bear the main burden of getting rid of the enemy on the Chinese mainland.

Urging Chinese to redouble their efforts for final victory, Chiang said: "We must play our part well. Our primary concern is to win and secure victory. The coming year will yield us great results."

Maj. Gen. Kuo Chi-chih, a Chinese Army spokesman, declared the role of the two armies is changing, with the Chinese taking the offensive and the Japanese the defensive.

He listed Chinese casualties since July 17, 1937—date of the Marco Polo Bridge "incident"—as 3,178,063. The Japs, he said, have suffered 2,521,737 casualties.

Chinese dead number 1,310,000 and Jap dead 1,179,000, Kuo said.

## War in Final Phase, Truman Tells Chiang

WASHINGTON, July 7 (Reuter).—President Truman, in a war anniversary message to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek today, declared "the task of crushing Japanese militarism is in its final phase. The full weight of the Allied might is gathering momentum to be hurled against the Japanese."

## Search for Airmen Lost In Atlantic Abandoned

LONDON, July 7 (AP).—The search for 15 airmen, lost when their Liberator bomber plunged into the sea somewhere between Britain and the Azores on June 17, has been abandoned.

## Turn In P38s, U.K. GIs Told

LONDON, July 7.—American doughs in the UK were ordered yesterday to turn in all souvenir enemy firearms in their possession for storage until they are transferred from Britain, when the weapons will be returned to them.

A directive issued by the UK Base headquarters rescinded the exemption of American servicemen from the British service law prohibiting soldiers from keeping enemy weapons.

The order was issued following reports from Scotland Yard that several holdups and shootings have taken place, in which enemy manufactured or other European arms have been used. Scotland Yard was reported worried about the number of unregistered weapons in Britain, and detectives were assigned to keep a special guard on places where traffic in small-arms has been carried on.

## Soviets Have Plan to Cold Shoulder Japs

LONDON, July 7 (INS).—A seemingly fantastic plan to change the climate of all the main Japanese islands and the northern coast of Asia as far south as Vladivostok is under consideration by Soviet scientists.



tists, it was learned from Russian sources today.

The scheme is to dam the 30-mile wide Gulf of Tartary between a point in the Soviet maritime province of the Asiatic mainland near Nikolaevsk and the coast of Sakhalin Island, which is part of the USSR.

This dam would switch to the southward the icy Arctic water from the Sea of Okhotsk away from the Vladivostok coast. The cold water would flow down the Pacific coast of Japan through the Kuril Islands and down to the latitude of Shanghai.

The result, according to Soviet calculations, would be to produce a semi-tropical climate as far north as Nikolaevsk and also to render Vladivostok ice-free the whole year 'round instead of being ice-bound from about December to April.

A second, and even more spectacular, geo-political result would be to freeze the Pacific coast of Japan.

The whole balance of population, trade, industry and strategy would be fundamentally altered at a stroke if this Soviet plan should be successfully carried into effect.

Russian sources claim that, fantastic as it sounds, this is no Alice-in-Wonderland scheme and point out that it is at present being examined by the Soviet government—a government noted for its fondness for impractical engineering ideas. British scientists admit the

## All Parties Claim Victory In UK Election

LONDON, July 7.—All parties claimed victory in Britain's general election today, although the outcome was locked in the ballot boxes—a secret not to be disclosed until July 26—the day of official counting.

Predictions were a dime a dozen—and comforting to all sides. There were just as many who maintained that Prime Minister Churchill and the Conservatives had been restored to power, as there were those who divined a clean sweep for Labor. Even the Liberal party—admittedly the weakest of the three—counted a large number of "certain" seats in the House of Commons.

Although there was some voting still to be done in constituencies where the polling day was postponed because of local holidays, the campaign for the average Briton was a thing of the past.

### Politics Take Back Seat

The attitude was reflected in some newspapers which relegated politics to a single column on the front page where previously banner headlines were spread. In the tea shops and village pubs there was little talk of politics.

The most studied Conservative opinion was that some strength had been lost but that Churchill would still have a majority in Commons. It was held likely, in these quarters, that as many as 75 seats had been lost.

With 640 seats at stake and allowing that Labor holds the 163 members it had in the old Commons, in addition to the 75 given up as a possible loss by the Conservatives, the Conservative party would then have a majority of approximately 50 seats. This would contrast sharply with the 195 majority which the party has held over Labor for the last 10 years.

### Communists Enthusiastic

Labor spokesmen maintain that the voting went heavily to the left in rural and middle-class areas, which were formerly Conservative strongholds.

At the same time, the Communists, who put up 22 candidates in the highly industrialized parts of the country, made enthusiastic claims for their candidates.

The Liberals, led by Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Minister in the wartime coalition government, issued a statement asserting that victory for 80 to 100 candidates seems probable to them.

Counting of the ballots has been delayed to allow time for the arrival of servicemen's votes from fighting fronts overseas. The service vote is being flown here.

## Truman Approves Visit By LaGuardia to Europe

WASHINGTON, July 7 (UP).—President Truman said today he had given permission to Mayor F. H. LaGuardia to visit Europe on a personal mission.

In New York, the mayor's office had "no comment" to make about reports LaGuardia planned to visit Paris and Rome.

The President said LaGuardia had been invited to visit Paris to take part in the celebration of Bastille Day, July 14.

Tartar dam scheme is feasible. They say it merely requires thousands of laborers to hack the rock from the neighborhood of Nikolaevsk and to drop it into the gulf until the southward flow of



the cold water is diverted along the Japanese coast.

It is known that the Czarist government was also working on such blueprints shortly before the Russo-Jap war of 1905.

The fact that the Japanese intelligence service got wind of the plan is regarded as one "casus belli" of that conflict.

# Cubs Close Ground on Dodgers; Holmes Breaks Hornsby's Record

NEW YORK, July 7.—Charlie Grimm's hard-riding Cubs pranced to within one game of the Dodgers in the National League whirl by thrashing the Phillies twice yesterday, 11-5 and 5-1, while the Bums were being routed by the Cardinals, 15-3. The twin-victory expanded the Cubs' current winning spree to seven straight.

The Bruins pounded out 17 hits in the opener to make Paul Derringer's task easy. Ray Prim, who stopped the Quakers with two hits after replacing Ray Starr in the third inning, won the nightcap. Don Grate, product from Ohio State making his debut with the Phils, lost the first decision, and Dick Mauny was Prim's victim.

Seven runs in the second inning, including a double and triple by Del Rice, started the Cardinals on the road to 19 hits and a romp over the Bums. Blix Donnelly traveled the distance to win, while Vic Lombardi, chased in the big second inning, was charged with the defeat.

### Holmes Breaks Record

Tommy Holmes snapped Rogers Hornsby's National League record for hitting in consecutive games when he hit safely in both ends of Boston's doubleheader triumph over the Pirates, 13-5 and 14-8, to extend his hitting over 34 games. Holmes collected a homerun, double and single in the first game, then clubbed three doubles in the second affair.

Xavier Rescigno and Preacher Roe were the losing pitchers, bowing to Nate Andrews and Don Hendrickson, making his first major league appearance. Butch Nieman swatted a grand-slam homerun in the nightcap.

Howard Fox outpitched Van Mungo to present the Reds with a 3-2 victory over the Giants. Fox yielded nine hits and seven walks, but was as good as he had to be with men on base. His infield collaborated, too, backing his pitching with three doubleplays.

Despite Ernie Lombardi's 14th homerun of the season, the Giants were unable to dent Fox' offerings in the pinches, leaving 13 men stranded. Mungo allowed only eight hits, but lost when the Reds bunched singles by Kermit Wahl and Johnny Riddle with a double by Woody Williams and a walk to Steve Mesner in the fourth inning for all their runs.

### Wacs Play Softball In Paris Today

Two undefeated Wac softball teams will entertain troops in the Paris area this afternoon, meeting at the Bois de Boulogne Park at 7:30 hours. The 3341st Signal Wacs will risk their unbeaten slate against the Rouen Postal Wacs.

## MAJOR LEAGUE Leaders

American League					
G	AB	R	H	Pct	
Cuccinello, Chicago	67	236	55	79	.335
Case, Washington	63	261	43	87	.333
Stephens, St. Louis	61	245	43	79	.323
Stirnweiss, N.Y.	59	281	43	87	.310
Etten, New York	59	253	38	75	.296

National League					
G	AB	R	H	Pct	
Holmes, Boston	71	300	73	122	.407
Cavarretta, Chicag.	67	257	57	94	.366
Rosen, Brooklyn	64	261	51	95	.364
Kurovski, St. Louis	63	249	44	83	.334
Olmo, Brooklyn	60	279	42	93	.333

Home Run Leaders					
American—Stephens, St. Louis, 13; Johnson, Boston, 10.					
National—Lombardi, New York, 11; Holmes and Workman, Boston, 13.					

Runs Batted In					
American—Johnson, Boston, 48; Etten, New York, 44.					
National—Holmes, Boston, 66; Olmo, Brooklyn, 63.					

Stolen Bases					
American—Case, Washington, 18; Myatt, Washington, 15.					
National—Olmo, Brooklyn, Schoendienst, St. Louis, Clay, Cincinnati, and Barrett, Pittsburgh, 11.					

Leading Pitchers					
American—Ferriss, Boston, 13-2; Benton, Detroit, 6-1.					
National—Cooper, Boston, 7-1; Passeur, Chicago, 9-2.					

## Jacobs Scores Turf Double

NEW YORK, July 7.—Hirsch Jacobs, the nation's top-winning trainer in 11 of the last 12 years, yesterday strengthened his bid for this year's honors when he saddled two winners at Aqueduct before a crowd of 29,599.

After sending out Terse to capture the third race, the former Brooklyn pigeon fancier clicked again with Bright Gallant in the first division of the featured Great Skill Purse. Apprentice Joe Pittarelli, who also compiled a double by piloting the two Jacobs entries, gave Bright Gallant a good stretch ride to nip Alf Vanderbilt's Banzibar in a photo finish. The winner paid \$31.50.

Mrs. John D. Hertz' Do Reigh Me took the Plum Island Purse at Suffolk as she splashed home in the goo a head in front of Westwood Belle. Do Reigh Me was a \$6.20 choice, covering the six furlongs in 1:13 over a track turned sloppy by a heavy rainstorm.

Rockwood Sonny bounced home by half a length over Algahad in the featured mile at Washington Park, paying \$8.40.

## Segura Reaches Clay Court Finals

CHICAGO, July 7.—A new clay court record of 34 games in a single set was established here yesterday as Defending Champion Pancho Segura staggered into the final round of the National Clay Court tennis tourney.

The colorful two-fisted slugger from Ecuador won by default in his semi-final match with Elwood Cooke, of Los Angeles, after an amazing opening set that Segura won, 18-16. The effort took its toll on Cooke, who had to leave the court in the second set after severe leg cramps hit him. Segura was leading, 4-3, at the time.

Meanwhile, top-seeded Billy Talbert, who lost to Segura in last year's finals, gained the semi-final

### Gionfriddo Deferred

PITTSBURGH, July 7.—Outfielder Al Gionfriddo yesterday wired Pirate President William Benswanger that his Cresson, Pa., draft board had granted him a 30-day deferment and that he will rejoin the club in Philadelphia today.

## Minor League Results

International League					
Baltimore 6, Syracuse 4					
Newark 4, Jersey City 2					
Rochester 7, Toronto 2					
Montreal 3, Buffalo 2					

W	L	Pct	W	L	Pct		
Montreal	52	24	684	Toronto	36	37	493
Jers. City	40	32	556	Rochester	30	42	417
Newark	38	31	551	Buffalo	28	42	400
Baltimore	38	36	514	Syracuse	25	43	368

Eastern League					
Elmira 5, Hartford 0					
Utica 7, Wilkes-Barre 2					
Seranton 9, Binghamton 0					
Williamsport 1-3, Albany 0-10					

W	L	Pct	W	L	Pct		
Albany	38	28	576	Utica	31	30	508
Hartford	31	27	534	Seranton	29	29	500
Wilkes-B.	32	28	533	Elmira	27	32	453
Williamsport	32	28	533	Binghamton	19	37	339

American Association					
Louisville 4-8, Toledo 3-4					
Milwaukee 4-3, Minneapolis 2-2					
Kansas City 5-3, St. Paul 4-8					
Columbus 11, Indianapolis 2					

W	L	Pct	W	L	Pct		
Milwaukee	43	27	614	St. Paul	34	36	486
Louisville	44	32	579	Min'polis	34	38	472
Ind'polis	42	32	568	Columbus	33	42	440
Toledo	36	38	486	Kansas C.	35	46	352

Southern Association					
Chattanooga 9, Nashville 5					
New Orleans 11, Little Rock 2					
Memphis 8, Mobile 1					
Atlanta 9, Birmingham 2					

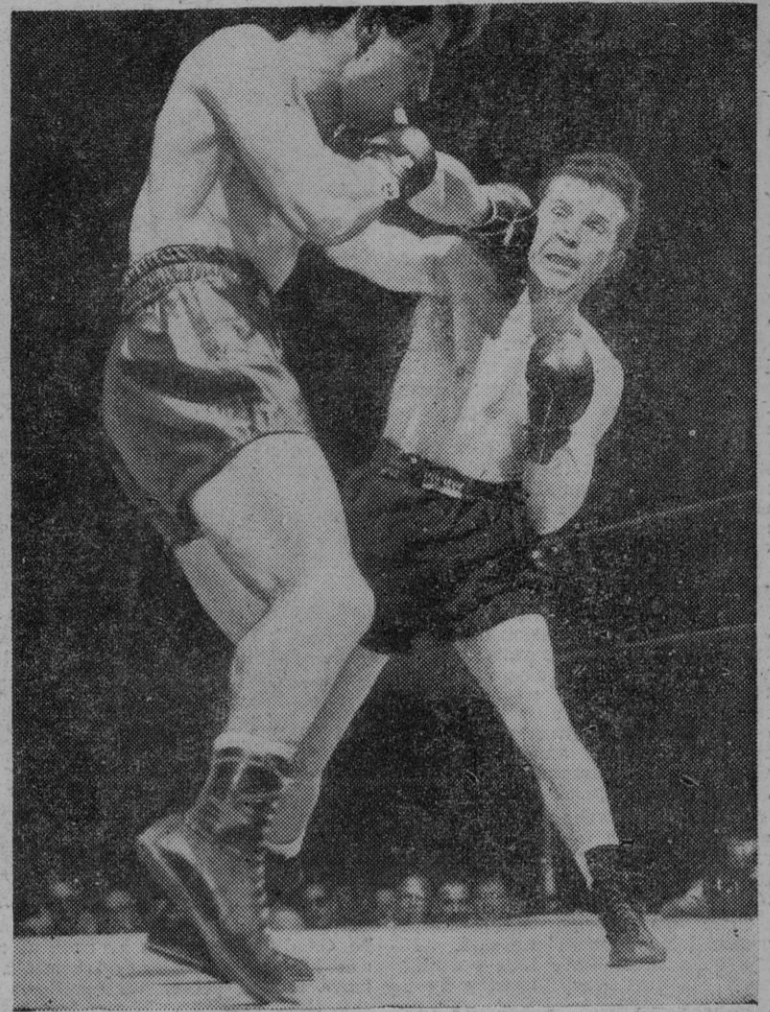
  

W	L	Pct	W	L	Pct		
Atlanta	46	24	657	Memphis	29	38	433
N. Orleans	44	27	620	Little R.	28	40	412
Chattan.	43	28	606	Birm'ham	27	43	386
Mobile	40	31	563	Nashville	22	48	314

Pacific Coast League					
Seattle 2, Los Angeles 0					
Oakland 6, Portland 1					
San Diego 5, Hollywood 4					
Sacramento 7, San Francisco 2					

Cochrane Catches Punch With Head



Rocky Graziano (left) shoots a straight left to the side of Freddie Cochrane's head in the fourth round of their ten-round bout at Madison Square Garden. Graziano scored a knockout over the welter-weight champion in the tenth round, but it was a non-title clash.

# Yankees' Bevins Shades Tigers, 5-4; Nats Gain by Winning Two Games

NEW YORK, July 7.—The Tigers fell before the Yankees in a twilight game yesterday, 5-4, while the torrid Senators were downing the Browns twice, 6-3 and 5-2, to reduce Detroit's American League advantage over the Griffs to three games.

### Juzek Laughs at Marine Doctors

NEW ORLEANS, July 7.—After being injured when he jumped on Guadalcanal with marine paratroops, Gerry Juzek was told he never would walk again.

But the former Mississippi football player went to work on himself and has become a sensation in his first season of pitching for the New Orleans Pelicans of the Southern Association.

## Majors Play For Charity

CHICAGO, July 7.—The All-Star game is a war casualty, but its 1945 counterpart is scheduled Monday and Tuesday when seven American League teams tee off against as many from the National League in exhibition games for war relief.

Surcease from their respective pennant races will find the majors attempting to raise their total war relief contribution to more than \$3,000,000, with a program that includes six night games and one matinee.

Pittsburgh-Detroit was cancelled because of the transportation involved, the same reason for which the All-Star classic was shelved earlier this year.

Monday night: Cubs at White Sox, Yankees at Giants and Reds at Indians.

Tuesday afternoon: Braves at Red Sox.

Tuesday night: Cardinals at Browns, Dodgers at Senators and Athletics at Phillies.

### Pat Filley of Irish Leads College Stars

CHICAGO, July 7.—Pat Filley, guard and captain of Notre Dame's 1944 football team, will join the College All-Stars for their annual charity game at Soldier Field Aug. 30 with the National Football League champions.

Filley is the first collegian named for the game, which will be played against the Green Bay Packers this year.

## Once Over Lightly

By Gene Graff

Stars and Stripes Sports Editor

ROBERT HOPE, the world's foremost toothpaste salesman, was in Paris yesterday, quipping for the press before embarking on his USO junket through the ETO. He joked about almost anything. But when the discussion shifted to his golf game, he clammed up like one of Crosby's horses turning into the stretch and looked pleadingly at Jerry Colonna, as though begging to be hidden under Jerry's recklessly-flowing mustache.

"Ah, a needle-artist, eh?" was his reply when golf and Hope first were mentioned in the same sentence. Then, with a suspicious glance, "What do you want to know about my golfing? Or are you just trying to make me play straight-man for you? Go ahead, I can ride with a gag."

HOWEVER, when we suggested that Crosby could give him a comfortable handicap on the links and still pin his ears back, the master comic took the floor in rebuttal.

"That guy Crosby couldn't beat me on his best day," he said, "Anybody who says he can is... well, let me tell you a story. We finished an exhibition tour in behalf of the PGA recently, and I'm positive I whipped him. What's more, if we ever play again, we're going to keep score. When we played at Cleveland, they practically ignored Bing. When I hit the course, everybody laughed. Someday I'm going to learn to hit the ball, too."

HOPE didn't know if Bing intends to dispose of his Del Mar racetrack and again attempt to purchase the Boston Braves, as homefront reports would have you believe. But he said Del Mar would open soon. "I'm glad I'm not back in Hollywood during the Del Mar meeting," Bob said. "It'll be almost impossible to get milk delivered with Bing taking all his horses off their routes. I told Bing to open a glue factory and let Del Mar alone, but he's a stubborn guy."

When golf was mentioned again, the Academy Award loser said, "D'ya want a paste in the mouth, huh?"

"No, we use powder," was the reply. "And this is a good time to take one, isn't it?"

### Maryland Race Board Approves Autumn Dates

BALTIMORE, July 7.—George P. Mahoney, chairman of the Maryland Racing Commission, announced today the board had approved a total of 71 days for fall racing at Pimlico and Laurel.

Mahoney said the joint Laurel meeting would begin Sept. 10 and run through Oct. 20, while the Pimlico meet would begin Oct. 22 and close Nov. 30.

## HOW THEY STAND.

National League					
Cincinnati 3, New York 2					
Boston 13-11, Pittsburgh 5-8					
St. Louis 15, Brooklyn 3 (night)					
Chicago 11-5, Philadelphia 5-1					

W	L	Pct	GB	
Brooklyn	42	29	592	—
Chicago	39	28	582	1
St. Louis	40	30	571	1 1/2
New York	38	35	521	5
Pittsburgh	36	34	514	5 1/2
Boston	34	35	493	7
Cincinnati	32	34	485	7 1/2
Philadelphia	20	56	263	24 1/2

American League					
Philadelphia 1, Chicago 0 (night)					
Washington 6-5, St. Louis 3-2					
New York 5, Detroit 4 (twilight)					
Cleveland 3-1, Boston 2-2					

W	L	Pct	GB	
Detroit	41	27	603	—
Washington	38	30	559	3
New York	38	31	551	3 1/2
Boston	35	34	507	6 1/2
Chicago	35	36	493	7 1/2
St. Louis	32	35	478	8 1/2
Cleveland	32	35	478	8 1/2
Philadelphia	22	45	328	18 1/2

Philadelphia at Chicago					
Washington at St. Louis					
Boston at Cleveland					
New York at Detroit					

### Lamotta Outpoints Bell in Garden

NEW YORK, July 7.—Jake Lamotta, New York middleweight who holds the only decision over Ray Robinson, used a 12-pound pull in weights to advantage as he pounded out a decision over Tommy Bell of Youngstown, Ohio, in the 10-round feature at Madison Square Garden last night.

The sparse gathering of 8,708 voiced its disapproval of the unanimous verdict. Sgt. Ruby Goldstein, third man in the ring, awarded Lamotta six rounds and gave four to Bell.

### Elliott Rejected Again

PITTSBURGH, July 7.—Bob Elliott, slugging Pittsburgh third baseman and outfielder, was rejected for military service today for the third time. Elliott, who still suffers from the effects of a "beaning" several years ago, was placed on the "subject to immediate recall" list.

# Reich Economy Hinges on Type Of Reparations

By Don Whitehead

FRANKFURT, July 7 (AP).—The key to Germany's economic future lies with the Reparations Commission, now meeting in Moscow to determine by what manner and means German people must pay for the cost of World War II to the United Nations.

The severity of punishment to be imposed by the commission will shape the future of Germany for many years to come. The sort of economy which evolves in the Reich under Allied control will have as its basic intent the elimination of German genius for making war. Just what policy the Four-Power Control Council adopts toward control or destruction of German heavy industry depends in large measure on the Reparations Commission decision on how Germany must pay reparations—whether the bulk of reparations will be made in labor products or capital goods. Whatever decisions are made, Germany for many years is certain to be a menial nation of Europe working to pay a staggering war debt.

Americans favor complete break-up of German heavy industry and its physical removal from the Reich to smash for all time the German war potential. This view is that as long as heavy industry remains operative inside Germany even for benefit of Allies and under Allied control, the war potential is always present and at some future time might once again be turned against the world by the Germans.

There is a problem, too, resulting from collapse of German industry which provided steel, aluminum, chemicals, rubber, farm machinery and industrial tools to the rest of Europe. It has created a vacuum which no other nation is in a position to fill at this critical time.

Whether German industry is to be permitted to help fill Europe's urgent need for machinery and equipment again depends on decisions of the Reparations Commission. Only a few basic industries are being revived in Germany at present, with emphasis on agriculture, coal mining, communications and transportation.

# USAFI Units Aid Students

Establishment of branch offices of the U.S. Armed Forces Institute in the Rheims and Marseilles staging areas will enable redeployment troops to secure texts and guides for study while awaiting shipment to the States or the Pacific.

Sub-registration centers are functioning at Rheims under the supervision of the Paris office, and at Marseilles under the direction of Maj. Richard B. Belser, I & E Officer of Delta Base Section. Both correspondence and self-teaching courses on 25 popular subjects are available at Rheims, while a wide range of self-teaching texts are offered at Marseilles.

At these sub-centers applications and fees will be accepted from enrollees, who immediately will receive texts, study guides and instructions from supplies on hand.

# U.S.S. Trigger Overdue

WASHINGTON, July 7 (Reuter)—The submarine Trigger is overdue and must be presumed lost, the Navy Department announced. The Trigger, of 1,500-ton displacement, was launched in October of 1941 and completed early in 1942.

**AMERICAN FORCES NETWORK**

1411 Kc 213 M      1204 Kc 249 M

TODAY	
1205-AFN Chanson	1905-Guy Lombardo
1215-Raymond Scott	1930-Jack Benny
1230-Concert Hall	2001-Hour of Charm
1300-Highlights	2030-C. McCarthy
1305-Baseball	2100-News
1500-News	2105-Nelson Eddy
1505-Sunday Music	2130-Command Performance
1530-Family Hour	2201-Radio Theater
1601-Symphony Hour	2300-News
1655-Highlights	2305-Soldier & Song
1701-Duffie Bag	2315-State Dept. Report
1810-Sports	2330-One Night Stand
1815-Yank Bandstand	0015-Midnight in Paris
1830-Amos 'n Andy	
1900-Home News	
TOMORROW	
0601-Yawn Patrol	0915-Winged Strings
0705-Highlights	0930-AFN Bandstand
0710-Yawn Patrol	1001-Morning After
0800-News	1030-Merely Music
0815-Johnny Mercer	1100-Home News
0830-GI Jive	1105-Yank Album
0845-Johnny Mercer	1130-At Ease
0900-State Dept. Report	1145-Melody Round-up
	Rheims: 1231 KO. — 243.7 Meters
	News Every Hour on the Hour

## Li'l Abner

By Courtesy of United Features



## Terry and The Pirates

By Courtesy of News Syndicate



## Gasoline Alley

By Courtesy of Chicago Tribune Syndicate, Inc.



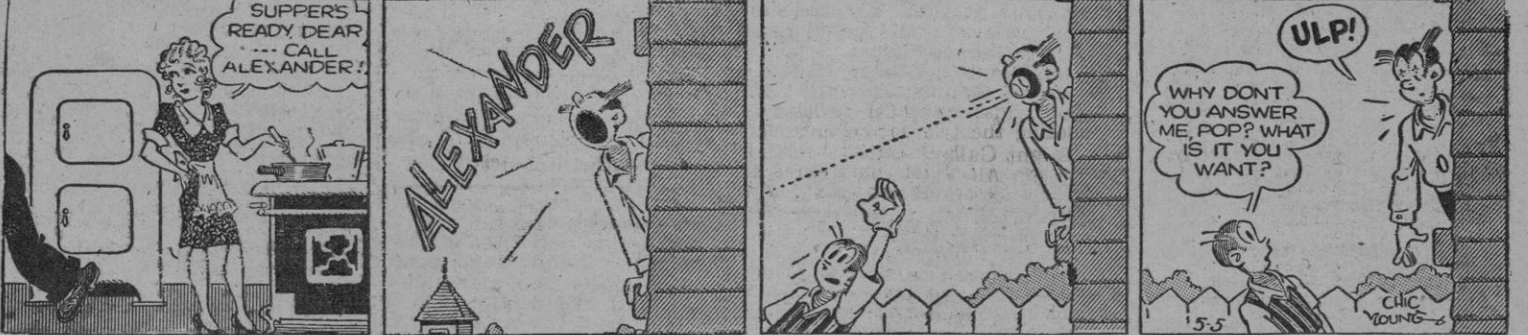
## Dick Tracy

By Courtesy of Chicago Tribune Syndicate, Inc.



## Blondie

By Courtesy of King Features Syndicate



## Joe Palooka

By Courtesy of McNaught Syndicate, Inc.



# Bombsight Lenses Found In Rubbish, Boy Says

CLEVELAND, July 7 (ANS).—A ten-year-old shoeshine boy said that he found three \$5,000 Sperry bombsight lenses in a rubbish can and sold them as "cameras" to two teen-age youths for 30 cents each, police reported. Four such instruments were included in AAF equipment stolen a month ago from a truck, police announced.

# Help Wanted —AND GIVEN

Send your questions or problems to Help Wanted, The Stars and Stripes, APO 887. In replying to an advertisement, address letter to person or organization signing it.

## CAMERA EXCHANGE

TRADE Elly F 3.5 24x36 mm, miniature and ten rolls film and Pontiac F 4.5 120 (120) for 35mm camera or one taking 12 or 16 on 120 film—John Hamilton, Shaeft Mission to France, 41 Rue Cambon, Paris. Tel. Anj. 76.00—Ext. 37.

FOR SALE: Automatic Rolleiflex, F 3.5 7.5cm, leather case, six rolls film—Pfc Kenneth N. Graham, B. Co., 54th Sig. Bn., APO 197.

# Births

Folks at Home Send These GI's Swift News of Sir Stork's Arrival!

CPL. Ralph Armstrong, Kemmerer, Wyo. — Linda Kay, June 29; Lt. I. V. Bartlemay, Richmond, Ind.—Robbin Ann, June 25; Pfc Reuben G. Garza, Mission, Tex.—Reuben, June 14; Capt. David D. Jackson, Jefferson City, Mo.—Donna Kathleen, June 20; Capt. Charles H. Johnson, Kansas City—Carol Kay, June 17; Cpl. Wallace Gardner, Glendale, N.Y.— Kathleen Marie, June 11.

# Japs Taken on Luzon Admit War Is Lost

LUZON, July 7 (AP).—Japanese troops surrendering in large numbers in northern Luzon say they are convinced Japan has lost the war and they expect a speedy end to the conflict. One prisoner reported he had heard his commanding officers discuss the possibility that Prince Fumimaro Konoye would form a cabinet to seek peace. The officers, the prisoner said, predicted the war might end "next month."

# Berliners Pay \$100 for Pack Of U.S. Cigarets

By Ernie Leiser  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

BERLIN, July 7.—Poverty-stricken Berlin today is the site of a flourishing black market where a single cigaret brings as much as \$5 and where a pound of coffee costs \$600. Unlike Paris, there are few regular "black market" stores, where purchases at fantastic prices are the normal thing. Here, however, if you know the right people and the right addresses, and were "smart" enough to remove your money from the banks before the city fell, you can get most of the things to live fairly well.

### Low Living Standard

This is true despite the fact that Berlin's standard of living presently is at its lowest ebb.

Prices for the normal scant food ration are strictly controlled and are quite low. Two pounds of bread cost about seven cents; a pound of potatoes about two cents; and a pound of meat about 25 cents.

However, a pound of meat is nearly a two week's supply for industrial workers. Berliners queue for as long as five or six hours on the lucky days when the stores have potatoes. At best, the official ration is just about enough to keep the Germans alive, if they are undernourished and "always hungry," as a young woman just released from a Gestapo prison remarked.

To supplement the rationed food, prices of non-rationed items go sky-high. A single liter, about a quart, of oil for cooking costs about \$200. Meat, of dubious quality, costs \$30 a pound.

### Cigarets High

Until the arrival of the Americans, only Russian and German cigarettes made of tobacco substitutes were available. These brought from 15 to 25 marks each, or from \$3 to \$5, estimating the mark conservatively at 20 cents.

With the arrival of the American troops, Germans offer 25 marks and often more for a cigaret. To the troops, that means \$2.50 a cigaret, or \$50 a pack. Evaluating the mark, ordinarily worth 40 cents, as worth at least half that, that means \$5 a cigaret—\$100 a package.

# Election Set, Says Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, July 7 (ANS).—President Gen. Edelmiro Farrell announced tonight that Argentina would hold an election in November or December.

Farrell previously had said elections were impossible until Argentina had completed an electoral census which "will occur approximately in November."

"We are not manufacturing our successors," he said, "and we will deliver the government to those named by the people."

### Farrell Statement Draws Mixed Reaction

LONDON, July 7 (UP).—The decision of the Farrell government to hold a general election in Argentina drew a mixed reaction here today.

Informed diplomatic quarters close to the United Nations hailed the announcement as a favorable development, indicative of a possible restoration of a freely-elected government in the South American republic and in line with Washington and London hopes that all member countries of the United Nations establish regimes chosen by popular vote.

Observers critical of the military government which has held power in Buenos Aires since June, 1943, said the announcement might be a maneuver to check growing internal resistance.

# American Sentry Who Shot Woman In U.K. Cleared

CAMBRIDGE, England, July 7 (UP).—Pvt. James Holloway, a U.S. Army sentry who shot and killed Mrs. Claire Parsons, 37, when she ignored his challenge to halt, was exonerated by a coroner's ruling today as acting "in line of duty."

Holloway, according to evidence produced at the coroner's inquest, was approached by Mrs. Parsons who told him that she had spent the night in the camp. She refused to obey Holloway's order to halt.

# Bob Hope and Colonna Arrive in Paris

Bob Hope, funnyman of the renowned double take, is back again in Paris for the first time since he left the city in August, 1939.

Hope and Jerry Colonna, with four starlets, will tour Germany for six weeks, and stage shows at Marseille and Rheims. The movie and radio star has already toured Army installations in the U.S., Africa, Sicily, England, South Pacific, Caribbean, Alaska and the Aleutians, traveling 275,000 miles since March, 1941.

"Most troops are alike, they want to hear gags about things that concern them at the moment—like non-fraternization, the point system, and that old perennial, pam," said Hope yesterday.

Hope, Colonna and their USO troupe will give a special performance for GIs at the Olympia theater this afternoon. Hope will broadcast over AFN from the stage from 5:30 to 6 P.M., and will follow this with a special half-hour performance for the theater audience. Admission is free to military personnel. No tickets are required.



In days of old people used to yell "Take in your washing! The actors are coming!" But times have changed and nobody made any such remark when Bob Hope and Jerry Colonna, film and radio comics barged into town. They will be seen at the Olympic Theater today.

### On Water Wagon?—Never in 63 Years

LANCASTER, Pa., July 7 (ANS).—Joseph Lurio, 79, who claimed he had not tasted water for 63 years, died today.

The Lurio family said ice water, which Joseph drank in 1882 upon his arrival from Russia, had made him ill. Since then, they said, he drank beer and, occasionally, milk, tea or coffee. His survivors drink water.

# Huge Losses To U.S. Seen in Exchange Rate

WASHINGTON, July 7 (ANS).—Two members of the Senate War Investigating Committee today expressed fear that hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of surplus property will be dumped in Europe at 25 cents on the dollar, due to artificial exchange rates.

"We deal in billions and we lose sight of individual transactions," said Sen. Homer Ferguson (R-Mich.). "Some think that we'll never get back lend-lease money anyway, so they fix a high rate of exchange on which reverse lend-lease is figured."

"But there are huge quantities of surplus material which can be sold in France, Italy and other countries. At the artificial exchange rate we would get 25 cents on the dollar for it."

Sen. Kenneth Wherry (R-Neb.), who recently visited the ETO, joined the demand for revision of the exchange rate not only because it is unfair to American soldiers but because of its importance in the sale of surplus property.

### SHAEF . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

naval forces in Norway and British naval elements of all SHAEF missions will be taken by the British Admiralty.

On the French side, the French First Army and French forces in the Alps will pass to the command of the French High Command.

Remaining groups which cannot be transferred to appropriate national commands will be handled by the Combined Allied Liquidating Agency of SHAEF. This agency is jointly responsible to the British chief of staff and Gen. Eisenhower.

The transition of military government from SHAEF to American, British and French national commands is virtually completed. Coordination of military administration in these zones formally passes, with SHAEF's end, to the Allied Group Control Commission.

### Court Martial Orders Dismissal of Colonel

TAMPA, Fla., July 7 (ANS).—Col. George H. MacIntyre, 39, former commander of De Ridder Army Air Base, De Ridder, La., today was ordered dismissed from the service by a court-martial at Drew Field.

An Army statement said that MacIntyre, an Army pilot for 13 years, was found guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer, and that irregularities were found in his filing certain pay claims. He was returned from overseas to stand trial.

The court-martial findings are subject to review by the commanding general of the Third AF.

# Stevens, Home From ETO, To Stand by Accused Wife

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 7 (ANS).—After flying home from Germany, Paratrooper Maj. George Ralsey Stevens III was reunited with his wife, Mrs. Imogene Stevens, 24, in the corridor of the Fairfield County jail here last night. He said he was home "to stick by my wife."

Mrs. Stevens has been held at the jail since one week ago when she was found criminally responsible for the fatal shooting of a 19-year-old sailor, Albert Kovacs, of South Norwalk, Conn., on June 23. Stevens and his wife sat talking for a considerable time last night in the office of Jailer Andrew Miller. Coming out of the office later to meet reporters and photographers, Stevens held his wife tightly in his arms as he told newsmen, "I intend to stick by my wife."

Before visiting the Bridgeport jail, Stevens went to the home of his socially-prominent family at New Canaan, Conn. There, in a brief talk with reporters, he said: "If she is the same girl she was when I married her, I'll fight."

He declared that he would not believe, "unless she tells me so herself," the report of Coroner Theodore A. Steiber that an illicit love affair between Mrs. Stevens and her next door neighbor, Charles Milton, was one of the circumstances leading up to the slaying of Kovacs. The shooting took place in Milton's home at New Canaan.

# Suicide Planes Hit Destroyers

(Continued from Page 1)

sprayed amidships and that section became an inferno. A fourth attacker was cut down by Newcomb gunners but two more came in at the same moment. One slammed into amidships with a terrific blast.

All power was lost as the engine rooms were wrecked, ammunition magazines ablaze and the gun-handling rooms on fire. The ship stood still, as the sixth Jap plane, struck by accurate gunfire, crashed into the forward stack and more gasoline splashed over the wreckage.

Daring a heavy sea and the danger of the Newcomb's flaming magazines, Lt. Leon Grabowsky, of Paterson, N.J., maneuvered alongside and the Letz's firefighters, doctors and hospital corpsmen poured aboard the helpless Newcomb.

During this move, a seventh suicide plane, hit by gunfire, scraped across the deck of the Newcomb and rammed into the stern of the Letz.

# Franco War Crime 'Proof' Submitted

LONDON, July 7 (AP).—The Allied War Crimes Commission today was presented "proof" that Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain had committed war crimes.

The London committee of the "Iberian League of Servicemen and Former Servicemen" submitted the "proof" and asked the War Crimes Commission chairman to include the data on Franco in the commission's file on war criminals.

(Reuter reported from Madrid that after sitting three days, with Franco presiding, the Spanish cabinet issued a long communique dealing only with administrative matters. It had been expected the cabinet would comment on Spain's international position.)

# Truman Sees Pole Solution At Big 3 Parley

WASHINGTON, July 7 (UP).—President Truman hopes the entire Polish question, including the matter of boundaries, will be "finished business" when the Big Three conference is concluded in the Berlin area, according to reliable sources.

The President is said to have been conferring almost daily with Harry Hopkins, Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and other State Department officials on all questions involving Poland in preparation for his meeting with Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin.

### 'Historic Blunder' Charged

CHICAGO, July 7 (UP).—A charge that the U.S. committed a "grave historic blunder" in recognizing the Warsaw Polish government was made today by Charles Rozmarek, president of the Polish-American Congress, which claims 6,000,000 members.

"We warn our government," Rozmarek said, "that its course of appeasement is paving the way for world chaos. If Russia is to decide what governments are to rule in Europe and Asia then all democracies are doomed to an untimely end."

### Recognition by Italy Soon

ROME, July 7 (UP).—Italian recognition of the new Polish government will be extended "as soon as possible," Foreign Minister Alcide De Gasperi announced today.

# GI 'Open Shop' Bill Is Pushed

WASHINGTON, July 7 (ANS).—The House Veterans' Committee today approved legislation permitting honorably discharged war veterans to work in closed or union shops without joining the union.

The legislation provides no honorably discharged veteran "shall be required, as a condition of employment, to be or become a member of, or maintain membership in any labor organization, club, association, or other organization, or as a non-member thereof."

Veterans are also given the right to obtain mandatory injunctions requiring enforcement of the proposed law.

The measure, introduced several weeks ago by Chairman John E. Rankin (D-Miss.) would be an amendment to the GI Bill of Rights.

No House action is expected before the summer recess, tentatively scheduled to start about mid-July.

### Swedish Strike Ends

LONDON, July 7 (Reuter).—The five-month strike of 125,000 engineers, the greatest labor dispute, Sweden's history, ended today, according to the Stockholm Radio.

# Clark Pledges To Search Out War Profiteers

WASHINGTON, July 7 (ANS).—Black markets, anti-trust violations, war frauds and tax evasions will be his principal targets "for the present," Attorney General Tom Clark said today.

In an NBC broadcast, the new attorney general, who succeeded Francis Biddle June 30, said that he had "intense feelings" on the subject of black markets. Those who traffic in over-price everyday necessities, such as meat, gasoline and clothing, will receive his first attention, Clark declared. He disclosed that he had already directed all U.S. attorneys to "double their efforts to put black marketeers in the penitentiary."

He promised to work closely with the Internal Revenue and Treasury Departments to see "that all tax evaders are punished," adding that one evil of the black markets is a concentration of large sums of money not reported for taxation.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover sees eye to eye with him on these problems, he said, and "together we shall solve them."

American business, large or small, has nothing to fear from the Department of Justice so long as it operates by the rules, he said, "but those who get offside must prepare to have the whistle blown on them and pay the penalty."

Clark termed war fraud and black market operators "paytriteers," and said that the Department would not relax its drive to bring them to justice. Surplus property disposal and cancellation of war contracts are "two fertile fields for paytriteers," he added.

# French, Syrian In New Clash

BEIRUT, July 7 (Reuter).—A new flareup in the Levant dispute was reported today when French troops fired on a Moslem funeral procession here after the latter fired shots in the air.

There was no report of casualties in the incident, the second this week.

The procession was for Syrian casualties of a pitched battle Wednesday with French colonials.

French authorities, in giving an account of Wednesday's incident, said a French truck fatally injured a Syrian child in Latakia, after which Syrians attacked French soldiers, killing three and injuring others.

The Syrians then approached French headquarters, officials said, and in an exchange of gunfire 19 persons were killed and 50 were wounded. No French troops were killed in this battle. Order was restored by the British.

### 'Sun Gun' . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

motors to rotate and control the motion of the observatory. Noordung envisioned all this structure being built on the earth and transported to space by rocket ships. Travel to and from the observatory would be by rocket ship.

Noordung's articles saw an important war role for such a space island and sun-focusing mirror. "Assuming that the observer in space, with the aid of his mighty telescope, saw spread out before him the entire field of battle, with the country behind the lines of the enemy," it would be like a giant map, he wrote.

"With such a mirror munitions dumps could be blown up, weapons of war melted, factories and cities burned and troops on the march carbonized," Noordung wrote.

The New York Times commenting editorially, raised doubts as to the physical possibilities of constructing such a mirror or observatory.

"The Germans conceded that their space island would have to wait for another century or so," the editorial said. "There is reason therefore to believe that the rocket experts were merely dreaming over their ersatz beer. It is not likely that scores of scientists and technicians stopped work on the V1 and V2 rockets to perform time-consuming calculations and prepare the necessary working drawings for one of the most daring inventions ever conceived."

"Yet this boldness of thinking," the editorial added, "is the kind of thinking that made rockets the greatest innovation of this war."



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# THE STARS AND STRIPES magazine

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Sunday, July 8, 1945

## For 85ers, It's 'Delayed Enroute'

By George Dorsey  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

THE wait is the toughest when the end is in sight, any one of 250,000 85ers in the ETO will tell you. The days drag, life seems more drab than GI underdrawers and the chicken which once could have been dismissed with a shrug assumes enormous proportions. Perhaps it might be somewhat easier for these "delayed-enroute" men if some of the big reasons for the delay in their discharges were marshalled together.

The Pacific is the key, take it from no less an authority than Army Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall. Pacific needs not only regulate the flow of men and supplies from the ETO—affecting today's 85ers—but developments in the Far Eastern Theater during the next few months will also determine how soon the bars can be lowered for men with feeble scores.

In the July issue of the *American Magazine*, Gen. Brehon Somervell, who, as commander of the Army Service Forces, directs the greatest supply system in the history of man, lets his hair down to tell the home front some of the gigantic problems facing him. Gen. Somervell goes back three or four years to recall how the task of invading Germany from 3,500 miles away was considered a military impossibility and how Hitler ridiculed the idea. Well, it was done but, stupendous as the operation was, the general and his logistic experts say the task is dwarfed by the one that is ahead in the Pacific.

To invade the home islands of Japan and, or, the continent of Asia in sufficient force to ensure success, the U.S. has to shift much of its military might in Europe halfway around the world. To get an idea what this means, remember that it is 14,000 miles by sea from Germany to the Philippine Island of Luzon. This is more than four times the distance the AEF had to go in building up for the invasion of Europe. The round-trip from France to Luzon takes a convoy of Liberty ships about five months and it has to hurry even to do that.

The moving of millions of men and their

### Movement of Men and Supplies to the Pacific Is Holding Up That Trip Back Home

millions of tons of weapons and equipment will take a lot of ships. The Service Forces planning staff believes that it has enough ships for that job, but in doing so most other oceanic travel and shipping will have to wait. Unfortunately, it will take some months to accommodate the several hundred thousand discharge-eligible veterans both in Europe and the Pacific.

ALTHOUGH the task of moving men and machines from Europe to the Far East is staggering, Gen. Somervell is concerned with the human problem of the men who must wait for passage home. He writes: "I pray that our soldiers in Europe and their people at home will understand..." What the general wants them to understand is that we can save a great many American lives if we overwhelm the Japanese swiftly. It would be dangerous to hesitate now and give the enemy more time to perfect his homeland defenses.

There is a natural tendency to let down now that Germany lies in the dust of defeat. With that enemy vanquished, a lot of people believe, and are saying, that Japan will be a pushover. They point out that the Japanese fleet and air force already have been dealt crippling blows. They are right in part, but Germany's air and naval forces ceased being an important factor long before the Allies could crack the German homeland.

The Japanese had neither air force nor navy in large quantity at Iwo Jima, but that short campaign was the bloodiest until Okinawa. Iwo was eight miles square while the main islands of Japan cover 148,000 square miles. At Okinawa, the enemy surface fleet gave no trouble, but the suicidal Japanese air force was out in strength and caused considerable damage to both our naval and ground forces.

A big factor today is the main Japanese army which has scarcely felt the war. Thus far we have met only comparatively small island garrisons. Japan now has 5,000,000

trained, fanatical troops and is inducting 1,000,000 new men. The enemy hasn't yet touched his 17 and 18-year-olds. Japan's supply lines have become conveniently short, while ours are becoming desperately long. The Japanese still have an abundance of raw materials, millions of Oriental slave laborers. In other words, defeating Japan will not be easy. It will take a lot more men, weapons and equipment in the Pacific to do the job. In the 12 months starting with V-E Day, the Army alone will ship across the Pacific Ocean four times as much supplies as America sent to Europe during the entire course of World War I.

President Truman promised in a special message to Congress that an American force "larger than the 3,500,000 men who united with our Allies to crush the Wehrmacht and the Luftwaffe" will be thrown into the Pacific war. The President said that the Joint Chiefs of Staff had decided Army strength must reach 7,000,000 within a year in order to deal the final effective blow against the Nipponese Co-Prosperity Sphere. "The Japanese Army," Mr. Truman declared, "is organized into 100 combat divisions. Its air force, despite heavy losses, still comprises more than 3,000 combat planes."

THE Commander-in-Chief disclosed a phase of the military policy for the defeat of Japan directly relevant to the demobilization problem: that of "applying relentless and increasing pressure to the enemy by sea and on land so that he cannot rest, reorganize or regroup his battered forces or dwindling supplies to meet our next attack."

One thing that the Army wants to lay permanently to rest is the rumor that it is planning to eliminate part of the shipping problem by sending new equipment direct from U.S. factories and leaving most of the American materiel now in Europe where it is. On the contrary, the Army is resolved to transfer to the Pacific every

combat serviceable weapon, every shell, bulldozer and truck it can salvage from the European operation that is needed to crush Japan. Ordnance experts are hopeful of saving for Pacific use at least 70 percent of this equipment.

It all adds up to one thing: The road home is a lengthy and unpredictable one. While you are sweating out that trip home you might want to take an Army educational course or two and, in addition, see as much of Europe as you can.

MEANWHILE, there were some bright notes. The number of men slated for travel homeward is scheduled to rise monthly. Most U.S. PWs physically capable of making the trip already have left and the backlog of sick and wounded is melting away—thus more passenger space becomes available each day. Another factor in speeding men homeward is the Air Forces announcement that personnel shipments by plane will be increased considerably in the near future.

Com Z headquarters says that return of ETO soldiers to the States has exceeded previously announced schedules, with 310,000 men shipped up to June 20. It is expected that another 256,000 GIs will be redeployed this month, pushing the total past 500,000 by July's end. Com Z officers expect 43,000 of the men who leave Europe in July will be potential high-score discharges.

When the big day arrives and someone taps an 85er on the shoulder and says, "Your time is up," the States-bound soldier probably will go first to one of the big Army redeployment camps in France. There he'll live in a tent city with 15,000 to 17,500 other men for 15 to 30 days while being processed. His records will be brought up to date, physical examinations will be given, equipment overhauled and new uniforms and gear issued where necessary. Assembly Area chiefs are planning to cut down on the length of time a man will stay in the tent cities.

There is one consolation if you're an 85er and getting down in the mouth about waiting: be glad you're not in the Navy or Marines. Right now those two branches of the service are not allowing even partial demobilization.



If he overlooks the dirt, a GI will find many compensations in the life of the country.

# So You're Going to China

If You Overlook Its Filth, You'll Find It a Sort of Paradise, With Exotic Women, Low Living Costs and Cheap Batboys

By Robert M. MacGregor  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

*(The writer was a United Press correspondent in China from the summer of 1936 until his return to the United States in December, 1937. After the Marco Polo Bridge incident in July, 1937, he first covered Chinese Army activities and later, for several weeks, the Japanese Army. In August, 1937, he was detained several hours by the Japanese who suspected him of being an American spy. After his release, MacGregor and his wife took a three-month tour of central, southern and eastern China.)*

TO some GIs China will be just another, perhaps dirtier, country which isn't nome. But it was attractive enough that many U.S. soldiers and marines, who had served in China, chose Shanghai, Tientsin or Peiping to live in when they began drawing pensions.

The dirt is something you cannot escape. It is the result of a century of overcrowding and economic disintegration. If he can overlook that, however, a GI will find many compensations in the life of the country.

Not the least of these is the value of our dollar. Although inflation has gone wild in Chungking, where nothing other than military supplies can be brought in, a Chinese can still live on a dollar or so a day. Before the war, and I am willing to wager that the situation will return to normal, if and when we begin to land in large numbers on the China coast, one was able to live like a princeling on what was existence money at home. For about \$150 a month my wife and I had a rambling house, four servants and a mafoo to take care of our two riding horses. Soldiers stationed in Shanghai had servants in their barracks to do washing, shoe-polishing and general cleaning up.

A Chinese army travels with a flock of retainers and servants, and the same probably will be true just behind our front lines. Your squad may have its own coolie to look after your personal belongings and do your laundry. For these services the whole squad might have to pay as much as four American dollars a month. The coolie can live on that, and then he has ways of augmenting his income. The old copies of Stars and Stripes, if and when we have a China edition, he will sell to be made into the soles of Chinese shoes, and when you send him to buy rice wine, he will get a minute commission from the merchant. He is more interested, however, in the prestige of working for you.

THIS is a part of what is known as "face" in China. Your servant will press your uniforms and shine your shoes, probably even if you are just going into the line,

because if you are not immaculate he would be ashamed to work for you.

"Face" has another side, and you will regret it, if ever you make a Chinese "lose face." I once accused a cook of trying to get rid of a Mongol dog he didn't like. Undoubtedly the cook had him taken away in a rickshaw, as a friend reported, but by injuring his pride I brought on our heads a couple of weeks of misery. Finally a substitute cook, a cousin, whose only experience had been as a mixer of coal dust into briquets, was serving us food as black and hard as his former product.

Americanization is apparent on any street in China. The average Chinese wears a long robe and a European-style felt hat.

Any Chinese firm which has pretensions prints at least a part of its advertisements, in English. There used to be billboards all over China which stated "Chenmen Cigarettes: Smoke One and You'll Never Smoke Another"—they meant "another brand," of course. In Shanghai a woman's tailor put out a placard which read: "Respectable Ladies Having Fits Upstairs," and a Peiping shop advertised: "False Teeth Repaired, Latest Methodists."

Marriage is very easy in China, and one may have as many legal wives as he wants—although the Army may make some GI exceptions about that. Few Chinese can afford more than one wife, or want more, anyway. Usually they take concubines only

when the first wife does not have children. That was what happened to our Chinese teacher Tung. But his second wife, the sister of the first, also bore no heirs, and Tung finally adopted a boy. One day he brought us a picture of the little fellow, and said: "See, he is really our son. He has my eyes, my wife's nose and the concubine's chin."

Contrary to most ideas, Chinese is not difficult to learn—at least to speak. It has no grammar at all, and so you have only to learn the names of things and a few verbs, and there you are. You will find it much easier to pick up than French, Italian or German.

Rickshaw boys, however, know a lot of English, or in Shanghai, pidgin. And many Chinese, including girls, speak English as if they had grown up in Chicago. Chinese girls, by the way, are often beautiful, even by our standards. They wear long straight gowns, split at the sides so that you can see their shapely legs as they walk, and flowers in their hair done in the latest Hollywood fashion.

THERE also are thousands of white Russians, the daughters of those who fled the Bolsheviks by way of Siberia. Some are as exotic looking as in movies, and most will tell you they are princesses. Despite such small lies, they are attractive. And then there are the Eurasians.

For some reason the mixture between European and Chinese produces effeminate-

looking men, but women who are ravishing. In Shanghai there used to be four ethereal-looking sisters named Wong, whose father was Chinese and whose mother was Swedish. They all made rich marriages to Chinese, and after their mother died, feeling sorry for their lonely father, they got together and bought him a new wife. Which shows something else about Chinese life.

You may have come to like eggs Foo-Yong and other dishes in Chinese restaurants at home, but in China there are hundreds of succulent dishes that can vary the B, C or K rations. Chinese cooking for thousands of years has perfected sweet-sour sauces, or ways of baking pork, rice and fennel together.

Early Italian travelers, supposedly the uncles of Marco Polo, brought back the idea of spaghetti, and Chinese noodles are as good as an Italian pasta. Watching a noodle maker, who throws the dough in the air, pulling it out into a fine even strand as if by magic, is worth an hour's entertainment.

The Chinese theater is also worth seeing. At first it sounds like a riveters' competition for the main accompaniment are drums and cymbals, but after a while you will come to appreciate actors who can hold an audience for ten minutes while they thread and sew with an imaginary needle. Chinese actors, who are all male, also are acrobats, and we once took some members of the American Olympic tumbling team to an actors' school. They were amazed at the agility of the kids. They said, in fact, that with a little special training Chinese actors could win the Olympic tumbling events with their hands tied.

Sing-song girls are another matter. They do not appear in regular theaters, for it is a modern idea in China to have women in the theater. Like the Geisha they are invited to men's parties, smokers if you will, where they sit between the men, pour their wine and generally entertain them.

ONE of the biggest entertainments, and all free, is bargaining and street arguments, often combined. Almost every one gets the buying fever. Markets and street stalls are littered with the gadgets and accumulation of 4,000 years of civilization, and I knew one marine who was the despair of his first sergeant, because he always was going to the thieves' market, outside of Peiping, and coming back with a suit of 16th century armor which didn't seem to fit in his locker, or something equally as bulky and practical.

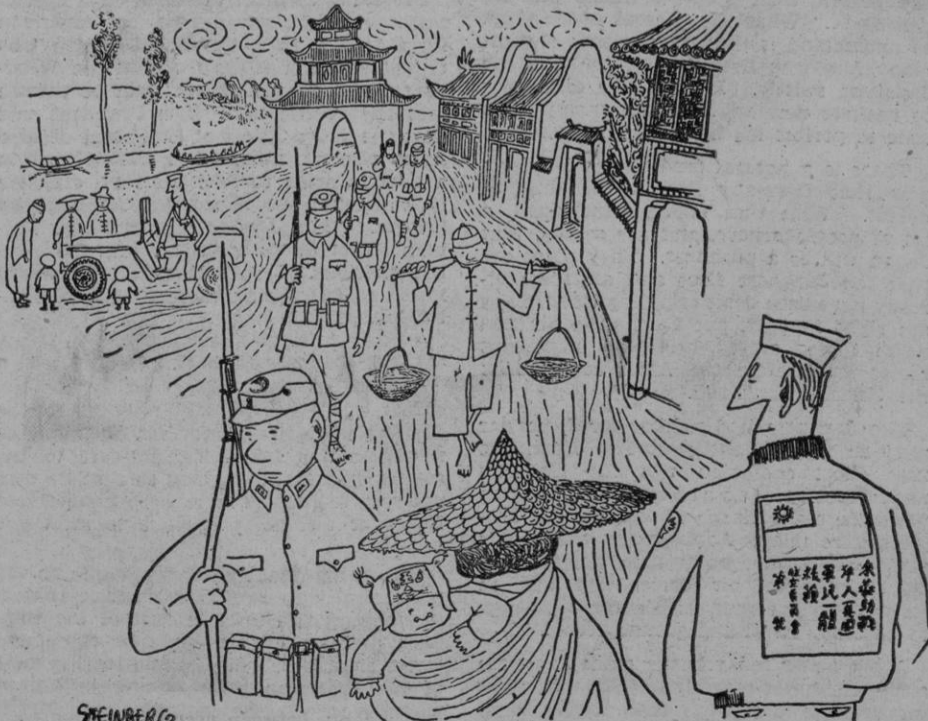
But there are thousands of beautifully-made boxes, intricate and well-made silver jewelry, silks and furs, all of which will make handsome gifts for the folks at home. Always the asking price is about three times the worth of the object, and you offer about a tenth of it. Then the fun begins, with every one within earshot taking sides in the jovial argument. No one gets angry and every one has a good time.

Parts of the Treaty Ports, like Hankow, Tientsin or Canton, look American, with big bank facades and apartment houses, but the average Chinese city has high medieval walls around it and crowded streets, behind which are spacious, flower-filled courtyards. You can't see into the courtyards through the gates, because all Chinese buildings have "spirit walls." These are placed behind the gate, and the theory is that evil spirits, who travel only in straight lines, cannot get in.

The countryside has been cultivated until it is neater even than that of England. It is studded with graveyards, in groves of trees, mud-walled villages and temples. These last are often the country resorts of China, where people go for a vacation, and some have many buildings set in gardens, even pools that you can swim in. One temple outside Peiping houses most of the remaining eunuchs who used to guard the women's quarters of the imperial palaces.

About the dirt in China one illustration might suffice. My wife and I were on a sedan-chair trip in Yunnan, north of the Burma road. At the end of each day we put up in a Chinese inn, and I had learned to throw out the straw that was on the board beds. We were late one night and when I did this, I noticed that in the glow of my flashlight the boards looked as if they were covered with bark. On closer examination the "bark" proved to be a five-deep layer of pale bedbugs, the bloodless queue, waiting while their fortunate cousins in the straw fed.

DDT powder will be a valuable war weapon in China.



STEINBERG  
A Chinese Army travels with servants; it may be the same for us

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# 65 DOLLAR QUESTION

By Ernest Leiser  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer  
IN OCCUPIED GERMANY

THE non-fraternization policy is one of the chief topics of conversation in occupied Germany today. In general, most of the talk has been critical, although the Army has made out a strong case for its ruling—a case based on the very fact of the war itself and supported by Gen. Eisenhower, whom every soldier respects for his good judgment. The problem has rocked the press back home, inspired Congressmen to make excited speeches and is causing concern to officials and ordinary soldiers in the ETO.

The policy originally was proclaimed as a war weapon. The German civilians definitely were not to be trusted, while German soldiers were in the field. When the war ended the complexion of the policy changed more to a psychological weapon against the Germans. The Germans were to be shown that the Allies meant business. The victors were conquerors not liberators.

However, the effect on the soldiers suddenly loomed as perhaps of equal if not greater importance than the effect on the Germans. The troops who had fought so long needed to rest and they wanted recreation that had as little to do with the Army as possible. They wanted to talk to people who didn't wear uniform. They wanted to go out with girls. That's when reports of breaking the ban started to come in.

Just how extensive is fraternization today? There is no definite answer to that, nor any sure way of finding one. An index may be the marked increase of the VD rate in the ETO. While VD cannot all be traced to Germany, it indicates at least partially the proportions fraternization has attained. Records of arrests by military police give another indication of the increase in the number of reported cases. But with some commanders admittedly lax the number of unreported cases may have increased even more.

Enforcement is admittedly difficult. One commander said: "I couldn't impose such a policy successfully unless I had an MP to watch every one of my men, and a second MP to watch the first one." This is obviously an exaggeration. When you say that fraternization is widespread it does not follow that the majority of soldiers fraternize. Though it may be true that a majority are critical of the policy, it is probably the case that much less than a majority are violators. What is not exaggeration, however, is that the minority of violators is almost certainly a large one, and because of its size and the nature of the problem, it has become provocative.

THE fraternization problem began last fall when combat troops of the U.S. First Army hacked through the outposts of the Siegfried Line into the Western-most reaches of Nazi Germany. The first outward signs of the problem were placards—big, curt and foreboding—which the MPs pounded into the ground along the roadsides not so long after the shooting had faded away to the east. The signs read: "Warning: You are now entering enemy country, \$65 fine for fraternization." That was the beginning.

It was only a small beginning, because the American armies then held just the crumbling edges of the Reich. It was only a minor problem because in this fringe of Germany most of the people had vanished—dead in the rubble of their homes, or evacuated to the center of Germany. There was but a single sizable city—Aachen—as yet occupied by the Americans and even Aachen was a bombed-out ruin, inhabited by a few thousand cellar-dwelling Germans.

Throughout the winter months, the problem remained a lesser one. Of vastly more concern were the answers to such questions as: How to keep warm? How to keep from being pushed back by the counter-offensive?

But winter came to an end. Like the weather, the fraternization problem thawed out and began to get warm. On Feb. 23 the Roer was crossed and in a week the Rhine was reached. Midway through that blitz, the slicing columns of tankers and motorized doughs made a discovery. There were Germans in Germany!

The main streets were crowded with



Some officials say we must prevent the softness of 1918—lest they force

them. They hung out white bed sheets from their windows, and they waved at the invaders. The armies were moving so fast during that week that they didn't have time to do a double-take on that waving until they hit the Rhine. Then they stopped, and on March 5, at the beginning of a three-week lull before what was to be the final swift death blow at the Wehrmacht, a Stars and Stripes dispatch from the Rhineland said that Gen. Eisenhower's orders forbidding fraternization were getting their first real test.

"TODAY, in the 25-mile-wide Roer-Rhine strip," the dispatch read, "the minor problems of Aachen have suddenly become big ones. In many towns, civilians cluster around U.S. soldiers, just as they did in the liberated countries. Most of them seem determined to make friends. . . soldiers react quickly when they meet friendly people, especially if the people are pretty young girls. Some soldiers, though objectively agreeing that fraternization is wrong, subjectively long for non-GI companionship. Some others don't care. To them non-fraternization is just a brass-imposed problem, they say,

and they'll fraternize so long as they think there is a good chance they won't get caught.

"These categories are a minority, but a considerable one, the story continued, "and the current situation is a natural for fraternization. There are a great many Germans around. At the moment, they are friendly and the soldiers are lonely. The enforcement of the rule, for a while at least, probably will be lax." The article concluded: "Thus non-fraternization will be, in considerable measure, an individual problem. How the GIs work out the problem for themselves may prove to be the acid test for the non-fraternization order."

That was way back on March 5. Does it sound familiar? In the period between March 5 and March 24, when the massed forces of the Allied armies crossed the Rhine, non-fraternization was indeed put to the test. It was during this period that instances of German girls permitting soldiers to make advances and then preferring rape charge were reported.

DURING the period there were numerous reports of fraternization, and untold numbers of cases in which reports never

## Fraternization: Should a Change Be Undertaken in The Allies' Policy?

were made. Court martials ordered fines or more serious punishments. Despite the penalties, fraternization, according to military commanders at the time, increased at a rapid rate. On the 24th the American armies began to move again, in a burst of speed that within three weeks had eaten 250 miles into Germany to reach the Elbe and beyond. For the time being, the problem of fraternization was lessened. Even during this period, however, reports of fraternization came in.

When the American armies stopped—on the Elbe, in Austria, in Czechoslovakia—a sudden let-down from the breathless tempo of the dash to victory spread to all of the troops. Except for military government and the rounding up of prisoner hordes, large parts of the Army had little to do except wait for the official end of the war in Europe. Discipline was relaxed inevitably. The German girls not only were friendly, but man-hungry and some American soldiers certainly were girl-hungry. Fraternization spread rapidly once again during that period. It has been spreading ever since, not only among the troops settling down to a long, hard occupation, but to units temporarily in Germany awaiting redeployment.

WHAT, briefly, is the history of the problem.

What is the criticism of the ban? Articulate critics have said that rather than impressing the Germans with our firmness of purpose, the ban has worked a hardship on American soldiers. Because many soldiers are unwilling to undergo this hardship—the lack of female companionship—non-fraternization has actually lowered the prestige of the U.S. Army. The Germans know of the ban, and they know of the widespread violations. Critics ask: "How can an army which continues to attempt to enforce unenforceable rules inspire respect?"

Because of the ban, much fraternization obviously is clandestine. This, the critics say, is damaging to morale and bad for individual self-respect. It also tends to raise the VD rate, despite the regulation that contraction of VD cannot be used as evidence of fraternization. Commanders are placed between the "devil and the deep blue sea," it is said. When they attempt to enforce non-fraternization strictly, they lose the admiration and affection of their men. When they wink at violations, they break down confidence in Army policy. There is also the complaint that it is unfair to anti-Nazi Germans who may have been in concentration camps or suffered otherwise to place them without the pale as well as ardent Nazis. But the whole pattern of criticism, generally, is fairly well summed up by a correspondent's statement that "natural force" is undermining the non-fraternization rule—"That great irresistible natural force through which for some centuries boy has met girl. . ."

WHAT is the present official attitude on non-fraternization? Robert Murphy, Gen. Eisenhower's political advisor for Germany, recently said that the ban must be enforced until every German realized his tremendous guilt and responsibility for the war. Gen. Eisenhower himself has declared that the ban should stand—that if we are not to negate the victories we have won with force of arms, we must be sternly resolved to remind the German people that we have not forgotten the crimes that they and their government have committed.

Officials point out that as conquerors not only of the Wehrmacht, but of a vicious spirit which pervaded a whole country, we must cleanse the country of that spirit before its citizens can be treated as social equals. Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery explains that non-fraternization is enforced because it is our aim to destroy the evil of the National Socialist system. It is too early yet to be certain that we have attained this aim.

To prevent another war, officials assert, we must prevent the softness of 1918 and prevent the illusion created then that the Germans were neither responsible for the war nor defeated. It has officially been stated that the ban ultimately will be modified—Eisenhower has already relaxed its application to young children—and Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Sixth Army Group commander, as well as Murphy, have indicated that further changes will be made in the near future.



The Western Allies' non-fraternization policy built a fence between occupation troops and Germans, but in recent weeks the ban was lifted in the case of children

# The World...

## INTERNATIONAL The Big Three

As American and British troops joined the Russians in Berlin last week, the world awaited still another get-together in the capital city of the former Reich—the meeting of the Big Three, with Harry Truman stepping into the late President Roosevelt's international role just as he had succeeded to FDR's national one.

In the U.S., people spoke of an "era of good feeling" as President Truman, loyal, down-the-line Democrat though he was, sought out even the most conservative Republican stalwarts, men rarely found in the company of FDR. He had been host to ex-President Herbert Hoover at the White House, now he conferred with Alf M. Landon, 1936 GOP Presidential candidate in Kansas City, and he planned a meeting with New York's Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, the GOP's 1944 standard-bearer. He apparently was making a great effort to develop a foreign policy which would be permanent, regardless of changes in administration or party differences on domestic issues. This would reassure foreign countries who are always afraid that a shift in party power might throw America back to isolationism. As Truman prepared for the Berlin trip, Congress practically assured him of approval of the United Nations Charter.

In England, the atmosphere was not so gentle. The country had just completed its first election campaign since 1935, and the air still rang with Winston Churchill's denunciation of the Labor Party as planning a "gestapo" government while Clement Attlee, Labor leader and Deputy Prime Minister, who was to accompany Churchill to Berlin, charged the Prime Minister with falsehoods. The results of the election, held Thursday, will not be announced until the 26th because of the lag in counting soldier ballots.

In the Soviet Union, Stalin took it easy behind Moscow's Kremlin walls. No electioneering, no special need to guarantee national unity. A grateful country hailed him in his newly-created rank of generalissimo. One night he attended a brilliant party in the white marble-lined St. Georges Hall in the Kremlin, where he welcomed hundreds of foreign savants to an international scientific congress. Otherwise his movements, as always, received little publicity.

### Song of Russia

To any jazz connoisseur "Dardanella" is the title of a top tune that led the Hit Parade after the last war, but to historians the Dardanelles have been the song of Russia in the European theater since the rise of nationalistic states.

The Dardanelles, a narrow, 40-mile-long body of water separating the Black Sea from the Mediterranean, have been a part of Turkish territory for centuries. When the huge land mass of Russia began emerging from Middle Age solitude, the Czars looked around for water outlets to the north and south. In the north they wanted a "window on the Baltic" and on the south they eyed the straits, the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, which are the natural route for trade from their richest and most fertile regions.

#### Big Three Problem

Czarist Russia's neighbors were determined to keep her out of the straits. At various times in the 18th century Great Britain, France, Austria-Hungary and Germany supported tottering regimes in Turkey to make sure that the senile sultans would remain the doorkeepers to the straits. England, which held the balance of power, was particularly anxious at that time to see that Russia remained bottled up.

Britain and France became Turkey's allies in 1854 during the Crimean War to defeat the Czar's armies in their attempt to break out of the Black Sea. In 1878 all Europe



Dictator Franco

His Regime Was Lambasted

united in the Congress of Berlin to oppose Russian aspirations in the straits. The situation was reversed during the last war when Britain and France, allied to Russia, launched the costly and futile Gallipoli campaign against Turkey to force the Dardanelles and reach Russia.

The treaty of Lausanne that followed gave the Allies the freedom of the straits by creating demilitarized zones along the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. Italian aggression in Ethiopia and German reoccupation of the Rhineland scared Turkey and she demanded the right to fortify the straits. At the international conference at Montreux, the Allies agreed that while the straits were to remain open to merchant shipping in peace or war, Turkey should close them to war craft during hostilities.

The straits were closed to Allied warships during this war, but Russia, when she recently denounced her friendship treaty with Turkey, charged that Turkey violated the Montreux Convention by permitting "unarmed" Germans to cross the straits.

Now Russia is making demands for the modification of the Montreux Convention as the basis for a new friendship treaty with Turkey. Although details are not known, it is believed that Moscow wants the Dardanelles closed to all warships except those of Turkey and Russia. The matter is too big for Russia and Turkey alone, and it may be taken up at the coming Big Three meeting.

Communist Russia finds herself acting the same strategic compulsions as Czarist Russia. Geography has little regard for forms of government.

## AT HOME

### Commercial Airs

Dat ole debbil, the radio commercial, whose tedious voice some GIs haven't heard in two or three years, was getting a royal lambasting in the States. So great was the hue and cry, in fact, that it carried beyond the continental limits of the United States and was duly reported in Britain's staid Manchester Guardian.

Leading the crusade against excessive radio advertising was the outspoken St. Louis Post-Dispatch, which chose as its particular target the commercial in the middle of 15-minute news broadcasts. Simultaneously with the launching of its attack, the newspaper showed its good faith by eliminating middle commercials from news programs emanating from its own St. Louis station. But the Post-Dispatch had no control over national news broadcasts aired by its station.

The Post-Dispatch's most telling argument against the middle commercial was that Americans listening in their homes to accounts of battles in which their own sons might be engaged should not have to suffer the interruption of an announcer who goes into raptures over the virtues of a medicine which wouldn't be mentioned at most dinner tables.

Weary radio fans hoped that the revolt of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and its numerous echoes from other parts of the country might shake the complacency of the big networks and bring at least some measure of reform. No one asked that the commercial be wholly outlawed—no less a national figure than General Eisenhower said that listening to a radio ad was part of coming home again—but a lot of people felt that sponsors could use better taste in plugging their products.

### New Secretary

One of the persistent isolationist arguments was that the U.S. had better stay out of international dickering and mind its own business because Americans were no match for foreign diplomats. If this were true and the President had set out deliberately to choose for secretary of state a man who could keep up with foreign "horse traders," many believe that he could hardly have selected a better man than shrewd, gray James Francis Byrnes, of Spartanburg, S.C. Byrnes' long career in Congress, culminating in the post of chief Administration "fixer" in the Senate, was characterized by horse trading—compromising here, backslapping there, yielding concessions one place and winning them another, making friends and influencing Senators.

#### Foreign Affairs Scholar

There were other sound reasons for the appointment of the vigorous 66-year-old South Carolinian. He is one of the best informed men in the country on foreign affairs, particularly on inside details of the personal negotiations of Franklin Roosevelt with Churchill and Stalin. The Berlin meeting of the Big Three will be nothing new

\* Half of the article in the Guardian explained to Englishmen, whose government-subsidized radio stations broadcast no advertisements, what a commercial was. The article paid special attention to the objectionable "singing commercial."

for Byrnes, who will be President Truman's right-hand man during the talks. The day after Mr. Truman took over the reins of government, he sent for Byrnes to get a fill-in on the Yalta conference, and the story is told that former court reporter Byrnes was able to offer complete shorthand notes on the proceedings.

A chief qualification of Jimmie Byrnes for the State Department post was that he held the respect and affection of many Senators and had vast influence in the Chamber which must ratify all treaties. One of those rare men who have served well in all three branches of government—the Congress, the judiciary and the executive—Byrnes brought to his job an acknowledged ability as an administrator. He was widely known in the Roosevelt administration as "assistant President," after relinquishing a \$20,000-a-year lifetime job on the Supreme Court bench to assume the difficult role of Director of Economic Stabilization. He later became Director of War Mobilization, with an office in the White House. As overall co-ordinator of government agencies, he spurred the war effort, settled disputes between conflicting agencies, brought together hostile factions in industry.

Unquestionably, there was one other important reason for Byrnes' appointment: He and the President have long been close and unselfish friends. Truman may be said, in fact, to owe his job as President to Byrnes, who put aside his own ambitions to support the Missourian for the Vice-Presidential nomination in last year's Democratic Convention.



Landon

President Truman Sought Out Even M...

## EUROPE

### Still Fascist

With their victory over Germany two months old, the Western Allies were finding time to turn their attention to Franco Spain, last Fascist state in Europe. While Dictator Francisco Franco backpedaled madly in the attempt to disavow his former connections with Hitler and Mussolini, the United States and Great Britain injected a new sternness into their attitude toward his regime. With

## Pétain Awaits Trial

THERE was a time when the destiny of France fell into the hands of one Frenchman. He capitulated and the Third Republic died. For that surrender and the events which followed, Marshal Henri-Philippe Pétain, stands trial for treason. The silver-haired hero of one war and accused traitor of another is now 89 years old. To many Frenchmen, he still symbolizes the victorious France of 1918.

Pétain's trial is not simply directed at bringing one individual to justice. It is rather a public attempt to exonerate France from the stigma of Nazi collaboration and, at the same time, to re-affirm republicanism as France's legal way of political life as opposed to the authoritarianism of Pétain.

THE stage for the trial, the most celebrated since the Dreyfus case, has been set against a lavish, historical backdrop. What will unfold there is the re-telling of a national tragedy on a world scale; its plot, the history of six years; its cast, some of the men who shaped those years. Principals in the cast, headed by the erect figure of the marshal are:

Public Prosecutor André Mornet, white-haired, bearded state's attorney, who convicted Mata Hari in the last war. He demands Pétain's death.

Defense Counsel Fernand Payen, former head of the French Bar Association and one of the most distinguished lawyers in Europe. He will try to prove Pétain saved France.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, head of the French Provisional Government, whom Pétain's Vichy courts once condemned to death in absentia for organizing the Free French movement. Pétain is expected to appeal to De Gaulle for clemency, if condemned to death.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain, with whom Pétain claims to have concluded a secret agreement in 1940 which the marshal says motivated his political course during the occupation.

Admiral William Leahy, U.S. Ambassador



Hero or Traitor?

to France at the start of war, whom the defense has asked to testify in the marshal's behalf.

Pierre Laval, Vichy Foreign Minister, who is trying to beat a treason charge by hiding out in Barcelona where he has been permitted to remain by the Spanish dictator, Franco. Laval probably will be tried in absentia.

And, finally, the inevitable "mystery man" without whom no trial would be complete. He is Louis Rougier, a former philosophy professor at the University of Lyon, who promoted "secret treaty" negotiations with Britain in 1940 and who has since written a book about them. Rougier is now in the U.S.

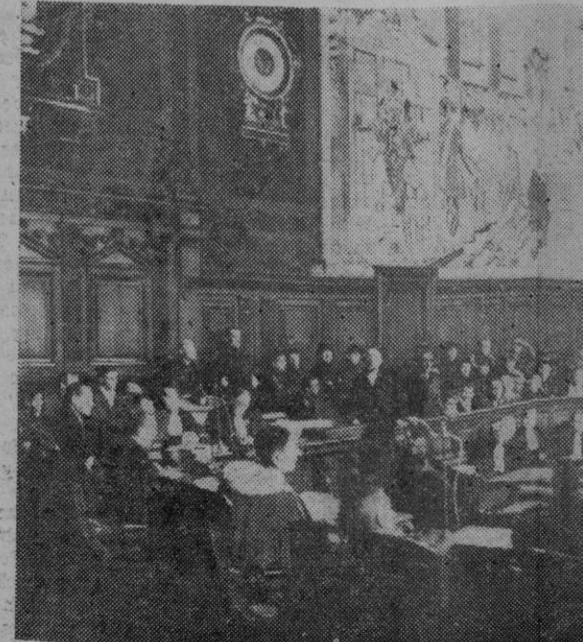
One of the nation's oldest living statesmen, Pétain has seen the rise and fall of 108 French governments, including his own, since his birth at the end of the Second Napoleonic Empire in 1856.

ON the eve of France's defeat, the marshal picked up the reins of government, wiped out the constitution of the Third Republic and became a de facto dictator by German, if not French, consent. Capitulation followed.

The prosecution will attempt to prove that Pétain opposed democracy, that he surrendered prematurely in an effort to set up a totalitarian regime. It will accuse him, as Vichy's head, of turning France against Britain and the United States, of allowing millions of Frenchmen to be taken to Germany as slaves, of preventing the French Fleet at Toulon from joining the Allies, and of ceding French colonial bases to the Germans.

The prosecution probably will air charges of Pétain's connection with the Cagoullards, a pre-war Fascist organization, and fix on him responsibility for the Vichy Militia, which operated with the Gestapo against French patriots and sniped at American soldiers during the liberation of Paris.

THE State contends also that Pétain wired Hitler Aug. 21, 1942, urging the Fuehrer to consider use of French troops in repelling Allied invasion. This telegram, which



The stage for the impending trial

B.D.I.C.

V



Hoover

Out Even Most Conservative Republicans

bluntness that sharply contrasted with the soft-spoken policy pursued by the U.S. during the war, the American embassy's bulletin, "Semanario Grafico," devoted most of a recent issue to a strong editorial denouncing Spanish journalists who, "under the simple guise of news, are continuing abroad the work of Dr. Goebbels." The American attack on the Spanish press was followed a few days later by a similar article in the British embassy bulletin.

Reuter reported that the departure from leniency on the part of U.S. and British press departments in Madrid produced a

"deep and most favorable impression among numerous Spaniards who resented the easy access to both embassies which some pro-Nazis and Falangist elements have enjoyed." The London Observer cheered: "The British and American embassies in Madrid seem to have realized at last that Spain today is not only a shelter for Nazi agents, capital and ideas, but excellent ground for the survival and expansion of Nazi propaganda." The targets of the embassies' attack were described in Observer language as "the same people who today are waiting and working with the utmost impudence for another conflagration which they hope will be produced between Russia and the Anglo-Americans and are trying to sow discord between the Allies as the only hope of their survival."

Perhaps the worst blow to El Caudillo's regime was the promise of UNCIO delegates at San Francisco that his government never will be admitted into the world security organization. Franco's efforts to counteract unfavorable world opinion were typified by a recent interview he granted to the British United Press. The unsavory Falange was completely explained away. That organization was going through "a constant process of evolution," the Spanish Premier said, adding: "The Falange wields no political power today." But this disclaimer was in complete contrast to Franco's words in December, 1942: "I believe in Spain because I believe in the Falange, the political expression of Spain's rebirth."

If Franco was meek and appealing in his attitude toward Britain and the U.S., he made no effort to encourage cordial rela-

# ...We Live In



tions with weaker France. Angered by the incident at Chambéry, where Frenchmen attacked a trainload of Spaniards being repatriated from Germany, the Spanish dictator steadfastly refused to extradite Pierre Laval, sorely wanted by the French to stand trial for treason. The London Daily Mail speculated that France's No. 1 Fascist might now escape the guillotine, and "die gracefully of old age, well-fed and surrounded by friends." Because Spain last week was still Fascist.

## A 'Monome'

Last week a *monome*\* was held in the streets of Paris for the first time in five years. Students at an engineering school decided to hold one at the end of the school year despite protests that these were war times and having fun was *pas bon*. Many of the students had worked with the FFI before the liberation and felt that they deserved a chance to blow off steam.

Led by a rickety wagon drawn by students and decorated like a Model T Ford on a U.S. college campus, the young men and women marched up from the Latin Quarter to an ancient square atop one of the highest points of Montmartre overlooking the rest of Paris. They whooped and hollered to the tinny music of an out-of-tune brass band.

Most of the men were in costume. Many wore the broad hats and swaggering uniforms that were stylish in the days of d'Artagnan and the Three Musketeers, complete with black mustachios. Others had on loin cloths or just a weird mixture of anything they could find. Many wore the purple caps of French engineering schools decorated with pins and emblems of all kinds.

A jolly crowd quickly formed in the Montmartre square as the students who had finished their courses grouped themselves around the new collegians, who had just completed their entrance exams. The beginners were on their knees. They started a bonfire and, egged on by an MC who called the plays from a microphone placed on top of a pole, they shot off Roman candles and threw effigies of their professors into the flames. When the last professor was burned to a cinder to the accompaniment of mighty cheers, the students scattered through the streets, arm in arm with their girl friends.

Everyone had a good time.

## THE WAR

### Preparations

China's military position last November reached its lowest point since the Japs started scrapping at the Marco Polo Bridge in 1937. In a steady drive on the Chinese mainland the Japs captured a string of forward American bases from which the U.S. 14th Air Force had smashed the enemy in eastern China and the China seas. With the fall of Liuchow on Nov. 10, American bombers were thrown back to rear bases. Untold amounts of money, equipment and manhours of work were sacrificed in the withdrawal. Besides seizing the bases, the Japs won another great victory by driving a corridor through Free China and cutting off Chungking's troops from the eastern coast. The enemy had a solid line from southeast China northward to Manchuria.

Yet last week, barely eight months later, the Chinese position had improved to the point where American landings on the China coast were expected momentarily. Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, U.S. commander in China, said that American ground troops in China were helping keep open the supply line through which U.S. lend-lease supplies were arriving, and were helping to train Chinese troops in the use of modern weapons. Generalissimo Chiang kai-shek prophesied that these U.S.-trained Chinese divisions would go into action soon, and possibly would bear the brunt of the fighting.

#### About-Face

Militarily the situation had turned full circle. The Japs were engaged in a broad strategic retreat from southeast China, having been repulsed when they counter-attacked to strengthen their anti-invasion coastal defenses. Their supply line to north China was obliterated. The Chinese now held 280 miles of unbroken coastline where American troops could land. They had rewon Liuchow air base and pushed closer to other bases abandoned last November. U.S. airmen now could return to pick up where they left off.

Underlying this improved military picture was the continuing struggle between the Chinese central government at Chungking and the Communist regime at Yenai. Troops of both factions were converging on the invasion-gear coastal district. The relation-

\* A *monome* is the name given to the colorful street celebrations of Parisian university students. The Germans forbade them during the occupation.

ship of these forces would have to be settled before complications arise in their joint operations with American troops.

In this light the sudden trip of Chinese Prime Minister T. V. Soong to Moscow assumed great significance. The speed of his departure from Chungking almost immediately after his return from San Francisco emphasized the urgency of the problem and the deterioration of Chungking-Communist relations. The Russians were expected to tell Soong that the Soviet government was prepared to mediate the internal conflict.

## Japs 'Come With'

During one of the early campaigns in China, a handful of Japs was surrounded by a larger Chinese force. As the Japs fought on, a Chinese messenger under a white flag was sent to them with a note which read: "You have fought bravely and well, but you are so outnumbered that there can be no hope of survival. Surely, after such an exhibition of bravery and loyalty, there can be no stigma attached to surrender." The Japs replied by cutting off the head of the note-bearer for the "insult" in presuming that they would not be loyal unto death.

"Duty is weightier than a mountain, while death is light as a feather," the Jap recruit is taught. In the tradition of Bushido, the stern Jap warrior code, death by one's own hand was preferable to falling into the hands of the enemy. In remaining true to that training, the Japs relied more and more on suicide as a tactic.

After the recent shakeup in their Navy, the Japs said that they planned to use their entire air fleet in "special-attack (suicide) tactics." Their armory includes a bewildering array of weapons—Kamikaze suicide planes; Jin-rai (Man Thunder), the piloted rocket-propelled flying bombs nicknamed the "Baka"; Girets, or air-borne saboteurs, not to mention suicide subs and boats.

#### Kamikaze Attacks

Due to Kamikaze attacks, in a recent five-day period the U.S. Navy listed 4,270 men dead or missing and 4,171 wounded, "the greatest naval casualties encountered in any of our operations to this time." Among the many ships badly damaged were the battleship Bunker Hill, which lost 373 men, and America's oldest aircraft carrier, the Saratoga.

On land, many Japanese soldiers emulated their commanding general and his chief of staff on Okinawa, who slit their stomachs in hara-kiri fashion. Before the island fell, scores of Japs jumped into the sea or blew their brains out with grenades. Then Premier Kantaro Suzuki called on the entire nation to make up a suicide corps of 100 million people. Men from 15 to 60 and women from 17 to 40 would be drafted into a suicidal home guard.

But last week U.S. commanders reported that more and more Japs were surrendering. At the end of May an American division, in a three-day period in the Philippines, took 46 prisoners, a record at that time. In June, another division in the Philippines rounded up 609 prisoners in 36 hours. By the end of the Okinawa campaign, prison cages held 9,000 enemy soldiers, although many were Koreans and Okinawans. Ten months after the U.S. capture of Guam, the last Jap officer surrendered with 33 men in a face-saving ceremony by which he agreed to "come with" the Americans.

The choice between suicide and surrender will be made more often as American forces get closer to Japan. It was too early to say whether the surrenders marked a new trend. The suicide tradition is strongest among the officers, less compelling in the rank and file and weakest among the new recruits called from the reserves who have not yet been subjected to the seishin kyoiku, or indoctrination course, of the Jap Army. It all depends on the Heitai, Japan's GI.



Generalissimo Stalin  
... He Took It Easy

# Trial for Treason

the State claims was sent just after the Dieppe raid, was found among luggage of Fernand de Brinon, former Vichy ambassador to the German military government in Paris, when French troops entered Sigmaringen in southern Germany where De Brinon had taken refuge.

The core of Pétain's defense is the secret treaty which his attorneys have promised to introduce as evidence that Pétain was secretly trying to aid Britain while appearing to play ball with Hitler. The marshal claims that agreement was negotiated in October, 1940. Both Churchill and the British Foreign Office deny that any such treaty was signed.

THE defense, however, claims it was ratified by the British Foreign Office in a telegram sent Nov. 21, 1940, to the consul general in Geneva. According to the defense, Rougier, the professor-turned-ambassador-without-portfolio, has turned over photostatic evidence of the telegram to a French commission of inquiry which interviewed him in Washington.

The treaty, according to the defense, authorized the French to repel any aggression in French colonies by British troops on the theory that a British move into French colonial territory would bring about full Nazi occupation in reprisal. In return, the Vichy French were not to attempt to take French territory held by De Gaulle's Free French forces.

PÉTAIN'S counsel contend further that it also specified that the French Fleet, anchored at Toulon, was to be destroyed to prevent it from falling into German hands, that bases were not to be ceded to the Germans, and that the British would lift the Mediterranean blockade so that food ships could ply between France and North Africa. The defense's attitude is that irrespective of whether the treaty was ratified formally or not, it was applied by both Vichy France and by Britain. The defense claims the blockade was relaxed, France scuttled the fleet as Hitler moved into the unoccupied zone and no bases were yielded to the Germans. However, the prosecution con-

tends that Vichy demonstrated the valuelessness of any such treaty by yielding air bases to the Germans in Tunisia and in Syria.

IN reply to charges of premature surrender, Pétain maintains it was the only way to prevent France from becoming another Poland. Release of the French Fleet to the Allies, Pétain has told interrogators, would have resulted in a Nazi demand for return of 700,000 released French PWs, end of the Vichy government and establishment of a German gaulleiter over France.

The aged marshal points to himself as one of France's resistants during the occupation. While he could not openly approve the resistance movement, he said, he sought to modify Laval's attempts to repress it. Pétain's role at Vichy, the defense will try to show, was that of a protector of defeated France while the Allies prepared the victory.

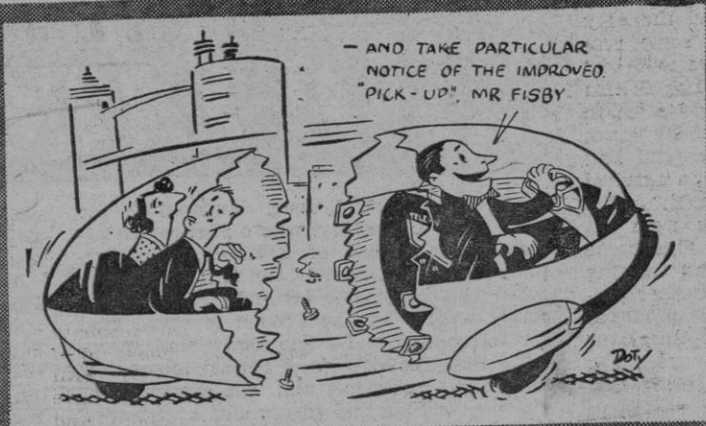
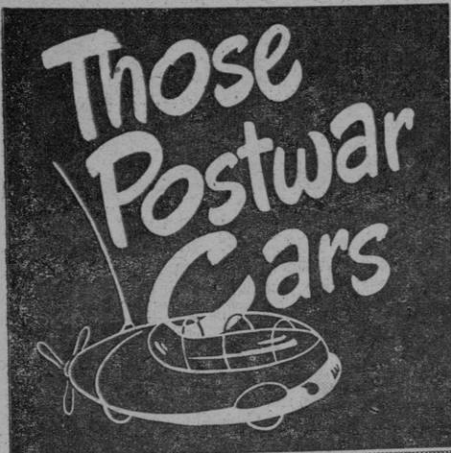
DESPITE his years, the marshal is reported in good health at his Montrouge prison, just outside Paris. He can read for some time without glasses and takes walks in the morning. Interrogators from the court's inquiry commission, which has just completed the job of sifting the evidence, have found the marshal lucid and sharp in the mornings, but with a tendency to repeat himself and forget as he tires.

As Pétain writes his memoirs to occupy himself at Montrouge and to leave his story for France to read, he may recall his statement to a priest a year after he formed the Vichy government. Things were not going well and the old man was thinking of death.

"I wish to be buried in the Ossuary at Verdun," he said, "among those French and German dead marked as unknown. There is a chapel in the crypt which stands empty. It is for me. Whatever happens to me, it is there that I shall go to take my last rest at the head of my soldiers. It is I alone whom history will judge."



Impending trial has been set against a lavish, historical backdrop.



### They Are Undergoing A Facial Uplift

By France Herron  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer  
NEW YORK

A FEW 1942 model cars, manufactured in 1945, are rolling off the assembly lines now but the first real "post-war" jobs will look like something out of a fantastic Buck Rogers episode. They're talking of planes that whir along highways and cars that zoom through the skies.

Manufacturers are planning sleeker, smaller cars with a minimum of gadgets and parts but with more maneuverability and speed and less expense. Building them is a major re-conversion job, so the first civilian cars were turned out from pre-war dies. That's only a stopgap, though.

Already changes have bobbed from the drawing board to autos belonging to manufacturing officials while many odd wrinkles in design are on layout sheets. Makers differ on the time it will take to get new cars on the market. Some predict as much as one or two years, others say as soon as Uncle Sam gives materials and takes away the production of war goods. Here's what your post-war car is like.

The motor is smaller and may be located in the rear, under the floor or like one manufacturer believes, a small motor for each front wheel or any place where convenient. It will have super-charger for a boost uphill and in emergency. The radiator will resemble three or four slits in the hood and won't be touched by the driver's

hand because it will be either air-cooled or have a sealed cooling system.

THE BUMPER will be a new shock-absorbing type extending clear around the body with removable sections for tire change and repairs. The body will probably be teardrop in design and will resemble a smooth rocketcraft. The windows will curve to conform with body lines and there are no corner posts. Windshield wipers give way to a new cleaning method that works in all weather. No rolling windows but just push a button.

Your car will be lighter and may be made from plastic, aluminum, magnesium or pressed plywood like a Mosquito bomber. Expect to change oil every 20 thousand miles and the new gas will be plentiful and cheap and the car will get more mileage. The ills of burnt-out bearings are a thing of the past, designers now favor bearings made of indium or silver and maybe roller bearings as in aircraft engines.

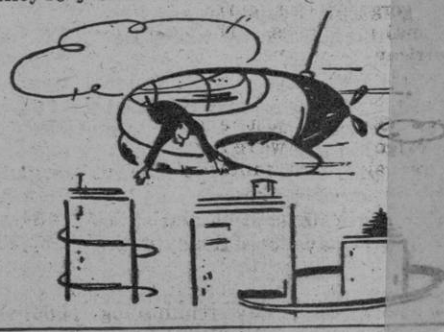
The steering wheel will be modeled after that of a light bomber, in segments instead of one complete circle. You won't be crowded getting in the car and out because the steering post will go. On the floor there will be only two pedals, one for the brake, the other for the accelerator. One light touch on the brakes brings the car to a smooth halt. No shifting, but a new device similar to that which swings the giant guns on battleships.

During the day, headlamp eyelids lowered will keep out the dust but at night a powerful light will be seen no larger than an ordinary flashlight. Glare hazards will be eliminated during the night by a small photo-electric cell which dims the lights of both approaching cars automatically.

The body and the frame are a single unit, thus eliminating all squeaks, squeals and rattles. The upholstery will be plush movable seats similar to a swank club car with no or few protruding objects, lessening the dangers of injury in an accident.

THE WHOLE transportation world is throbbing with changes. New discoveries are pouring from laboratories and smashing convention. Though makers disagree on the date of getting out the new cars, they all believe that the first cars after the war will be 1942 models with improvements. Of course the automobile dealer is dead set against new cars because he deals in old cars as well and old cars will look too antique for the public. Somebody may take a loss unless a deal is worked out.

One difficulty is foreseen: who can tell if it's aircraft whirring along the highway for a short run or an automobile flying through the air for a short flight? Because the makers feel sure that planes will roll and cars will fly for short distances. But for better or worse, that is your post-war car coming up even if they're saying what they said about prosperity years ago, that they're just around the corner.



## 'Stern But Friendly'

### The Russians Are Using Both an Iron Hand and Kid Glove to Win the Friendship of Conquered Germans

By Paul Green  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

ALLIED correspondents thus far have had little opportunity to travel in the Russian occupation zone in Germany and to observe the development of Soviet policy. Most of what is known about Russian policy has been announced by official sources, and this has been issued intermittently in small doses. Collecting these scattered bits of information, however, presents an interesting picture of the behavior of Russians toward the citizens of a nation that plunged them into the most critical war of their history.

American soldiers at first believed that Russian GIs didn't observe any non-fraternization rule in their occupation zone and shacked up at will. This belief was supported by various facts. Russian officials don't publicize any non-fraternization rules. Allied military men who traveled in the Russian area saw Soviet soldiers associating freely with Reich frauleins, Swedish diplomats in Berlin when the Russians entered noticed German women, often in the company of Russian officers and men.

There does, however, appear to be some sort of non-fraternization policy. Allied correspondents in Berlin were told that close personal relations with German women meant severe punishment for Red Army men. A Stars and Stripes correspondent who crossed the American lines along the Mulde River into the territory of the First Ukrainian Army heard from the Soviet commandant that fraternizing by Russian soldiers brought five days imprisonment. Russian officers lost, in addition, half their pay during the period involved. However, some reports indicated that being seen with an anti-Nazi woman might not be so bad as fraternizing with the ordinary type.

"No pampering—but no brutality" was the way a Soviet spokesman summed up the Russian attitude. The Russians are ruthless with Nazi party members, stern with military men, but co-operative with

the bulk of the population. They are working on the theory that the Germans have been misled and can be changed. Their whole approach seems keyed to this theme. Berlin is placarded with signs carrying Marshal Stalin's famous statement, "Hitlers come and go, but the German people and the German state remain." Significant of the change in Russian feeling was the public reprimand given correspondent Ilya Ehrenbourg, who had consistently written that all Germans were evil.

THE RUSSIANS are making a strong propaganda effort to win the German masses. The keynote of a "stern but friendly" Soviet neighbor is maintained in the newspapers which Germans are permitted to edit, and stressed over Radio Berlin, the chief Russian radio outlet. Over Radio Berlin propaganda talks are given frequently by Germans under Russian direction. The station speaks continually of the welfare and happiness of the German people and freedom from Nazi tyranny. Germans are often quoted expressing satisfaction at the unexpected leniency and efficiency of the Russians.

The food situation is a good example of success of Radio Berlin. Germans in every corner of the country—in both the Russian and Allied zones—believe that the Russians are making a distinct effort to feed the Germans liberally, whereas the Allies don't particularly care. Yet official figures reveal this story: German workers in Berlin receive rations exceeding at times 2,000 calories, while those who do not work get much less; in the American 15th Army zone heavy workers get a minimum of 2,000 calories and the average German gets somewhat less. Thanks to clever presentation over Radio Berlin, this relatively small difference has been magnified many times over.

The Russians also show a different approach in other matters. As opposed to the Allied policy of "political non-interference," they are supporting anti-Nazis in every field. Formation of political parties is encouraged, and Catholics, Social Democrats and Communists are allowed

to propagand. Organization of unions affiliated with the Free German Trade Union Congress is proceeding rapidly in many industries. Anti-Nazis released from concentration camps are appointed to important posts in the local administrations. The new Burgomeister of Berlin, for instance, is Dr. Arthur Werner, who had been arrested by the Gestapo. The Russians feel that aiding anti-Fascists regain their strength will undermine Fascists still in power and root out the type of reactionary German who, under the cloak of the Weimar regime, paved the way for the Nazi dictatorship.

THE RUSSIANS will to a great extent rely on education to change the Germans. In this work they use Germans themselves. A "Victims-of-Fascism" Committee, composed of Germans persecuted

by Hitler, has been established to tell the German people the truth about Nazism. The Russians will emphasize the horrors of the Nazi regime in movies, newspapers, lectures and radio. Textbooks being printed by the Russians for the opening of German schools in autumn emphasize this theme, but on the other hand they also discuss the great heritage of German civilization and the debt the world owes such Germans as Bach, Beethoven, Kant and Goethe.

There is no doubt about the Russian policy having a strong effect on the Germans. "They are still afraid of us," a Russian admitted, "but they are very much surprised at the treatment they are getting. They are beginning to respect us, which is one step toward respecting the things we fought for."

A typical German said, "Things are better now than they have been for a long time. We are worried about the future, but we have more for the present than we thought we would get. The Russians are not savages. They are human."

The Russians human? Coming from a German who lived 12 years under Hitler, that in itself seems a triumph of Soviet activity in Germany.



The Russians seek to march into the hearts of the anti-Nazis



Most soldiers' drinking habits haven't undergone a permanent change.

## Scotch and Soda?

### Survey Shows GI Continental Bar Selections Will Revert to the American Way

By Daniel Causin

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

THE California wine-making industry would pay a lot of coin to know whether or not the ETO GI is serious about that glass of wine the photographs show him sipping at a sidewalk cafe. Just how acute this situation is getting to be can be judged by the full page ads, in color and with gorgeous gals, currently appearing in national magazines. The ads boost native American sauternes. Is this another attempt to tell the folks back home what the GI will crave when he steps off the boat. Or is it just another advertising campaign? Sure we're suspicious over here—after all those fantastic articles about what the veteran wants.

At a sidewalk cafe in Paris, some GIs who might have been able to give some clues to postwar drinking trends sat sipping white wine. T/4 Joseph V. Jemski, of New York City, was reminiscing about happy days gone by. "Back home, I was strictly a beer drinker and that's what I'll be again, if I ever make it to that little bar off Canal Street. White wine is all they have left in this place, but the French beer is lousy anyway, because it hasn't enough hops and malt... so I stick to popular brand wines or cognac."

One of his companions, T/5 Paul W. Skoza, of Chicago, pointed out that good wines were rare in France during the war but that the men who had tasted them would not forget. However, Skoza will not shift, from his Saturday night drink of American whiskey after he gets home. Occasionally he might look for some of that rare wine, but he wouldn't want wine with meals, like the French.

At a recently opened officers' club on Rue Magellan, where beer is not served because of limited latrine facilities, an attractive nurse, Lt. Revlon Prebluda, of Fall River, Mass., and the 62nd General Hospital, upset the trend back to normalcy by declaring that she would serve wine with meals in her postwar home, which wasn't her practice before Pearl Harbor. "True," she said, "we did have some wine

in our home, but after the war I intend to serve it regularly."

Chaplain Kent M. Dale, who had ample opportunity to study GI drinking habits during his 40 months with the Sixth Armored Division, predicted that some men may occasionally want a glass of good wine but that there would be a return to old habits in selection of drinks after we get back home.

Lt. Col. Samuel Frank, medical officer and psychologist with the Third Armored Division, prophesied that there would be a rush for American whiskey. "Even men who never drank whiskey before will find themselves in the rush," he said. "Whiskey has been so hard to get over here that normal psychological reaction will be for a man to try to buy what is rare to him. After awhile, things will be just as they were before the war."

A sidelight of the vital statistics department tour of the Paris bistros was the notation that the average Frenchman, drinking fast under war-time impetus, finishes off a glass of white wine in 16 minutes, 20 seconds. The GI guzzles the same drink in four minutes, ten seconds. Both figures include time out for observing unique Parisienne styles and what walks in them.

Lt. Hartwig Van Noorben, of Los Angeles and the 416th Bomb Group, observed that he never would take as long a time to down a drink as a European.

"I drink for effect, not affect," he declared flatly.

Wacs reacted pretty much as GIs. At the California Hotel, T/5 Rosa C. Edwards was still celebrating her wedding to Seabee Y3C Lonnie Edwards, of Denver. She toasted her bridegroom's health with wine, but the new Mrs. Edwards said that she was going to order a Pink Lady as soon as she gets back to the U.S. After that, it will be Tom Collines on the night the Edwardses go out to bowl.

And so it was up and down the rues of wine-drinking Paree. There were a few whose habits had changed, but most Americans declared stoically that they would not be affected by their exposure to the continental mode of sipping.

## What's New in Book World

### 'Island 49' Is a Living Account of the Men Who Are Making History in the Pacific

IN ISLAND 49 (Thomas Y. Crowell Co., \$2.00), Sgt. Merle Miller, who covered a good deal of the Pacific war for Yank, has Dick Fisher say: "You don't get braver if you keep fighting. You become more of a coward, because you know what can happen to you. You know the intimate details." Fisher, who as an almost ideal war correspondent always "goes over" with the doughs, adds that only those who have been in combat really understand. And that they must not think too much about it, that if they allow themselves to think, to become acutely aware of the reality of their experience, they are done for.

This is the thesis as Sgt. Miller, now editor of the Paris edition of Yank, demonstrates through the medium of vivid description of men in action, that modern war is an unendurable, unnatural experience for most men, whatever their station in life. The story is told without preaching, without heroics. No experienced soldier thinks of another as a hero, for the enemy is killed not as a result of courage but of necessity. The things which keep men from losing their sanity between skirmishes and in the aftermath of battle are the memories of those they love back home, of people and things in a world of peace.

Island 49 is described as a novel, but it is apparent from the first that every action and every character portrayed has been experienced and known by the author. The novel, as advertised, is an imaginary invasion by an infantry regiment of a Pacific atoll, called Koriatok. Actually, however, it really covers a composite invasion—experiences of invasions in which Miller, as a reporter for YANK, participated in the Pacific.

WHEN the story opens, troops are stretched in neat, narrow rows on the deck of a former luxury liner on the way to the invasion of Koriatok. After making a few healthy cracks at the brass, comparing the cramped, dirty quarters of the EM with the staterooms of the officers, Miller singles out a few men through whom, in a series of flash-backs, he tells his story. Men like Fisher, who never



Merle Miller

satisfies his editors because his stuff lacks glamor; Captain Porter, an Army-lifer married to a Japanese girl, who decides to hate the Jews because of a book he read "The International Jew"; being essentially honest, this doesn't distort Porter's appreciation of Pvt. Sam Levinson, the small German refugee who could have been an interpreter in Washington but decided to fight with a gun for reasons of his own; Sgt. James Keeley, a composer and former pacifist, who more than the rest seems to speak for the author.

Somehow one feels that this book speaks for soldiers in soldier language. It is honest, sincere, fresh. The author is a fighter. He never quails, or sidesteps an issue, never underestimates or overlooks the ignorance, intolerance—the faults of his own team.

When you put the book down you know the war isn't ended, won't be even after the last gun is fired. But there is confidence in the future: "Surely all of us together can do it, can make one small step toward, let's call it—although the phrase is a cliché now... the brotherhood of man..."

—Bob Thomas.

## GI Bookshelf

THIS month's Council Books set—the "S" Series—leans heavily on historical novels and humor. Best seller representatives include: *The History of Rome Hanks* (S-36), by Joseph Stanley Pennell; *Green Dolphin Street* (S-39), by Elizabeth Goudge, and *The Bolinvars* (S-32), by Marguerite F. Bayliss.

*Rome Hanks* is the story of Lee Harrington's ancestors. It is a Civil War story recreated by Harrington from what he saw and was told. The unorthodox slant, a story within a story, makes it a little work to read and only if you are a contemplative reader and a Civil War fan is this your meat. It's definitely not a time-killer.

*The Bolinvars* is more orthodox, being an exponent of the romantic tradition. Strictly with a background of early Americana, it takes place around New Jersey and Virginia. Strong characters, the outdoor sparkle of hunting makes for fast reading, not too instructive, but fun.

*Green Dolphin Street*, already Hollywood-purchased, takes place in 1830. The story is laid in the Channel Islands, the same

ones recently liberated from the Nazis. This is another psycho novel involving personalities, moods, mixed-up marriages. Not bad, but the movies will have to pep it up a bit for popular appeal.

Among old favorites this month are *Arundel* (S-38), by Kenneth Roberts, and *Henry Esmond* (S-35), by William Makepeace Thackeray. *Arundel*, one of Roberts' best novels, recalls the thrilling days of the American Revolution, when Benedict Arnold drove through the Maine wilderness toward Quebec. Good reading, factual and chock-full of adventures. *Henry Esmond*, written 100 years ago, goes on and on. Essentially a love story, it takes place between the 17th and 18th centuries. However, it is written in the manner of an autobiography and not many enjoy the method. Almost a classic by now, it's just good reading.

Humor gets in its licks with *Lost in the Horse Latitudes* (S-22), by H. Allen Smith; *A Pearl in Every Oyster* (S-11), by Frank Sullivan, and *My World—and Welcome To It*, by James Thurber.

### "Tomorrow, the World!"

By John R. Fischetti





# Follies Cocktail



AT current prices, Staff Artist Ed Vebell couldn't afford to go to the usual Paris night-spots, so he decided to mix himself a cocktail at the internationally-known Follies Bergere where star Ginette Wander, at right, and other ladies of the ensemble provided him with sufficiently intoxicating material for his parched brushes. "It is remarkable," Eddie reported, "how the audience goes for Miss Wander's singing considering all the other feature in the performance." Eddie got backstage and was able to see some of those features at first hand. That gal at the left, for example, he said was stretching, sort of limbering up.

