

The Weather Today
PARIS & VICINITY
Partly cloudy, max. temp.: 81
STRAITS OF DOVER
Cloudy, max. temp.: 76

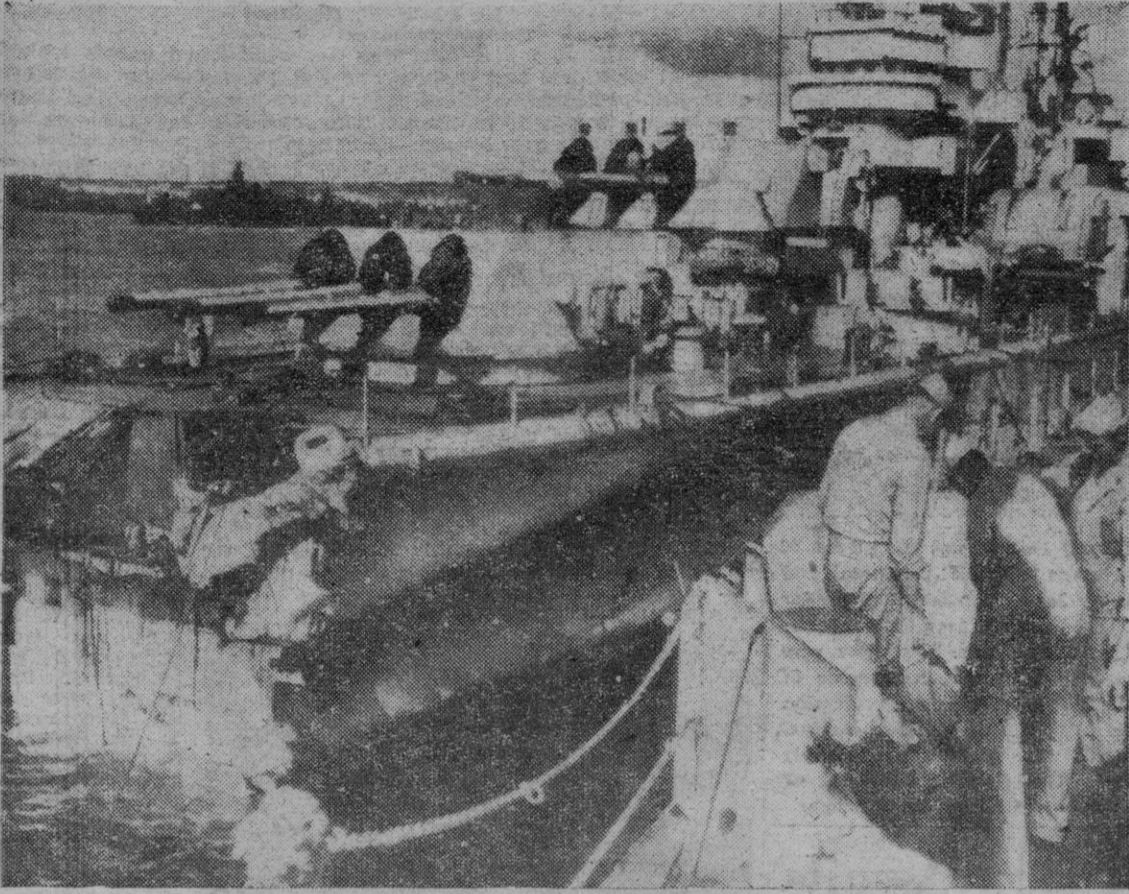
PARIS EDITION
THE STARS AND STRIPES
Daily Newspaper of U.S. Armed Forces in the European Theater of Operations
1 Fr.

The Weather Today
RIVIERA
Partly cloudy, max. temp.: 88
GERMANY
Partly cloudy, max. temp.: 80

Vol. 2—No. 12

Sunday, July 22, 1945

Typhoon's Fury Rips the Bow Off the Pittsburgh



With 100 feet of her bow battered away during a typhoon of 120-knot velocity, the USS Pittsburgh, a Third Fleet cruiser, lies in Guam harbor awaiting repairs after a 500-mile trip through the Pacific.

Troop Shipments to U.S. To Drop 40% in August

By Wade Jones

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

The number of troops sailing from this theater to the U.S. will be at least 40 percent less next month than in July, Com Z transportation officials disclosed yesterday.

Diversion of transports to the Pacific was given as the reason for the reduction. It was pointed out the shift conforms to the original plans for global troop transfers.

Most of the ships now used on the Atlantic run will sail for the Pacific next month from Marseille, whose traffic will be triple that of July.

Some of the Atlantic ships are expected to be used to transport from the U.S. West Coast to the Pacific those troops who have been redeployed and will be waiting in staging areas for shipment to the Pacific fronts.

The Transportation Office said that direct troop movements to the U.S. would be increased in September, by which time most of the shipments to the Pacific via Marseille will have been completed.

Le Havre, POE for the majority of U.S.-bound troops, will handle only about 35,000 next month, it was stated. However, the port will also transport in small craft to the United Kingdom approximately 30,000 men for leaves and 25,000 for redeployment to the U.S. via England.

Navy Studies Plan For Point Discharge

WASHINGTON, July 21 (ANS).—A Navy "point plan," which would see the release of 30,000 "older" men by December, was being studied today by officials who emphasized that it is not a "demobilization" plan like the Army's and will not give added weight to such factors as "combat duty or dependency."

On the other hand, age and length of service will figure highly in the proposed formula, which computes a man's "service age" by allowing one point for each year of age to the nearest birthday, and one point for each four months of active duty since Sept. 1, 1939.

The minimum point total required for release would depend on the particular category of service.

Nuremberg to Be Site Of War Crimes Trials

LONDON, July 21 (UP).—Representatives of the U.S., Britain and France flew to Nuremberg today to inspect facilities for trial of the major European war criminals. The War Crimes Commission has decided to hold the trials in the German city where the Nazis held tumultuous celebrations during the Nazi regime.

Big 3 Make First Report On 'Progress'

By Ernest Leiser

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

BERLIN, July 21.—The first cryptically brief "progress" report from the Big Three conference was issued today by representatives of the American delegation here. The official statement was that "much serious business is being done," and that "the work of the conference is going ahead."

The statement was issued in answer to a request by correspondents for some indication of how the meeting was progressing and what decisions are being made. News from the conference itself has been almost non-existent for the last two days, except for speculation which has been developing in inverse proportion to the actual information released from meetings.

Outside the sessions themselves, it was divulged that the President dined with Assistant Secretary of War J. J. McCloy, Lt. Gen. Lucius Clay, Gen. Eisenhower's deputy on the Control Council, and Adm. Emory S. Land, head of the Maritime Commission.

Later in the evening, the President, at his request, was called on by Col. L. Curtis Tiernan, of Kansas City, chief chaplain of USFET, and an old friend of Mr. Truman. They were in the 129th

(Continued on Page 8)

Blast in Italy Kills 24 GIs

VIAREGGIO, Italy, July 21 (UP).—Known casualties of an explosion Wednesday in an American Red Cross Enlisted Men's Club here reached 92 today, including 24 American soldiers dead, 48 injured, and 12 civilians killed and eight injured.

All soldiers killed or hurt were members of the 92nd Div. or attached units, according to officials. Civilian victims included women and children. Rescue squads labored throughout the night.

Red Cross Field Director Raymond Miller, in charge of the club, blamed German teller mines, stored next door, for the blast. No official explanation of the blast has been issued, however.

The mines had been removed once at Miller's request, but were returned Tuesday. They had been sent to Pisa for disposal but unexplainedly rejected there and returned to the original storing place, a three-story building separated from the club only by a narrow alley.

Yanks in Pacific to Use Some Nazi Equipment

LONDON, July 21 (UP).—Some German military equipment will be used by American troops in the Pacific, Maj. Gen. Henry B. Saylor, USFET ordnance chief, said today. Declining to name specific items, he said that all German military supplies were being examined with an eye to use by the U.S. or its Allies.

The European Army of Occupation will not get the latest American weapons, he declared, but would use present models.

Niles Stays as Truman Aide

WASHINGTON, July 21 (ANS).—David K. Niles, of Boston, one of the late President Roosevelt's six assistants with a "passion for anonymity" has agreed to remain at the White House as an administrative assistant to President Truman, it was disclosed yesterday.

MacArthur's AFs Make Their First Attack on Honshu

MANILA, July 21.—The pre-invasion assault on Japan continued without respite yesterday as Gen. MacArthur's air forces made their first attack on Honshu and hit Shanghai heavily for the second straight day while other American warplanes launched day and night blows against enemy

Leopold Dealt With Hitler, Premier Says

BRUSSELS, July 21 (UP).—Premier Achille Van Acker yesterday accused King Leopold of scheming with Hitler to include Belgium in German-dominated Europe after the peace.

For the first time in the Belgian crisis over the King's proposed return to the throne, Van Acker publicly revealed Leopold's alleged plotting with Hitler. In a speech before the Chamber of Deputies, Van Acker declared that he would oppose legislation to hold a national plebiscite on whether the King should return.

Members of the Chamber pressed Van Acker for further details. Van Acker asserted that Leopold solicited and obtained an interview with Hitler to discuss food problems and treatment of prisoners.

However, he added, the King also discussed the problem of keeping his throne under a military regime in which Germany would control Belgian foreign affairs. He charged that Leopold and Hitler had reached a decision on the fate of Belgium "executable after the conclusion of peace in Europe."

Van Acker said, "Obviously, some information comes from German sources." He added, "It also comes from Belgians." And then he named the former Belgian Ambassador to Berlin, Vicomte D. Avignon.

Van Acker emphasized, however, that he did not feel that the King actually had betrayed Belgium. He said that Leopold should step aside for having held the belief that the Germans would win the war and for "making so many mistakes."

At the conclusion of his speech, Van Acker urged the government to rally behind the King's 14-year-old son, Prince Baudouin.

Belgians Mark Holiday, Patriotic Parade Banned

BRUSSELS, July 21 (Reuter).—Belgians today are celebrating their first national day since the liberation with almost as little enthusiasm as they manifested under the German occupation.

The usual patriotic processions with decorated floats and banners were prohibited under a decree issued 10 days ago which banned all public demonstrations during the political crisis.

High Winds Fan Forest Fire Of 4,900 Sq. Miles in Oregon

PORTLAND, Ore., July 21 (ANS).—High winds, fanning Oregon's 4,900-square-mile forest fire, jumped the Wilson River fire 10,000 acres in 48 hours to a total of 56,000 acres, while to the north the Salmonberry River fire crackled in half a dozen new sections.

Fire-fighters checking the flames in one spot were kept on the move by wind-blown embers which started fires behind the lines.

Near the Tillamook-Washington County line, fighters worked desperately to halt blazes from both major fires which threatened to meet. Forestry officials were concerned over Weather Bureau forecasts of light showers and said the fire could be controlled only by extremely heavy rains.

At the lumber town of Glenwood, workers were a little more hopeful. Although the wind started many new small fires, the main wall of the blaze was halted, at least temporarily.

Only a dozen families remained in Glenwood and they were ready to move at a moment's notice.

Refugees from forest towns in the path of the fires are strung along highways, living in cars, trailers and tents set up in the fields.

William Powell, medical technician for the National Hospital Association, said casualties among fire fighters were comparatively light. Most of the weary men were treated for burned or smoke damaged eyes, while some had bad splinters from falls on logs hidden by thick smoke.

In Idaho, U.S. Forestry Service and AAF planes made what officials termed "the biggest aerial attack ever made on a single fire" when 92 missions were flown to the Nez Percé National Forest, where lightning had started a 100-acre fire. Fifty-two Army paratroopers and 50 smoke jumpers from Missoula were among the fire-fighters.

positions from French Indo-China to the home islands.

Relentlessly extending the range of their strikes, fighters of MacArthur's Fifth and Seventh AFs flew to the main Jap island of Honshu to bomb and gun railroad facilities, industrial areas and waterfront installations near Kushikino and Miyakonojo.

Another task force of Philippines-based craft pounded Tomitaka airfield on Kyushu, at the southwestern end of the Japanese archipelago.

Shanghai Area Battered

From Okinawa more than 200 heavies, mediums, attack bombers and fighters flew over the East China Sea to the Shanghai area, reportedly a concentration point for Japanese troops said to be withdrawing from Hunan Province to the Chinese coast.

Airdromes, docks and shipping were hit in the Shanghai area, which on Thursday was given its first full-scale raid of the war.

There was still no further word from American and British warships and carrier planes of the U.S. Third Fleet, which vanished into a security blackout after bombing and bombarding Tokyo Bay targets Wednesday and Thursday.

The only news released by Adm. Nimitz today was that 80 Iwo Jima Mustangs yesterday strafed central Honshu.

MacArthur, Mountbatten Agree

It was announced here today that Gen. MacArthur and Adm. Lord Louis Mountbatten, Southeast Asia Command chief, at their conferences last week reached "complete agreement" on the strategy to be employed in their separate commands.

On Borneo, there was a lull in ground activity as Australian troops consolidated their newly-won positions in the Sambodja oilfields and sent patrols over a wide area of the Brunel Bay area.

To the north, night patrol planes of Vice Adm. Thomas C. Kincaid's Seventh Fleet started fires in the Canton industrial area of southern China and pounded railroad equipment in French Indo-China.

Japanese planes returned to Okinawa (Continued on Page 8)

Shangri-La Flagship Of Attacker of Japan

WASHINGTON, July 21 (ANS).—Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal disclosed today that the carrier Shangri-La was Adm. John S. McCain's flagship in recent strikes against the Japanese home islands. It was aboard the Shangri-La that John L. Sullivan, Assistant Secretary of Navy for Air, took the oath of office—the first such official to be sworn in at sea.

The name was chosen after the late President Roosevelt told a press conference that Gen. Doolittle's first strike at Tokyo in April, 1942, was from Shangri La. The name was adopted for a carrier under construction.

Hand That Heiled Hitler Now Keeps Quisling's Pants Up

OSLO, July 21 (UP).—The Norwegian traitor Quisling, who used to lord it about in a bullet-proof limousine, now has to hold up his pants with his hands whenever he walks about Moellegaten prison, where he awaits trial for his life.

Authorities have taken away his belt and suspenders as a suicide precaution. He eats only with a spoon.



'Army Talks' Speaks Well

I've been reading "Army Talks" regularly. . . it is most interesting and educational. . . has cleared up many questions on my mind.

The issue of June 19, "Problems of Peace," was especially interesting.

The government should send a copy of "Army Talks," or something similar to it to the relatives of every GI so they, too, can better understand the great problems facing all of us in the years to come.

Voice With a Smile

An orchid to Operator 60, Paris Military, for her conscientious handling of a telephone call on July 5.

We need more like Operator 60. -2/Lt. John A. McGee, 522 Ord. Co.

B Bag's Hat's Off Too

I am writing this letter in praise of Lt. Wolff, of the 442nd Inf., and his associate officers in helping his Nisei soldiers get jobs and settle back in the States after their well-earned discharges.

Such disgraceful and un-American actions as the erasure of Nisei soldiers' names from the honor roll and the "Japanese Exclusion League" in my native California should not be tolerated by decent Americans.

I salute you, Lt. Wolff, and all the men in your excellent outfit for helping our Nisei soldiers. It would be an honor to serve with your outfit. -Cpl. T. F. Schneider, 90th Gen. Hosp.

No Hedging Here

Saturday B-Bag letter captioned "Misinformed" and signed "Cpl." states that the CO of the 862nd Ord. H.A.M. Co. informed him that he could no longer wear his Combat Infantry Badge.

Step Down!

In reply to "Chief Pfc's" remarks in today's B-Bag. It's tough letting you down, Chief Pfc (since Feb. 1941). Sad, but nevertheless true, you've had it.

Dear Chief Pfc, ETOUSA: You say you're senior Pfc in the ETO? Well as far as I'm concerned, the ink on your promotion orders is still wet.

It's like I've been saying all along. I'm still ranking pfc in the Army until someone else can top that. -Frenchie Lemiere, 3049 QM Graves Reg. Co.

Good Housekeeping Dept

Here's a good way to clean your mess kit. Sprinkle the baking soda on a bristle brush and go over the kit a couple of times.

Waste Is the Fashion

Why do some people insist on being so inconsistent? They preach about directives from higher headquarters limiting the use of Army vehicles to "official use only"...

We gripe a little when we have to walk for showers, and hitch-hike into town, but we do it knowing how vitally important the word "conservation" is to our Army.

These same "do as I say" boys among the brass preachers, can be seen out joy-riding with some nurse or Wac, making play on the Army's tires and gas!

A long time ago, I remember seeing a lot of letters in B-Bag complaining about officers burning up beaucoup gas joy-riding in Army vehicles.

While visiting Paris on pass, observing from the Champs-Elysees, between the hours of 0200 and 0300. I made a count of the jeeps, command cars and other civilian type Army vehicles passing by occupied by officers and mademoiselles.

The outfit had a track meet, only a few men showed up to see it. Consequently, whether we like it or not, every man goes to a boxing match tonight.

Railway Release

The need for railroad workers is so great that the Army is planning on granting 30-day work furloughs to former railroad men now in service in the States.

There are many experienced railroaders here in the ETO who are serving with the Military Railway Service who have over 85 points and are eligible for discharge.

Under present policy these men will remain here until all Pacific-bound units have moved out. They are needed back home now as civilians to assist in this gigantic transportation problem that faces the American railroads.

The Army should get these men home at once. Their value to the country's war effort as civilian railroaders will exceed anything they can do over here while sweating it out that boat home.

I am just referring to those men eligible for discharge, no other. I am not a railroader and am not eligible for discharge either. -1st Sgt E. K. Colburn, 755 RY. Shop Bn

GI Bill Students



Beauty culture was the choice of veterans Gilbert J. Westbrook and Betty Jane Finn for study under the education provisions of the GI Bill of Rights.

Legion Assails Vet Care Bill

WASHINGTON, July 21 (ANS). -The American Legion yesterday attacked the proposed veterans hospitalization bill as "an economy ax wielded against veterans."

John T. Taylor, Legion legislative director, told the Senate Finance Subcommittee that the measure "can be interpreted only as an effort to save money at the expense of disabled men and women who served in armies of our country."

The bill was introduced by Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo.) at the request of the Veterans Administration. It would co-ordinate existing hospitalization laws and give the veterans' administrator wide discretion in extending medical care to veterans with disabilities which were not incurred in service.

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, retiring veterans' administrator, told the committee that the bill "corrects any inequalities in present laws," and should be passed.

Sweatin' It Out

By Mauldin



"Must be worth at least two hundred points. . ."

The American Scene:

42% of Home Folk See Jap Defeat in Mid-1946

By Philip H. Bucknell

NEW YORK, July 21. -This was the week when people looked at headlines and gasped. The U.S. Fleet shelling the Tokyo area. And units of the British Royal Navy joined them.

Gallup polled folk on how much longer they thought the Japanese war would last. Forty-two percent said until the middle of 1946.

Potsdam News Blackout Brings Complaints

FROM the blacked-out environs of Potsdam, where the Big Three are meeting, came the rumor that Stalin had with him peace offers from Tokyo—but Washington said "hokey."

From all over the country, editorialists and columnists complained bitterly of the news blackout from the Potsdam conference and the fact that correspondents were not allowed to get near the conference.

THE SENATE further showed its international trend by passing the Bretton Woods proposals by a large majority.



Reports that Hitler and his sweetie, Eva Braun, were in the Argentine or in the Antarctic were received with indifference.

Clark Gable does some socking and gets socked in return in his new picture "Strange Adventure," his first since his tour of duty with the Air Forces.



Gable is middleman in a double play.

THIS week Lt. Gen. Ben Lear walked off the boat at Boston to a chorus of "Yoo-hoos," to rest and retirement.

AND IN OMAHA, the meeting of the Missouri Basin Interagency Committee forecast greater speed in developing the resources of ten basin states.

G.I. BILLBOARD

Paris Area

MOVIES TODAY

MARIGNAN—"The Corn is Green," Bette Davis, John Dell, Metro Marbeuf.

ENSA-PARIS—"A Royal Scandal," with Tallulah Bankhead and William Eythe, Metro Marbeuf.

OLYMPIA—Same as Marignan, Midnite show only 11.30, Metro Madeleine.

STAGE SHOWS

MADELEINE—"Section Eight," GI variety show, Metro Madeleine.

EMPIRE—GI Variety Show, 317th ASP Band, 2:30 and 8 p.m., Metro Etoile.

OLYMPIA—"Take a Break," French variety show, Metro Madeleine.

ENSA MARIIGNY—"Saint Jean," with Lewis Casson, Ann Casson, Metro Clemenceau.

VERSAILLES MUNICIPAL, 13 Rue Reservoir—"Hasty Heart," dramatic hit.

MISCELLANEOUS

COLISEUM NIGHT CLUB, 65 Rue Rochecouart—EM. only. 1 civilian guest, Metro Anvers.

L'ARMORIAL NIGHT CLUB, 14 Rue Magellan—Officers only. 1 civilian guest, Metro George V.

Nancy

EMPIRE—"Without Love," Katherine Hepburn, Spencer Tracy.

CAMEO—"My Reputation," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent.

Metz

SCALA—"A Tree Grows in Brooklyn," Dorothy McGuire, Joan Blondell.

Dijon

DARCY—"Bangover Square," George Sanders, Laird Cregar.

Soissons

CASINO—"Keep Your Powder Dry," Lana Turner, Lorraine Day, 1430, 2100 hours, "Co-La-La," French variety show, 1930 hours.

CASINO ARC CLUB—Opens 0930 daily.

Rheims Area

PARAMOUNT, Rue Thillois—"Conflict," Humphrey Bogart, Alexis Smith, 1400, 1830 and 2030 hours.

MODERNE, Rue Barbatre—"Valley of Decision," Greer Garson, Gregory Peck, 1830 and 2015 hours.

STAGE SHOWS

PARC POMMERY—"Circus International," Greatest show of its type on the Continent, Performances every night, 2000 hours.

MISCELLANEOUS

CHATEAU CLUB, Blvd Vassier—Snack Bar, beer, and cokes. Dancing on the terrace to good music by GI Band. Opens 1300 hours.

POLAR CLUB, 82 Rue Gambetta—"GI Night Club," Beer and cokes. Orchestra nightly. Civilian guests permitted.

RECREATIONAL CENTER, Rue Talleyrand—Snack Bar, Beer, ice-cream and cokes. Good music. Civilian guests permitted.

BON AMI CLUB, 8 Rue Trudaine—Visits arranged to French Homes.

ARC CLUBS—"Coffee and Doughnuts," Entertainment.—Club Lorraine, Place Drouot d'Erion; Club Noel, rue Noel; Cardinal Club, 3 Blvd de la Paix; Officers' Club, Rue Etoile.

SPORTS EVENTS

RHEIMS TENNIS CLUB, 9 Blvd Pasteur—Racquets and balls available.

HQs COMMAND GOLF COURSE, Gueux, France (5 miles out on N-31)—Clubs and balls furnished free Showers and lockers. Nine holes.

THE STARS AND STRIPES

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Vol. 2, No. 12

Senators Ask U.S. Retention Of Pacific Isles

WASHINGTON, July 21 (ANS).—U.S. Senators today demanded that the country retain complete control of strategic Pacific islands following President Truman's statement in Berlin yesterday that the U.S. is not seeking "one piece of territory."

Mr. Truman, at a flag-raising ceremony in the German capital, asserted that the country is "fighting for peace and for the welfare of mankind. We are not fighting," he said, "for conquest and there is not one piece of territory or one thing of monetary value that we want out of this war."

Most members of the Senate agreed with the President in general, but several said that they hoped he did not mean to relinquish the Pacific islands taken at so great a cost in lives.

Sen. Harry Byrd (D-Va.), chairman of a delegation of Senators who discussed the Pacific islands question with American delegates at the recent San Francisco Conference, asserted:

"We must retain those island bases. We need them to keep the future peace in the Pacific."

Wants Some Islands Retained

Sen. Robert Taft (R-Ohio) declared that he hopes all the islands north of the Equator remain under American control. "Perhaps the President just overlooked that point in making his talk," he added.

Sen. Carl Hatch (D-N.M.) said that he is certain the President agreed with the views of the Army and Navy and that American island bases are essential. Sen. Edwin Johnson (D-Colo.) suggested that perhaps Truman was referring only to the European war.

But Sen. Allen Ellender (D-La.) said, that in any event, he believed the President was being "too liberal. We ought to have control of some of the military bases we have built in other parts of the world," he said.

Points to Army, Navy Policy

Sen. Warren Austin (R-Vt.) asserted that he didn't think the President intended to "cut across the bow" of the Army and Navy policy, which calls for retention of the Pacific areas this country needs for future defense purposes.

Austin agreed with Sen. Walter George (D-Ga.) that some non-strategic islands held by the Japanese under mandate from the last war may well go under the trusteeship system proposed as part of the United Nations peace-keeping organization.

WLB Overrides State Authority

WASHINGTON, July 21 (ANS).—The War Labor Board yesterday ruled that the War Labor Disputes Act—under which the WLB operates—is supreme when it conflicts with either a state law or a state constitution.

Rejecting a petition by Tom Watson, attorney-general of Florida, the WLB upheld a maintenance of union membership directive from the regional WLB at Atlanta in a case involving three AFL unions at a Port St. Joes, Fla., paper mill.

Watson had asked the national board to intervene because of a Florida constitutional amendment, adopted last November, declaring the right of persons to work, shall not be denied or abridged because of membership or non-membership in a union. Recently a U.S. District Court held the amendment valid.

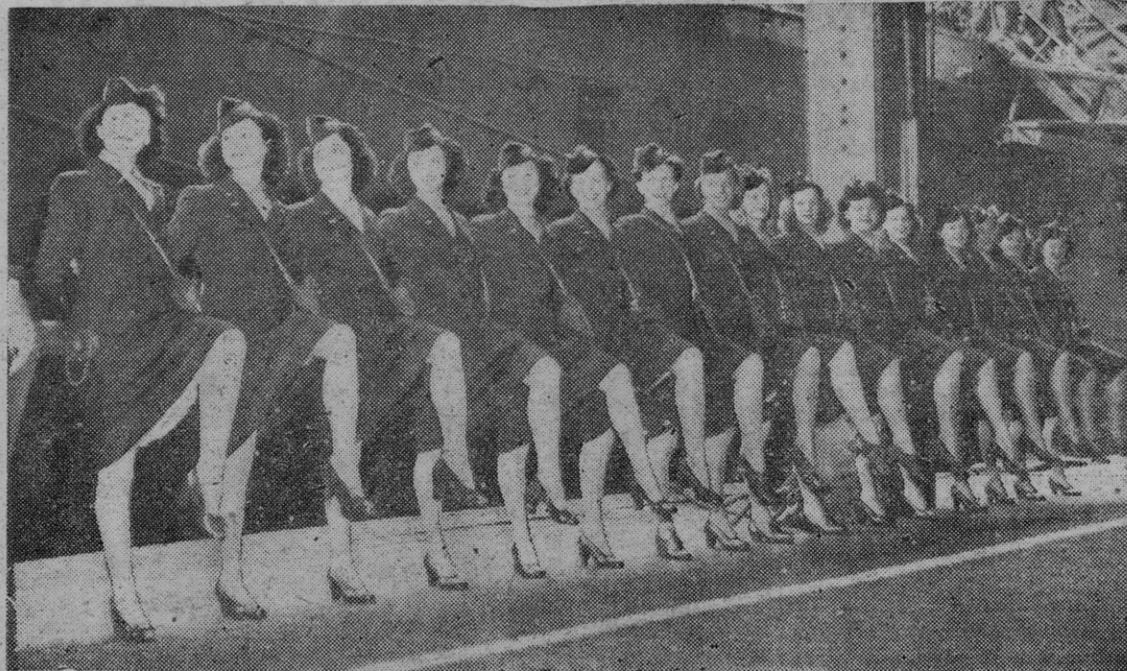
Ex-French Flier Indicted In U.S. in Spy Case

NEW YORK, July 21 (ANS).—Paul Jean Marie Cavaille, former French Army flier, pleaded innocent yesterday in Federal Court to an indictment charging conspiracy to commit espionage by transmitting to Germany information relating to this country's national defense. Judge Arthur B. Healey, of Boston, set Sept. 4, for trial. Bail of \$50,000 was continued.

Steve Early's Son Engaged

ATLANTA, Ga., July 21 (ANS). The engagement of Arta Marvin Folwell and 1/Lt. Steve Early, son of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt's press secretary, was announced yesterday by Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Folwell, of Atlanta. The wedding will take place after Early is released from the Army and completes two remaining years of college. Early has been recovering from a leg wound received in Germany.

ETO-Bound Rockettes Flash a Smile and a Bit of Leg



Radio City Music Hall's famed Rockettes line up on the pier in New York before boarding the Navy transport James Parker for their trip to the ETO via USO. They were among a contingent of 212 entertainers who sailed.

Rankin Prober Pins Red Tag On Wrong Man

WASHINGTON, July 21 (ANS).—The name of Capt. Henry Clovis Collins of Napierfield, Ala., was removed yesterday from a list of Army men whose backgrounds have been described by a House Military Subcommittee as "reflecting Communist."

Ralph Burton, the committee's chief counsel, who authored the list made public three days ago, said it was a case of mistaken identity. Capt. Collins' name, he explained, was confused with a similar name of a man who had been a panel member of the National Action Conference for Civil Rights.

At Dothan, Ala., Collins said he never had heard of the organization and told the Dothan Eagle he "never had any political interests of any kind" and particularly that he never had any Communist dealings. He said he practiced medicine at Montgomery for seven years before entering the Army.

Rep. Adolph J. Sabath (D-Ill.) later accused Rep. John E. Rankin (D-Miss.) of taking "every chance and opportunity that he can grab to put into the record statements that unfortunately seem to follow the policy and program of Hitler and Goebbels." Rankin had inserted Burton's testimony on Communism in the Congressional Record.

Sabath attacked Burton as a "former representative of the Nazis" and said he "should be investigated himself for his un-American activities."

Rep. Hugh Delacy (D-Wash.) told the House that Burton was chief counsel in 1934 for Kurt Georg Wilhelm Ludecke who, Delacy said, was "a personal representative in this country for Adolf Hitler."

Eight Nazis Convicted Of Slaying Fellow PWs

WASHINGTON, July 21 (ANS).—Eight additional German PWs accused of killing fellow prisoners whom they considered anti-Nazi have been sentenced to death by courts martial, the War Department disclosed today.

Seven German prisoners were hanged last week at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for similar offenses. Seven of the eight now awaiting execution were convicted last Aug. 16 of killing Werner Dreschler, at Papago Park prison camp, Phoenix, Ariz. The eighth prisoner was convicted last July on a charge of killing Hans Geller at a PW of war camp at Camp Chaffee, Ark.

Gen. Arnold Keeps His Word-- Men, Who Lost Limbs, Fly Again

WASHINGTON, July 21 (ANS).—The three airmen who lay in Walter Reed Hospital, each with a leg amputated, took Gen. H. H. Arnold at his word when he asked during a visit if there was anything he could do for them.

"Yes, Sir," they chorused, "let us fly again."

Today, along with another veteran who lost an arm, they are flying again at Drew Field here.

Two Wake Survivors in U.S., Tell of Japanese Atrocities

WASHINGTON, July 21 (ANS).—Two survivors of the U.S. garrison on Wake Island have escaped to this country to reveal new details of Japan's abuse of PW conventions. They are Marine 1/Lts. John A. McAlister, 27, of Blue Mountain, Miss., and John F. Kinney, 30, of Colfax, Wash. Details of their escape from the Shanghai prison camp were not disclosed for security reasons.

The pair said defenders on Wake surrendered to prevent further slaughter of unarmed civilians, 70 of whom had already been killed, along with 49 marines, when the little Pacific island was finally given up to strong enemy forces Dec. 23, 1941.

The Japanese killed two wounded men in a surrendered hospital, forced all members of the surrendering garrison to strip and tied them to posts, and allowed captives no food and little water for two days. They said that there were 435 marines on Wake at the start and that the 50th marine died the day after the surrender. Jap corpsman told them enemy casualties numbered about 500.

Kinney said the Japs "boast they have nothing to do with the Geneva Convention. They say they are not led by international law but by the spirit of Bushido."

Most of the garrison was put aboard the former passenger liner Nita Maru Jan. 12. No one was allowed to take anything except the clothes he wore. The ship arrived six days later in Yokohama, where a few enlisted men and officers were taken off. The remainder arrived in Shanghai Jan. 24.

Food in the prison camp consisted of small portions of rice and occasionally some cabbage or carrots with a tiny piece of meat about every third meal. The prisoners' health held up fairly well after Red Cross packages began to arrive. The officers said attempts at escape resulted in ten-year sentences for "attempted desertion from the Japanese Army." That's worrying Kinney and McAlister now.

Sgt. 'Commando' Kelly Gets Army Discharge

ATLANTA, July 21 (ANS).—T/Sgt. Charles E. "Commando" Kelly, the Pittsburgh GI, who won the Congressional Medal of Honor for mowing down 40 Nazis in one foray during the Italian campaign, returned to civilian life today.

Kelly left the Infantry School at Ft. Benning, Ga., for Ft. McPherson here for a special honorable discharge.

Both the "Commando" and T/Sgt. Homer Lee Wyse, of Baton Rouge, La., were discharged under the War Department provision allowing CMH winners, except regular Army officers, to resign from the service.

Hospital Aides Held in Death

WASHINGTON, July 21 (ANS).—Three attendants of government-operated St. Elizabeth's Hospital were in custody today, awaiting Grand Jury action in connection with the death of a sailor mental patient.

They were held under \$1,500 bonds after a coroner's jury yesterday heard testimony that they struck and kicked the sailor, S/2c Clark J. Leeper, 22, formerly of Phoenix, Ariz.

Leeper, whose parents now live at Richmond, Calif., died Wednesday of a ruptured liver.

The three defendants are Fred A. Brown, 40; Lloyd L. Lavey, 50 and Samuel H. Siegel, 38.

Meanwhile, an investigation continued into the death of another patient, Howard J. Crandall, 21, of San Diego, Calif., a discharged sailor. Dr. Winfred Overhiser, hospital superintendent, said Crandall died of peritonitis after a stomach injury suffered in a struggle with attendants June 30 when he escaped temporarily from the hospital.

Occupation Jobs Asked for Conchies

WASHINGTON, July 21 (ANS).—Rep. Donald O. Toole (D-N.Y.) proposed last night that conscientious objectors be used as occupation troops in Europe now and in Japan when the Pacific war ends.

O. Toole made the proposal in a letter to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson. At the same time he criticized as "ludicrous" suggestions that conscientious objectors be discharged on the point system.

"Rather than discharge these conscientious objectors, many of whom are fakers, I would suggest that they be sent en masse as occupation troops to Europe now and to Japan when the time comes," he said.

"They can no longer raise the protest that they object to shedding another's blood and would further most emphatically suggest that no discharge be given to them until every last man who has seen service has been returned to his home."

War Damage Payment Too Small, Romulo Says

WASHINGTON, July 21 (ANS).—Payment of \$100,000,000 by the U.S. to cover all war damage to private property in the Philippines would be "far from enough," Brig. Gen. Carlos Romulo said yesterday. The Philippines resident commissioner said he welcomed the action of Sen. Millard E. Tydings (D-Md.) in introducing a bill to authorize payment but he said the Filipino government had estimated damage at \$1,300,000,000.

Ickes Requests Army Release Coal Miners

WASHINGTON, July 21 (ANS).—About 6,000,000 tons of American coal will be shipped to Europe for civilian use between now and Jan. 1, Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes announced yesterday as he warned of "further distress at home" unless the Army released at least 30,000 miners.

Ickes said that he had appealed to the Army for the release of the miners, adding he was confident that the Army "will accede to this request."

(The United Press quoted Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson as saying, however, that it would be impossible to discharge men solely on occupation grounds to fill civilian needs.)

"I know of only one sure way to avoid disaster in Europe and further distress at home," Ickes said, "and that is to increase production by employing more coal miners. The only source of additional coal miners is in the Army."

Predicting serious "social and political upheavals" in Europe if the coal shortage is not met, Ickes said that a lack of additional miners at this time would also mean "reduced allotments for home consumption" with a "shortage of coal in this country more acute than heretofore thought possible."

War's Worst Fuel Shortage Due This Winter, Ickes Says

WASHINGTON, July 21 (ANS).—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes warned today that "the worst fuel shortage of the war" is in prospect for winter.

As Solid Fuels Administrator, Ickes asked fuel conservation directors of 25 states to launch local "Prepare for Winter" drives immediately to place buildings in condition to keep people warm on short fuel quotas.

The program is designed to make every home, shop and building "heat tight" by insulation and other means. Ickes added that furnaces and other heating equipment should be put in efficient condition.

"Millions of Americans in the eastern half of the nation will have to keep warm on 80 per cent of the coal or coke normally burned while fuel oil users cannot expect more than three gallons for every four normally consumed," Ickes said.

Truce Ends KC Milk Dumping

KANSAS CITY, July 21 (ANS).—Representatives of the Milk Producers Association, the Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees Union, AFL, and various dealers agreed to a truce today in the milk dispute which had virtually halted all deliveries here since Wednesday.

A majority of producers had been dumping milk because of the union demand that dairies handle only milk delivered by union drivers.

Producers will resume deliveries with the same drivers they used in the past, but union drivers will accompany them to the dairies.

20-Year-Old Tar's Gobs of Love Confuse Judge

NEW YORK, July 21 (ANS).—Palen J. Yorgenson Jr., 20, a Navy gunner's mate, today was freed of a complicated bigamy charge by Magistrate Francis X. Giaccane who admitted he didn't know whether the case was "monogamy, bigamy or polygamy."

It all started when Yorgenson met and wed Jeanette Melton, 18, on shore leave, in Richmond, Va., but didn't recall the wedding. Then Florence Mildred Booth, 18, of Ramsey, N.J., charged that Yorgenson had married her after he had wed Miss Melton.

His father instituted annulment proceedings to break the wedding to Miss Booth.

Meanwhile, Yorgenson returned from Italy and married wife No. 3, Patricia Ann Everett, also 18, of 40 Columbus Ave., New York, in a Peckskill, N.Y., hospital where she had just given birth to Yorgenson's son.

Yorgenson said today that he thought his third marriage was all right because the second had been annulled and he couldn't remember his first, at all.

After the court's dismissal of the bigamy charge, Yorgenson hugged wife No. 3 and said, "This is the girl I love. I thought I'd never find her."

You Can't Beat Them

Whether Parading Before the Big Brass Or Battling Foe, Second Armd. Is Standout

By Ernest Leiser
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

BERLIN, July 21.—You just can't beat the Second Armd. Div.—you can't beat it on the battlefield, you can't beat it when it is putting on a review for the upstairs brass.

Yesterday, the Secretary of War inspected the mighty column of 500 armored vehicles and the guys who make them tick. And it was a little like old times, too, for the real veterans because one of their old bosses, Gen. George S. Patton Jr., his four stars shining all over his polished helmet liner, came with Mr. Stimson to see how his boys looked.

They looked fine.

A couple of days ago it was the Chief of Staff, Gen. George C. Marshall, who reviewed the sample of America's top armor.

The first of the week, it was the boss himself—Commander-in-Chief Harry S. Truman—who thinks the men of the division are just about it.

They Don't Like Reviews But—

DON'T misunderstand. The men in the Second Armd. don't like reviews. Not many fighting soldiers do. It's hot out there in the sun under those tin hats and those wool jackets. Your legs get tired at attention or parade rest and your arm aches when you hold a salute for two or three minutes.

They don't like oiling their tanks so that they look like they just rolled off the assembly line. They don't like lining up their gun tubes so you look down the line and see only a single barrel and 499 shadows.

They'd much rather be taking it easy in the shade somewhere, talking to little kids or pretty girls and enjoying the rest they think they've earned after three years of war.

Or—and this is what they really want—they'd rather get out of Berlin altogether, give the glory to someone else, and get on one of those boats that's going home.

Hershey Bars Tell the True Story

BUT you'd never know it to look at them. What they feel like doesn't show in their perfect ranks, in their clean tanks, in their precise salutes, as the review goes by. What they'd rather do isn't evident—unless you bother to figure out what that astounding collection of overseas stripes on those clean ETO jackets means to the guys who earned them.

The first time they were reviewed overseas by a President came way back in North Africa when the late President Roosevelt inspected them.

This, they hope is their last Presidential review overseas. And they don't want any more of what came between those reviews, either.

But while they're out there—while they're parading or while they're fighting—you can't beat the Second Armd.

Ask the Germans—they tried.

Trading by Soldiers for Profit Banned, Army Again Warns

Lt. Col. John E. Blackstone, acting Staff Judge Advocate of the Seine Section, repeated a warning yesterday that all personnel subject to military law are prohibited from "engaging in business for profit" in the European Theater.

Referring to an order issued April 4, by Gen. Eisenhower, Col. Blackstone said it prohibited

the sale or exchange of any property, "personal or otherwise," which resulted in "personal profit."

(From Berlin, it was reported Friday that the black market was flourishing with British, Russian and American soldiers gathering to trade with each other and civilians.)

Terming the order as "all-inclusive," the colonel emphasized that it even prohibited the sale of such items as cameras, wrist watches, fountain pens and rings.

"The order expressly states that those who come under the jurisdiction of the military law shall not become involved in any transaction from which they derive a profit," explained the colonel. "And since it is hardly likely that any person would engage in any deal without the idea of making a profit we would look with suspicion on any such activity."

Gen. Eisenhower's order read: "The term engaging in business is defined to include the buying, selling or dealing in any kind of property in this theater for the present or future personal profit or investment."

Births

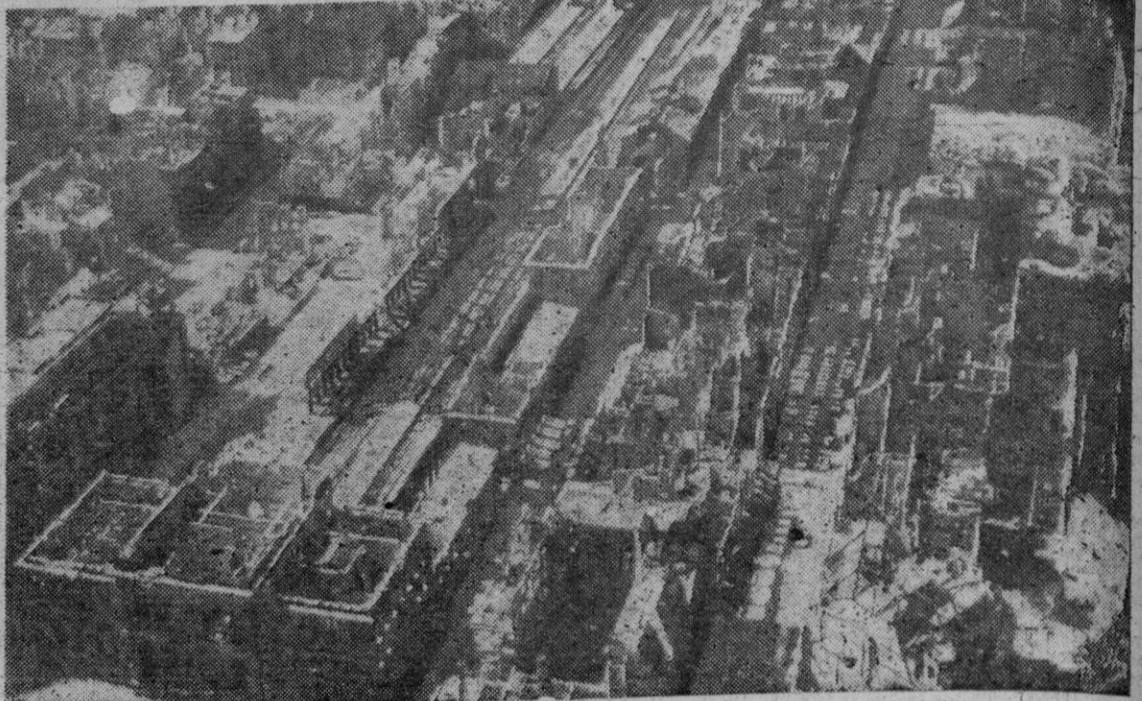
Folks at Home Send These GIs Swift News of Sir Stork's Arrival:

CAPT. L. P. Lapin, Trenton, N.J.—boy, July 16; Capt. David R. Alpert, Brookline, Mass.—girl, July 12; Sgt. Lsmar J. Hyde, Chamblée, Ga.—Lamar Jackson, July 10; Cpl. Clarence J. Stankisch, Hillsboro, Wis.—Sandra Sue, July 11; Maj. Daniel G. Amend, New York—Ursula, July 13; Lt. Albert B. Belknap, Belmont, Mass.—William July 6.

CPL. Charles Pasco, Akron, Ohio—boy, July 4; Sgt. H. E. Trzcienski, Brooklyn—Robert Henry, July 12; Capt. J. H. Strickland, Alice, Texas—boy, July 15; Pfc Kenneth N. Ross, Rochester, N.Y.—David Alan, July 13; Sgt. George A. Urbach, Hibbing, Minn.—George Henry, July 4.

CPL. Joseph Haras, Elizabeth, N.J.—boy, June 26; Col. Glenn H. Collins, Cincinnati—Mary Susan, July 6; Cpl. Randall Boccock, Rantoul, Ill.—Larry Howard, July 16; Capt. Richard E. Rosenfield, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Richard, July 13; Pfc Charles A. Newman, Babylon, N.Y.—boy, July 6.

Light and Shadow Weave a Pattern Amid the Ruins of Berlin



From the air, Berlin is a roofless city of drab, hollow shells of offices and shops and homes. In this shattered district, the sunlight traces shadow outlines of the remains of a once-teeming city.

Control Group Prepares to Move to Berlin

By Pat Mitchell
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

HOCHST, Germany, July 21.—The U.S. Group Control Council with its staff of 4,500 officers, enlisted men and civilian specialists will move to Berlin starting Wednesday, it was officially announced last night.

The move from Hochst, the IG Farben town located ten miles west of Frankfurt, will be completed by Sept. 1, an advance detail of 70 officers and 180 enlisted men has already left, it was stated.

The advance party has the current mission "of assisting the Berlin Big Three conference with records and other data needed in the talks" said a Group Control Commission spokesman.

It was explained that the move to Berlin was part of a long-term plan. One officer said, "It was decided many months ago that control of Germany would come from Berlin. Since the U.S. Group Control Council is the American agency of a quadripartite occupation government, it is natural that it should go to Berlin."

The U.S. Group Control Council did not move directly from Versailles (its home before moving to Hochst) to Berlin because "at that time, about two months ago, Berlin was badly beaten up and could not accommodate all four group control councils plus the Big Three installations."

The vast four and five-story ivy-covered brick buildings of the IG Farben Hochst plant will be completely evacuated by Group Control Council personnel. However, it was learned, they will remain under military occupancy.

U.S. Army to Punish Destroyers of Supplies

LONDON, July 21.—Drastic punishment for any one guilty of destroying supplies which might be useful to the Army or civilian agencies was promised today by Maj. Gen. Henry B. Saylor, chief of Ordnance, USFET.

During redeployment, Saylor said, supplies and equipment not needed in the ETO are designated as "excess." If it is determined that the items are not in the U.S. or the Pacific, they are declared "surplus" and their disposition is left to civilian governmental agencies set up to handle them.

Chaplains Believe Berlin Most Immoral City of World

BERLIN, July 21 (UP).—Berlin is today probably the most immoral city in the world, according to U.S. Army chaplains stationed here.

Scores of girls and women hang around street corners looking for soldiers. They hope to get a cigaret, a bit of chocolate or just a man. Among GIs, Berlin's women are known as "easy but dangerous," since venereal disease in the Reich capital—and throughout Germany—is rampant.

Jailed Nazis Problem to U.S.

FRANKFURT, July 21 (AP).—What to do with the tens of thousands of Nazi leaders and other dangerous elements military authorities are weeding out of German civil life remains a question without an answer.

About 70,000 Nazi war criminals and SS troopers are jailed in the American occupation zone. Those on Allied war criminal lists will be tried, but they are only a small percentage of the number held.

The disposition of other cases will have to be a matter of high policy, according to Brig. Gen. Clarence L. Adcock, assistant chief of staff, G-5.

"We have got to solve what to do with them," he said. "We cannot put everyone in jail who is on the Nazi party lists, until we determine whether they are practicing Nazis or merely dues-paying members of the party. For the present, we are jailing known Nazi leaders and the more obstreperous members, and even yet our lists are not complete."

Dysentery Hits GIs, Civilians in Berlin

BERLIN, July 21 (INS).—German beer and mineral water were being tested today as medical authorities took steps to combat the spread of dysentery among GIs stationed in the American zone of Berlin.

In earlier tests it was discovered that local water, and ice made from it, was in some cases polluted. Dysentery attacks are being suffered by possibly one-third of Berlin's civilian population, public health officers estimated.

12 Killed in Sydney Crash

SYDNEY, July 21 (AP).—Twelve persons aboard an RAF Liberator were killed today when the craft crashed in flames soon after taking off. Six passengers and six crewmen—all British—were trapped in the flames.

Germans Shear Hair of Fraulein Fraternizers

MINDEN, Germany, July 21 (AP).—For fraternizing with British soldiers, several young frauleins here have had their heads shaved by discharged German soldiers.

Carrying out their own "non-fraternization" policy, the German veterans also try to cut out British soldiers by sticking close to the frauleins during the early evening "promenade time" and at the curfew hour.

Dutch Criticize Easing of Fraternization Curbs

LONDON, July 21 (Reuter).—Allied easing of the non-fraternization ban in Germany has aroused criticism in Holland, according to a Dutch broadcast heard here.

The broadcast quoted a Holland newspaper as saying "The English do not know the fear of a people who have been hunted for years, and saw the best among them snatched away and tortured. It must be incomprehensible to martyred peoples of Europe that, for whatever political reasons, any one should already desire fraternization with Germans."

Elected Bishop of London

LONDON, July 21 (Reuter).—Dr. John William Wand was elected Bishop of London yesterday after a secret ballot had been demanded in the election for the first time in 60 years. There was no dissent, but one ballot was returned with no vote.

Reich Patents Seized by U.S.

BERLIN, July 21.—The German patent office, located in the U.S. sector of Berlin, has been seized by the American Group Council, it was disclosed here today.

The control of the office will be maintained by the Council until the Kommandatur is ready to take it over.

The patent office, housed in a 700-room building, was heavily damaged by bombs but almost all of the patent records were preserved intact in the deep sub-basement.

When the office was seized, 200 German officials were on duty there. They will be held for questioning by Col. Ernest McLendon, of Baltimore, Md., Group Control legal officer.

DeGaulle to Hear Grace Moore

Grace Moore, American operatic singing star who has been touring the ETO with the Nino Martini show, will give a command performance for Gen. Charles de Gaulle in Paris Friday.

Li'l Abner



By Courtesy of United Features

By Al Capp

Nazis Planned To Dump Bogus Notes in Britain

FRANKFURT, July 21 (AP).—A far-fetched plan for creating a financial panic in Great Britain by mass dumpings of spurious bank notes from airplanes was one of the schemes of Heinrich Himmler's official counterfeiting and forged papers bureau.

Financial experts with the Allied control commission said that the plan was thwarted by British agents, and that the British people were warned before Himmler had time to carry out the scheme.

50-Pound Notes 'Good'

Bogus currency was turned out by the former Gestapo chief's counterfeiters for use by Nazi agents in almost every country in the world. They specialized particularly in British and American notes.

Bogus 50-pound sterling notes were unusually good, Army investigators said, but the American \$50 and \$100 bills were easily identified.

Himmler's big mistake was using amateur counterfeiters pulled out of the concentration camps, according to Col. Bernard Bernstein, director of the finance division of the Group Control Council. "He should have turned the job over to the best men he could find," Bernstein said.

Himmler eventually realized the deficiencies of his counterfeiters, and became so critical of their product that he had it divided into four categories: "expert," "fair," "for propaganda purposes," and "to be destroyed."

Categories Described

Money declared "expert" was supposed to be good enough to pass anywhere, while that labeled "fair" was for use only in special areas. Money marked "for propaganda purposes" was only slightly less finished than the "fair" class, and it was money in this category that Himmler planned to shower on Britain.

Manufacture of spurious money was only one of Himmler's many financial interests. So vast were the activities of the SS, and so great the personal power of Himmler, that his organization had practically an independent government with its own gold reserve.

Part of this reserve, gathered in 35 canvas bags, was discovered buried under the chicken coops on a farm.

Two Universities To Open for GIs

Two American-type universities, the first to be created for American troops in the ETO, will open their doors to 8,000 soldier-students on July 30 and Aug. 20 at Shri-venham, England, and Biarritz, France, respectively, Brig. Gen. Paul W. Thompson, Chief of I and E division, announced yesterday.

The two schools will offer courses in agriculture, commerce, science, engineering, fine arts, liberal arts, journalism and education.

American university instructors will conduct classes in each subject three hours daily, five days a week. The eight-week course will approximate a regular semester of college work, for which college credits and grades will be given.

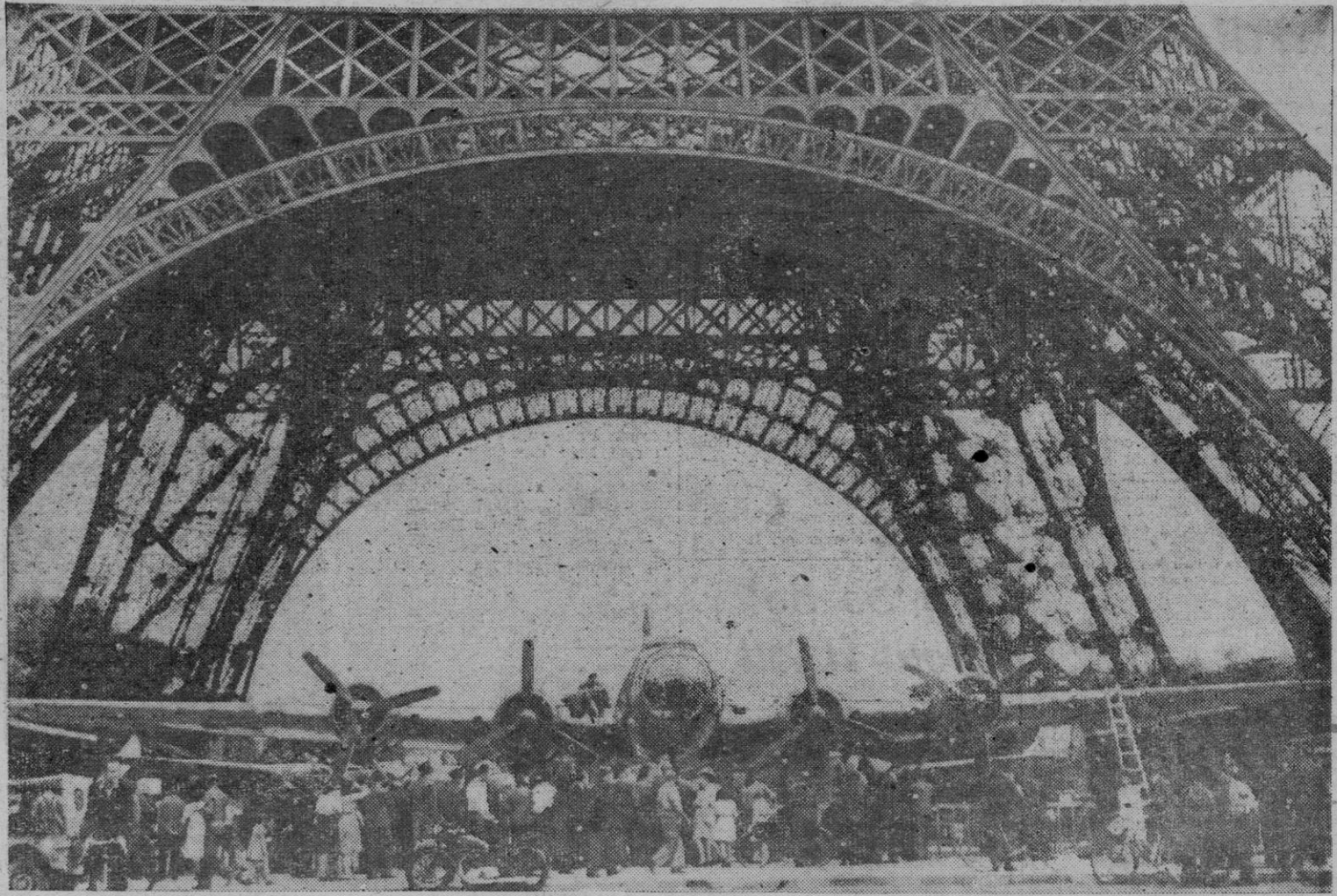
Students are now being selected from applications made through unit I & E officers.

New Uniform Proposed For British Soldier

LONDON, July 21 (AP).—"Walking-out" uniform will be substituted for the British soldier's battle-dress if certain quarters of the British War Office have their way.

A special committee is working on the change, inspired by belief that the present uniform is "out of place" for troops in occupied areas of Germany and Austria during the summer months.

Paris Gets a Close-Up View of America's Air Might



Framed by the huge span of the Eiffel Tower, a Flying Fortress is a chief object of interest for those attending the U.S. Army AF Exposition which opened in Paris yesterday. The exhibit includes displays from the Eighth and Ninth AFs, and Troop Carrier Command.

4 Million DPs Repatriated

The repatriation of displaced persons to date has reached 4,000,000, with approximately 2,275,000 still to be returned to their homes, according to the Combined Displaced Persons Executive, the U.S.-British-French agency established to continue repatriation activities formerly directed by SHAEF.

Western Europeans now in the agency's area, and requiring repatriation, number only 13,000, including 6,000 French, 3,000 Belgians, 3,000 Dutch and 1,000 Luxembourgers. All are special cases, most of them too ill to be moved. Already repatriated are 1,420,000 French, 270,000 Belgians, 255,000 Dutch and 8,000 Luxembourgers.

More than 1,600,000 Soviet citizens have been returned to the Soviet Union, and approximately 570,000 are waiting repatriation.

Famed French Writer, Paul Valéry, Dies

Paul Valéry, member of the French Academy and one of France's greatest poets and writers, died at his Paris home Friday at the age of 75.

M. Valéry, who succeeded to the chair of Anatole France in the Academy in 1925, began writing poetry in the nineties as a member of the symbolist school. He attained his greatest literary stature in the period from 1917 to 1942.

Among his best known works were "La Jeune Parque," "L'Amé et la Danse," "Regards sur le Monde Actuel" and "Le Cimetière Marin."

100,000 Watt AFN Station

American Forces Network has inaugurated a new short-wave basic program service beamed to France and Germany from a 100,000-watt transmitter at Start Point, on the south coast of England. Broadcasting at 6.080 megacycles in the 49-meter band, the service emphasizes news, orientation and information programs.

Paris Exposition to Show AAF's Part In Allied Victory Over Germany

An exhibition depicting every phase of American aerial warfare in the conquest of Germany will open Aug. 1 on the Champ de Mars, under the Eiffel Tower.

The giant U.S. Army Air Forces Exposition, which is being produced by the U.S. Information Services, and is scheduled to run about two months, will show in planes, in pictures, in equipment and films the part that American planes played in the crippling of German indus-

trial power, the driving of the Luftwaffe from the sky, the wrecking of the enemy rail system, and the hamstringing of the Wehrmacht.

Every type of operational aircraft used in the European Theater will be shown, from Flying Fortresses to Cubs and gliders. All of the planes actually participated in the war, surviving Luftwaffe attacks and flak barrages. Spectators will be able to inspect some of the aircraft, and combat films will be shown daily.

Big 3 Talks Send Parade Of V-I-Ps Through Airport

FRANKFURT, July 21.—In the control tower of Frankfurt's sprawling airport, the code phrase "V-I-P" these days is becoming a widely-used expression.

It's an inter-communication abbreviation for "very important person," and at the rate such personages have been arriving Frankfurt's airport will take a back seat to none when it comes to adding up the "V-I-Ps."

Since the Big Three conference began at Potsdam, planes have been landing and taking off here at the rate of one every 80 seconds. The traffic ranges from C47s up to giant C54s and down to hundreds of smaller craft, and the passengers include some of the greatest figures in current world history.

The responsibility for keeping the traffic moving swiftly and safely is in the hands of the tower control men, Sgt. Gray Nixon, of Lynn, Mass., the tower chief, and Pfc. Bob Ladow, of Chicago, and Robert Springer, of Pittsburgh.

"Anybody with three or more stars is a V-I-P," Ladow explained, adding that in plane-to-tower phone conversations, pilots flying impor-

tant people notify the tower so limousines can be readied and other arrangements made to meet the plane.

Although he was off duty today, another tower operator, Cpl. Edward Balanec, of Waukegan, Ill., hung around the six-by-eight-foot shack mounted on a ton-and-a-half truck merely to see the parade of generals, State Department officials, movie stars and special civilian personnel.

Balanec obligingly ticked off the V-I-Ps who have checked in through his tower.

"This ain't in order of rank, you understand," he said, "but in the last ten days we have had General of the Army Ike Eisenhower, George Marshall and Hap Arnold. Pfc. Johnny Kovach, of South Norwalk, Conn., supplied a little background for the expression "V-I-P."

"It's an oldie," he said, "but we couldn't use it while the war was on. Now that air security has relaxed, it is a help to us and a help to the important passenger when the pilot gives us a flash before landing that he is lugging another 'Big Wheel'."

Ninth AF Fliers Are Decorated

By Hugh Conway
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

ASSEMBLY AREA COMMAND, Rheims, July 21.—Battle streamers were presented to two Ninth AF fighter groups today while 116 officers and men were awarded decorations ranging from the Distinguished Flying Cross to the Soldier's Medal.

The awards were made at Camp Detroit while 13 medium bomber and fighter groups roared overhead in aerial review.

The presentations were made by Maj. Gen. Otto P. Weyland, temporary CG of the Ninth AF.

With 1,500 airmen lined up along the 5,000-foot runway of a former B26 bomber base, battle streamers were bestowed on the 48th and 367th Fighter Groups. It was the second such award for the 367th.

Among the individual awards were 56 Distinguished Flying Crosses, seven Silver Stars, one Soldier's Medal, 42 Bronze Stars, and 10 Air Medals.

Participating in the ceremony were the 100th, 48th, 362nd, 367th, and 405th Fighter Groups and the 67th Photo-Reconnaissance Group.

Ninth AF's 'Hell Hawks' Cited Again by President

FRITZLAP, Germany, July 21.—The 365th "Hell Hawk" Group of the Ninth AF has been awarded the Oak Leaf Cluster to its Presidential Citation for the destruction of a large enemy ammo dump on the east bank of the Elbe in southern Germany.

The P47 Thunderbolts, led by Lt. Col. Robert C. Richardson III, of New York City, bombed and strafed the 70-square-mile area on April 20. Later, reconnaissance photos disclosed a total of 38 ammunition storage buildings leveled.

AMERICAN FORCES NETWORK

1411 Kc
213 M
1264 Kc
245 M

Time	TODAY
1205-Special Program	1905-Guy Lombardo
1215-Raymond Scott	1930-Quiz of Two Cities
1230-Concert Hall	
1301-Highlights	2001-Hour of Charm
1305-Baseball	2030-Ch. McCarthy
1306-News	2105-Nelson Eddy
1307-Sunday Music	2130-Command
1330-Family Hour	Performance
1601-Symphony Hour	2201-Radio Theater
1655-Highlights	2300-Pacific News
1701-Duffie Bag	2305-Soldier, Song
1800-News	2315-State Dept.
1810-Sports	2330-One Night Stand
1815-Yank Bandstand	0015-Midn't in Paris
1830-Amos 'n Andy	0200-Final Edition
	TOMORROW
0600-Headlines	0915-AFN Bandstand
0601-Morning Report	0945-Winged Strings
0710-Morning Report	1030-French Lesson
0815-Johnny Mercer	1045-Merely Music
0830-GI Jive	1105-American Album
0845-Johnny Desmond	1130-At Ease
0900-State Dept.	1145-Melody Roundup

Short Wave 6.080 MEG.

Terry and The Pirates

By Courtesy of News Syndicate

By Milton Caniff



Senators Humble Tigers in 2 Games; Pirates Turn Back Giants, 13-5

NEW YORK, July 21.—The American League race tightened up yesterday like a pair of mall-order breeches in the rain when the Tigers dropped a twin bill to the Senators, who roared back into second place, three games off the pace.

And the champion Browns, hopelessly out of the running a week ago, moved into contention, five and a half games back, by humbling the Yankees twice in the Stadium. The Tigers fell by the wayside against the knuckle-balling slants of Dutch Leonard and Rog Wolff, Leonard registering his 11th victory in the opener, 4-3, and Wolff bagging his 10th in the nightcap, 3-1.

Tigers Work Triple-Play

Stubby Overmire was combed for all the Griff markers in his four-inning stint in the first game, after which Dizzy Trout vainly hurled shutout ball the rest of the way. Fast fielding snuffed out Detroit's bid for a tie in the eighth inning when Skeeter Webb was nipped at the plate trying to score from first base on Eddie Mayo's double.

The Bengals came up with that diamond rarity—a triple-play—in the finale, but it couldn't offset Wolff's artful pitching and Zeb Eaton's wildness, which led to all the Washington runs. The triple-killing occurred in the seventh with George Case and George Myatt on the bases. Gil Torres lined to Mayo on a hit and run play and the latter doubled Case at second with a throw to Webb. Webb's relay to Rudy York completed the wholesale killing.

Homers Beat Yankees

The Yankees were whipped by their own patented specialty—the homerun as the Browns employed the gopher ball to squeeze out 4-3 and 3-2 verdicts. Pitcher Sig Jakucki and Boris Martin each slammed a round-tripper with a man aboard to account for the St. Louis total in the first game against Allan Gettel, and Milt Byrnes unloaded a homer that settled the second issue in favor of the Browns.

The Athletics achieved a feat of distinction by sweeping a twin bill from the Indians, 8-3 and 3-2, as Bobo Newsom and Jess Flores each won his third straight.

The White Sox downed the Red Sox, 6-3, slapping Clem Hausmann and his successor, Red Barrett, for five runs in the third inning. Eddie Lopat, meanwhile, sailed along to the decision.

Van Buren Signs

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Steve Van Buren, fleet Philadelphia Eagles halfback, today signed a contract for the 1945 National Football League season.



HOW THEY STAND.

American League				
Philadelphia	8-3	Cleveland	3-2	(twilight-night)
Washington	4-3	Detroit	3-1	(twilight-night)
Chicago	6	Boston	3	
St. Louis	4-3	New York	3-2	
Detroit	46	34	.575	GB
Washington	42	36	.538	3
New York	41	38	.519	4 1/2
Boston	42	39	.519	4 1/2
Chicago	42	40	.512	5
St. Louis	39	38	.504	5 1/2
Cleveland	37	41	.474	8
Philadelphia	28	51	.354	17 1/2

National League				
Brooklyn	10	Chicago	4	(called in 8th by agreement; to be completed on later date)
Pittsburgh	13	New York	5	Only games scheduled
Chicago	50	31	.617	—
St. Louis	48	36	.571	3 1/2
Brooklyn	47	37	.560	4 1/2
Pittsburgh	43	41	.512	8 1/2
New York	45	43	.511	8 1/2
Boston	40	42	.488	10 1/2
Cincinnati	38	40	.487	10 1/2
Philadelphia	24	65	.270	30

Runs for the Week

American League					
	M	T	W	T	F S S
Boston	2	1	6	3	3
Chicago	7	2	5	6	
Cleveland	3	6	2	2	5
Detroit	9	1	1	4	
New York	4	1	1	5	
Philadelphia	9	2	2	11	
St. Louis	12	1	1	7	
Washington	4	1	1	7	

National League					
	M	T	W	T	F S S
Boston	0	2	X	8	X
Brooklyn	3	5	9	1	10
Chicago	4	1	10	3	4
Cincinnati	X	1	X	8	X
New York	3	2	10	0	5
Philadelphia	X	3	8	6	X
Pittsburgh	4	2	6	4	13
St. Louis	2	3	11	11	X

NEW YORK, July 21.—The Dodgers launched a 13-hit attack on four Cub pitchers yesterday but must wait until September for their apparent 10-4 victory over the National League pace-setters.

Buddy Lewis Out; To Rejoin Griffs

INDIANAPOLIS, July 21.—Capt. Buddy Lewis, former Washington baseball star, was released today from the AAF after more than three years of service.

Lewis expects to rejoin the Senators shortly. He was a star third baseman and outfielder with the Griffs for six years from 1936 until his entrance into the service in November, 1941.

Jap 'So Solly' About It All

MANILA, July 21.—George A. Carlson, of Tulsa, Okla., who won a Rhodes Scholarship and attended Oxford from 1931 to 1934, was an outfielder on Oxford's baseball team. He struck up quite a friendship with the shortstop.

Early this week, Carlson and men of the 20th Inf. Regt. were cleaning up enemy remnants in the Cagayan Valley when a Jap officer came out to surrender. It had been 13 years, but Carlson and the Jap recognized each other as former teammates and ex-friends.

The Jap was smiling when he approached Carlson. He asked his old friend for beer and cheese, and expected to get them.

"I guess he thought the last three and a half years didn't count," Carlson said. "This time the teams are different and we're playing for keeps, but I guess he just couldn't understand."

Magerkurth Raps Noisy Partisan

CINCINNATI, July 21.—The suddenly pugnacious tendencies of baseball folk finally have involved the umpires.

Veteran National League arbiter George Magerkurth was scheduled to appear in police court here today, to answer charges by Thomas J. Longo that he gave the Cincinnati fan a black eye after Thursday night's game.

"This fellow has been riding me all season," Magerkurth said. "Thursday night he kept howling 'robber and thief' from his box near third base. Another favorite of his was 'look at the head on Magerkurth. What a meathead.' I just got fed up with it."

According to the fan, however, Big Jawge hit the wrong person namely Longo. Longo told police it was a companion who yelled at the umpire.

ODT Clears Way For Hambletonian

GOSHEN N.Y., July 21.—The traditional Hambletonian trotting classic will be run as scheduled on Aug. 8 through special dispensation of the ODT, William Cane, owner of Good Time Park, announced today. Cane, who built the "Corn Tassel Classic" into the Kentucky Derby of trotting, said the event had been approved after a Washington conference with ODT Director J. Monroe Johnson. Under terms of the dispensation, the Hambletonian meeting will be reduced to one day instead of the three originally planned.

The game was called in the eighth inning by agreement to allow the Bums to catch a train for St. Louis. The game will be completed in Chicago, Sept. 15, and until then the game doesn't go into the standings, nor do any of the individual performances get recognition until then.

Tom Seats opened for the Dodgers, but was lifted in the fifth when he appeared bent on throwing away a six-run lead compiled off Claude Passeau. Cy Buckner came in and held the Cubs the rest of the way. Dixie Walker jarred Bob Chipman for a three-run homer in the eighth.

Gardella Swats Homer

Billy Voiselle faltered again for the Giants, blowing a five-run lead as the Giants fell to the Pirates 13-5. The Giants had blasted Ken Gables for all their runs, including a circuit poke by Danny Gardella, in the first three frames. Voiselle managed to stagger through the fourth round when the Bucs nailed him for three runs, but he went to pieces in the sixth when 11 men went to the plate, six of them scoring, before Bill Emmerich put out the fire. Andy Hansen yielded three more runs in the eighth.

Walter Beck, who picked up for Gables in the fifth, was credited with the victory after pitching only one inning. Preacher Roe finished when Beck departed for a pinch-hitter in the big sixth.

The Red, Cards, Phils and Braves, fatigued from doubleheader arc duty the night before, had the day off.

Lamotta Signs For Robinson

CHICAGO, July 21.—Promoter Jack Kearns announced today he has signed Jake Lamotta, heavy-punching New York middleweight, for a fourth meeting with Ray Robinson in an outdoor bout here this summer.

Although Robinson has not yet affixed his signature to the pact, it is understood he is waiting only for Lamotta to agree to weigh in at 155 pounds or less. Lamotta holds the only decision over Robby, although the Harlem welterweight avenged the defeat with two subsequent victories.

Kearns said he intends to put the bout on at Soldier Field or at one of the major league ball parks.

Broberg Injured In Okinawa Crash

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Lt. Gus "Swede" Broberg, Marine fighter pilot and former Dartmouth basketball star, suffered a fractured arm in a plane crash on Okinawa, July 4, the Marine Corps revealed today.

The accident occurred on the runway, according to the casualty report list, but no details were given. However, Marine Corps Hq. said there was nothing to indicate Broberg's arm had been amputated.

Broberg was the East's high scorer in his last two varsity years at Dartmouth and led the Green to the NCAA championship in 1942.

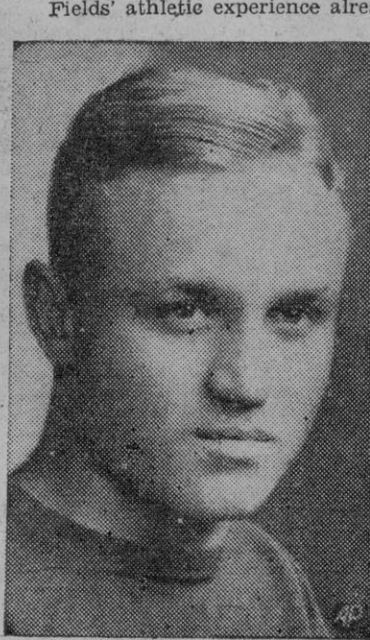
Yankees Acquire 17-Year-Old Hurler

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., July 21.—Len Moren, 17-year-old Santa-Cruz high school fastball pitcher, has been signed by the New York Yankees. Eng Moren, the boy's father, signed the contract and said his son would be assigned to the Yankees' Norfolk farm in the Piedmont League.

Once Over Lightly

By Gene Graff
Stars and Stripes Sports Editor

SERVICEMEN on the Continent whose football memories go back to the roaring '20s when Red Grange was in his heyday will recall a square-jawed youngster named Kenny Fields, who cut a fancy figure in the University of Illinois backfield and later became one of West Point's athletic greats. Kenny is now Col. Fields, successor to Lt. Col. Frank McCormick as head of the elaborate ETO sports program.



Col. Kenny Fields

Fields' athletic experience already is paying off in the ETO. He is mindful of the need for promoting games and tournaments in the best possible way so that contestants will not think their participation is merely Army drudgery, and he recognizes the value of sports to keep everybody as happy as possible during the current "sweating-it-out" period.

AFTER playing sandlot football, Fields joined the Elkhart (Ind.) high-school grid squad in 1925, became the team's first-string full-back that same season and was instrumental in carrying the team through its schedule with only one defeat. Then he matriculated to the University of Illinois for further football education under Willy Bob Zupke, developing into a star passer and kicker. In 1928, Fields and Co. won the Big Ten championship.

West Point was next on Fields' itinerary. He was a plebe sensation in 1929, and crashed the 'varsity a year later as the Cadets defeated ten foes, including his alma mater, Illinois, 13-0, while falling only once, against Notre Dame, 7-6. The following year, Army trounced the Irish, 12-0, with Fields playing a major role. In his three seasons at the Point, the Cadets lowered

the boom on Navy three times, which happens to be just about par for the bitter inter-service rivalry.

TOUGH and determined when necessary, Fields is not considered "too GI" by the people working for him. He is an experienced militarist, however, having been CO of a First Army engineer group during most of the European fighting. His unit played an important part in the Rhine crossing and later handled the risky repair job on the Remagen bridge, a chore that quickened the German surrender.

"Although our task is to promote mass participation in athletics here, we are not forgetting that theater championships attract the most enthusiasm and attendance," Fields declared. "Because of this, we intend to make our sports program so colorful and interesting it will dwarf anything of this kind ever attempted before. The ETO athletic program really is going to be 'big time' because that's what the men want."

By the same token, the ETO sports program has a "big time" man at its head.

Minor League Results

International League			
Newark	2-4	Baltimore	0-3
Jersey City	3	Syracuse	1
Buffalo	7	Rochester	1
Toronto	3	Montreal	2
W L Pct		W L Pct	
Montreal	.61	27	.693
Newark	.45	38	.542
Baltimore	.44	41	.518
Jersey City	.44	41	.518

American Association			
Louisville	6-6	Columbus	0-5
Milwaukee	3	St. Paul	2
Kansas City	8	Minneapolis	4
W L Pct		W L Pct	
Indianap.	.56	35	.615
Milwaukee	.55	36	.604
Louisville	.53	42	.558
St. Paul	.43	43	.500

Eastern League			
Utica	6-6	Elmira	0-5
Binghamton	3-7	Williamsport	2-1
Wilkes-Barre	6	Hartford	2
W L Pct		W L Pct	
Utica	.43	33	.566
Wilkes-Barre	.43	35	.551
Hartford	.40	34	.541
Albany	.43	37	.538

Dodson's 67 Top Golfers

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 21.—Free-swinging Len Dodson, veteran Kansas City pro star, slammed out a five-under-par 67 to take a one-stroke lead as the St. Paul Open got under way here yesterday.

Dodson, who finished second by a stroke to Byron Nelson in the 1941 Tam O'Shanter Open, topped the best efforts of Dick Metz, Kansas veteran, and a couple of comparative unknowns, Chuck Congdon of Tacoma, Wash., and Henry Ransom, New York Merchant mariner. The trio clicked off 68s.

Tony Penna nailed a 69 while Jug McSpaden, the pre-tourney favorite, was down the list with a 72. Three strokes in arrears with 70s were Jimmy Hines, Virgil Shreeve, Ky Laffoon, Jim Gaunt and Ed Furgol.

Flam Trips Bartzen In Boys' Net Finals

CHICAGO, July 21.—Herb Flam of Beverly Hills, Cal., won the junior boys' singles championship in the River Forest Open tournament yesterday by upsetting top-seeded Bernard Bartzen of San Angelo, Texas, 6-3, 7-9, 7-5.

In other finals, Vivian Greenberg, Chicago, won the junior girls' title; Dick Mouldous, New Orleans, was victorious in the boys-under-15 play; Dorothy Watman, Chicago, won the girls-under-15 bracket, and Caroline Fowler, River Forest, won the event for girls under 11.

Revise Baseball Date

BOSTON, July 21.—Plans for the Dodger-Braves triple-header here Aug. 3 have been revised and that portion of the game suspended by Sunday Law will be played prior to the single game on Aug. 4.

Gasoline Alley

By Courtesy of Chicago Tribune Syndicate, Inc.



By King

Behind The Sports Headlines

By Lyall Smith
Detroit Free Press

IT'S a pleasure to report that Floyd Caves Herman is back in Brooklyn. That's just another way of saying that the fabulous Flatbush tree is due for another shot of sap.

The colorful buck-toothed outfielder was drawn out of retirement to return to the Dodgers as a pinch-hitter. And now all Brooklyn is waiting for Lippy Durocher to hire someone to run the bases for Babe whenever he gets a hit. Detroit had a slight taste of the loquacious outfielder when Babe broke in with the Tigers in '22, dropping back to town for another brief spell in 1937.

By Shirley Povich
Washington Post

JEFF Heath, Cleveland's recently reformed outfielder, has posted a sign visible to fans near the Indians dugout. It reads: "Don't boo our ball players...they're harder to get than customers."

By William Keefe
New Orleans Times-Picayune

WORD from Bill Helis' Rancocas Farm is that \$66,000 Pericles is back in training and probably will make his first start in August at Garden State Park, N.J. Garden State adjoins Rancocas Farm in Camden and Trainer Bill Booth wants the big colt to do as little traveling as possible since he's a rough customer to handle. Pericles' first start will probably be as an entry with Olympic Zenith or Rounders in the \$25,000 Jersey Handicap. Pericles also will go in the 50-Grand Trenton Handicap. Helis wants to help Garden State put over a banner meeting.

By Ed. Wray
St. Louis Post-Dispatch

ONE for the books dept.: Pete Gray, with only one arm, is outfitting all the outfielders on the Browns roster. Pete was fourth among the Brownie regulars with a mark of 259 up until a couple of days ago.

By John Carmichael
Chicago Daily News

THE last time the Cubs were home a slightly inebriated customer called the box office and inquired, "Who's working today?" He was told, briefly, "Passeau and Dasso." Then came the fuzzy query, "Whoinell's that, a pair of jugglers?"

Lippy 'Donates' \$50 To National League

CHICAGO, July 21.—National League President Ford Frick today notified Leo Durocher he had been fined \$50 for his squabble with Umpire Ziggy Sears during Wednesday's Cubs-Dodger second game.

The argument flared in the first inning when Dodger Catcher Mike Sandlock nipped Stan Hack in an attempted steal of second. But Sears, umpire-in-chief behind the plate, ruled that Cub Manager Charley Grimm had called time and reversed the decision. That's when the Lip put his lip into it.

Record-Bound Pitcher Tigers' Benton Flirts With Earned-Run Mark

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—It's still a long way to the end of the season, but right now Al Benton is on his way to a new modern, if not all-time, major league earned-run record.

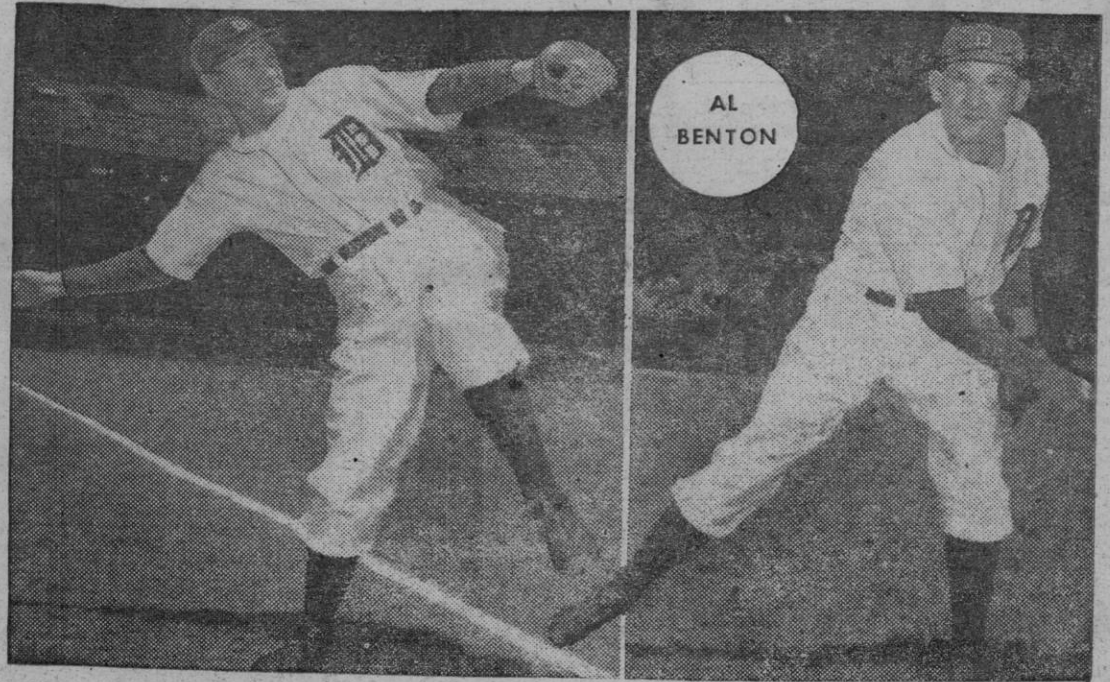
When Detroit's giant right-hander shut out Washington, 5-0, the other night, he brought his season's record up to a somewhat astounding nine-earned-runs-allowed in 87 2/3 innings. That figures at 0.98 runs per nine innings.

You have to go all the way back to 1913 and 1914 to find anything to compare with that. In '13 Walter Johnson hung up a mark of 1.9 for 346 innings for the Senators, and in '14 Hub Leonard, of Boston, posted a 1.1 figure for 222 innings.

The modern record is 1.64 made by Spud Chandler over 253 innings for the 1943 Yankees. It marked the first time an American League pitcher finished under a two-run average since 1919.

In the National League, Carl Hubbell of the Giants spun through the 1933 season at a 1.66 clip over 309 innings, while back in 1915 Grover Alexander of the Phils went 376 innings at a 1.22 pace. Alex came back the next year with 1.55 in 389 frames.

Even the handicap of a broken leg hasn't caused Benton to lose his remarkable effectiveness. In his first six games, he allowed only three runs, yet lost one of those in a 1-0 duel with Chick Pieretti,



Detroit's mound ace, Al Benton, shows the start and finish of his pitching motion.

Washington's scrappy freshman. That's Benton's only loss thus far against eight victories. He broke his leg in the fourth inning of a game with Philadel-

phia, May 24, while holding a 2-1 lead. He returned to competition in a two-inning relief role July 11 against the same team. Benton has yet to be knocked

out of the box this season. He had four shutouts and three one-run games. In 12 games, the enemy has scored a total of ten runs, including one unearned run.

Com Z Golfers Open Practice

BRUSSELS, July 21.—Nearly 100 pro and amateur golfers have arrived here for the four-day, 72-hole Com Z golf tournament and have begun their practice at the Royal Golf Club of Belgium, where the tourney will start Monday.

Represented in the event, winners will vie for the theater crowns at St. Cloud, Paris, beginning July 31, are linksmen from Delta, Oise, Seine, UK and Chanor Base Sections and Bremen Port Command. Chanor will have four five-man teams, two each from Channel and Normandy sections, while other sections are allowed two each.

Channel will pin its hopes on S/Sgt. H. B. Childress of the 2nd MRS and Memphis, who was twice Tennessee State Amateur champ; S/Sgt. Thomas McManus of 707th MP Bn. and Orange, N.J., finalist in the New Jersey State championships, and Pfc R. L. Miller, of Jacksonville, Fla., and the 563rd Sig. Serv. Bn.

Pfc Robert Crawley, a member of the PGA for 18 years, is the pride and joy of Delta, while Lt. John Gostiska, of Waukegan, Ill., heads the Seine Section entries.

Macroni Wins No. 20

Whipping 14 batters, Cpl. Roger Macroni, of Detroit, won his 20th softball victory of the year when he hurled the 100th General Hosp. to an 8-inning, 1-0, victory over the 5th General Hosp., yielding five safeties.

Infantry Pitcher Loses No-Hit Game

RHEIMS, France, July 21.—Paul Ragatski, of Detroit, has real cause for a visit to the chaplain. He recently hurled a no-hit softball game and lost, 1-0.

The lone tally which caused the heart-breaker for the 324th Inf., 2nd Bn., came in the fifth inning of a game with the 157th FA Bn. Ragatski passed two men, after which an error at shortstop allowed one run to cross the plate.

Ternyei Captures AFSC Golf Title

NINTH AFSC, Luxembourg, July 21.—Playing for the first time in three years, M/Sgt. Alec Ternyei, of Englewood, N. Y., shot four rounds in 313 to win the Ninth AFSC golf tournament at the Grand-Ducal club here.

A former pro, the 7th Air Depot mechanic had rounds of 81, 77, 77, 78 to top Sgt. Dan Goss, of Savannah, Ga., in the professional class. Sgt. Ben Goodes, of Reedville, N.C., fired rounds of 85, 83, 75, 82 to defeat Cpl. Nicholas Uzela, of Detroit, in the amateur field.

Bums Farm Dantonio

BROOKLYN, July 21.—Branch Rickey of the Dodgers today optioned John Dantonio, reserve catcher, to St. Paul of the American Association on 24-hour recall.

89th Chooses Track Team

ROUEN, July 21.—The 89th Inf. Div. today conducted its tournament to determine representatives for the XVI Corps track and field championships to be held next week at Lunéville, France.

In addition to individual winners, the squad will include runners-up in all events. The team will be headed by S/Sgt. Melvin Dodge, of Plain City, Ohio, who captured the 100-meter event in :11 and repeated in the 200-meter in :24.9.

Cpl. Richard Lennertson, of St. Louis, won the high jump with a leap of 5 ft. 10 in., and 1 Lt. Edward Wasdell, of Harrisburg, Pa., took the broad jump with an effort of 19 ft. 11 1/2 in.

Paging Fiorello, ETO Has Fireman, Too

RHEIMS, France, July 21.—Sgt. Paul Sherwood of the 1234th Eng. Fire Fighting Sect. is not a man to shirk his duty.

In the midst of a baseball game he was umpiring, the fire alarms sounded and a fire truck rolled up to the field. He paused only long enough to tear off his paraphernalia, hopped aboard and took charge of his crew as the truck roared away.

MacPhail Denies Crosby Tie-Up

NEW YORK, July 21.—President Larry MacPhail of the New York Yankees today denied that Bing Crosby had an interest in the baseball club or any of its affiliates.

The story originally stemmed from Dan Parker, New York sports columnist who last week said Del Webb was Bing's man in the syndicate which purchased the Yankees. According to Parker's source, Crosby was willing to come out in the open if baseball was willing to forget his horse racing associations.

Webb, who with Dan Topping and MacPhail represented the syndicate, is a stockholder in Bing Crosby Productions Inc., which the crooner recently organized.

9th AF Conducts Official's School

BAD KISSINGEN, Germany, July 21.—The 9th AF was host to a baseball and softball officiating school conducted here by three former collegiate and pro athletes from the Theater Athletic Division.

Purpose of the school was to provide first class officiating for the Air Force leagues and to train officials for the Theater championships. Maj. Thomas Cassidy, former Kentucky U. athlete from St. Louis; Lt. Jack Berner, of Morris, Ill., and Illinois U., and Lt. Jim Thomas, former Chicago Cardinal grider from Oklahoma City, served on the faculty.

Wade Released; Returning to Duke

RALEIGH, N.C., July 21.—Lt. Col. Wallace Wade was officially released from the Army today after 15 months of overseas service and prepared to return to Duke University as athletic director.

The veteran football coach will not, however, assume the grid reins for the Blue Devils. Eddie Cameron, who took over at Duke when Wade went into the service in 1942, will continue as head coach. Last year the Blue Devils won the Southern Conference title and beat Alabama in the Sugar Bowl.

French Play Medics

A French all-star aggregation will take on the 1st General Hospital baseball nine at Stade Jean Bouin, Paris, at 1400 hours today.

Dick Tracy



Joe Palooka



By Courtesy of Chicago Tribune Syndicate, Inc.



By Chester Gould



By Courtesy of McNaught Syndicate, Inc.



By Ham Fisher



By Ham Fisher



Pétain Jury Selected; Trial Begins Tomorrow

A 24-member jury was chosen yesterday to decide the fate of Marshal Henri-Philippe Pétain, whose treason trial opens tomorrow afternoon at the Palace of Justice in Paris.

The jury is composed of 12 former members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, who voted against Pétain in 1940, when the marshal became chief of state, and 12 members of resistance movements.

State Prosecutor André Mornet used none of the six challenges he was permitted under law, but Defense Counselor Fernand Payer used three, striking two women off the jury list.

During the trial Pétain will be housed in the judges' cloakroom. Its windows have been walled half-way with red brick and the remaining aperture has been barred.

Pétain will be transferred this afternoon from Ft. Montrouge, where he has been confined since his return to France.

Matteotti Killer Seized in Italy

ROME, July 21.—American military government officers revealed today that they have arrested Amerigo Dumini, murderer of the anti-Fascist martyr, Giacomo Matteotti, in 1924.

Dumini was arrested after he was recognized by an Italian police officer while working under a false name for an Allied-controlled transportation system.

Matteotti, a deputy in the Italian Parliament, was murdered upon orders of Benito Mussolini, a well-informed member of American government circles said. The official said that Mussolini had known he had to get rid of Matteotti for his plans to become Fascist dictator to succeed.

"He sent to Milan for Dumini, who was a well-known thug," the official said. "Dumini and three companions were then offered the equivalent of \$25 to murder Matteotti."

"For a week they shadowed him, learned his schedule and routine and then picked him up one night on his way to make a public speech. They threw him into a car and immediately started off."

The official said that the murder was so carefully planned that the thugs had bags of lime in the car with which they intended to destroy the evidence and the body of the victim.

Matteotti, however, resisted fiercely and they were forced to stab him sooner than they had planned. Blood dripped from the car, and the thugs, frightened, hastily buried the body in a shallow grave.

Big 3...

(Continued from Page 1)

FA Bn. of the 35th Inf. Div. together in the last war.

Entertainment for the President again was provided by S/Sgt. Eugene List, well-known concert pianist, and Pfc. Stuart Canin, violinist, who in civilian life was with the Fred Allen radio program.

Arrangements have been made for the President to attend church services inside the compound tomorrow.

Big Three Average 3 Hours a Session

BERLIN, July 21 (UP).—In a weekend summary, the American delegation announced today that since Tuesday's meeting the Big Three have been working hard every day, averaging almost three hours per session.

The foreign ministers of the three nations have been meeting every day in long sessions, in addition to the meetings held by numerous committees and subcommittees preparing material for the Big Three.

Churchill Reviews, Lauds 'Desert Rats'

BERLIN, July 21 (AP).—Prime Minister Churchill reviewed Britain's famed "Desert Rats" today and paid tribute to the men who fought from El Alamein to across the Elbe.

"Dear Desert Rats," Churchill said in an impromptu address, "May your glory ever shine, may your laurels never fade, may the memory of this glorious pilgrimage of war which you have made from El Alamein never die."

Churchill also inspected the new British service club, and was cheered by Berlin civilians as he entered and left. As he left, Churchill raised his fingers in a V-for-Victory salute.

U.S. Explains To Japs Terms Of Surrender

WASHINGTON, July 21 (ANS).—The United States officially told the Japanese today that unconditional surrender is "the only way you can make possible the salvation of Japan."

As an alternative, Japan was offered "virtual destruction."

The proposition was made in a Japanese language broadcast to Japan by Capt. E. C. Zacharias, former naval attaché at Tokyo, who was described by the Office of War Information as "an official spokesman" for the government.

Terms Explained

OWI said that the broadcast was the 12th in a "very special" series of talks by the captain, but the first to be distributed to the press.

Domestic circulation of the talk, some quarters suggested, was intended to explain the meaning of unconditional surrender to Americans as well as Japanese.

Speaking directly to Japanese leaders, Zacharias said:

"The leaders of Japan have been entrusted with the salvation and not the destruction of Japan. The Japanese leaders face two alternatives. One is the virtual destruction of Japan followed by a dictated peace. The other is unconditional surrender with its attendant benefits as laid down by the Atlantic Charter."

The Charter pledges adherents not to seek territorial aggrandizement, to sponsor no territorial changes unless approved by affected peoples, to permit peoples to choose their own form of government, to permit victor and vanquished alike access to trade and raw materials, to economic collaboration among all nations, to freedom from fear, to freedom of the seas and to work for the abandonment of the use of force by nations.

Zacharias called the unconditional surrender peace formula "a humanitarian gesture of great constructive value."

Source of Policy

If Japan "should initiate for cessation of hostilities without further delay," he said, "it may be assumed it will be the United States which will enforce the formula and ensure peace."

"As you know," he continued, "the Atlantic Charter and the Cairo declarations are sources of our policy and both begin with the categorical statement that we seek no territorial aggrandizement in our war against Japan. Are the leaders of Japan so short-sighted that they cannot see the possible complications which they may have to face if they fail to act and act promptly?"

Detroit Manhood Swears It Wears No Girl's Panties

DETROIT, July 21 (ANS).—It just couldn't happen in Detroit. It just couldn't. And if it could who was going to show off the evidence.

That was the attitude in this Michigan stronghold of manhood today when City Fathers learned of a charge that male Detroiters were wearing women's lace panties.

The allegation was made by a Detroit wholesale dry goods firm in a letter to Sen. Homer Ferguson (R-Mich.) citing the extremity of a textile shortage in the city of much manufacturing but little men's underwear.

Mayor Edward J. Jeffries and several Councilmen headed the anti-panty group and Councilman Harry S. Sweeney even offered to doff modesty and his pants for the cause and prove it wasn't so.

But Department store buyers weren't so sure. No, they didn't have any proof but as one of them said, "every now and then a woman insists on the plainest knitted white underpants we have and in a size that wouldn't fit her."

Orientation Session in Berlin



Lt. Edith A. Waldhaus, U.S. Army nurse from Bridgeport, Conn., and a Red Army soldier check a street map of Berlin in the Alexanderplatz.

They Sleep by the Numbers As Army Tests Pullman Plan

WASHINGTON, July 21 (ANS).—Now they're going to try sleeping by the numbers on those cross-country troop trains.

The War Department has approved "rotation sleeping" as an experiment on a troop train leaving Camp Kilmer, N.J., Sunday for Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Every soldier—513 in all—will be assigned two spots on the train, one a Pullman berth the other a coach seat. And every set of assignments will be held by one other man.

While Number One is sleeping, Number Two will be in the coach. At the end of the "shift," Number Two pulls his partner out of the sack and hits it himself. Just how long the shift will be hasn't been decided but there'll be no seconds on sleep until everybody on the train has had his first.

The scheme is being tested as one answer to the shortage of sleeping cars and if successful will be put in general practice.

The best part of the whole plan is that GIs will have a chance to talk back to the Army for once. At Fort Sam Houston the "passengers" will be asked how they liked the trip.

Senate Group to Open Hearings on Troop Shift

WASHINGTON, July 21 (ANS).—The Senate War Investigating Committee will hold public hearings beginning Monday on the problem of providing enough transportation for growing troop movements. The Office of Defense Transportation has announced that sleeping cars and day coaches will be provided for military movements on this basis.

One section (upper and lower berth) for three persons in a sleeping car and two double seats or four single seats for three persons in a day coach. The empty seat will allow for stretching.

GIs in Play at Versailles

The first of a series of dramatic shows produced and directed by soldiers will open at 8 P.M. today with a production of "Hasty Heart" at the Municipal Theater, 13 rue Reservoir, Versailles.

MG Reclassifies Some Nazis Right Into a Sewer Detail

FRANKFURT, July 21.—From office worker to sewer cleaner is the reclassification program Frankfurt Military Government officials are using to deflate local rank and file Nazi party members.

At 8 AM Monday, 26 Nazi clerks reported for work as usual at the German pension office of Frankfurt. At 8:05 they were fired, and by 9 were swinging shovels on their new assignment, clearing and cleaning a particularly nasty stretch of sewer.

According to MG officials, these

Spain's Cabinet Will Continue Falange Policy

MADRID, July 21.—Spain's new cabinet, slightly more monarchist than its predecessor, took office today amid loud proclamations from the Falange newspaper Arriba that the "Falangist Ideal" would be continued.

Considered by observers as noteworthy was the appointment of Alberto Martin Artajo to replace Jose Lequerica as foreign minister. Lequerica was the man who severed relations with Japan, made overtures to the United Nations and urged reduction of Falange domination of the government.

The cabinet is now composed of Artajo, foreign affairs; Gen. Fidel Davila, army; Adm. Francisco Regalo, navy; Gen. Eduardo Gallanza, air; Raimundo Fernandez Cuesta, justice; Carlo Rein, agriculture; Gen. Jose Fernandez Ladreda, public works; and Gen. Jose Antonio Suanca, industry.

The United Press reported from London that Franco was preparing to proclaim as King, Alfonso Jaime, nine-year old princeling son of Infante Jaime Duke of Segovia. A regency headed by Franco probably would conduct state affairs.

Big 3 Asked to Sponsor Move to 'Reconquer Spain'

MEXICO CITY, July 21 (UP).—Exiled republican leaders of Spain today cabled President Truman at Potsdam asking him to sponsor a Big Three move for "reconquest of the Spanish Republic."

The leaders, representing all factions, were meeting under Dr. Juan Negrin, last republican premier of Spain, in an effort to form a united government for national liberation.

Government Given Program to Change

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP).—Spain's last republican foreign minister, J. Alvarez del Vayo, today outlined a program for changing the Spanish government in an article published in The Nation.

Presented as the views of Dr. Juan Negrin, once republican prime minister of Spain, the article said the change must be constitutional and not through excessive legalism. First step, he said, should be the election by the Cortes of a provisional president of the republic.

Once the president is chosen, Dr. Negrin could submit the resignation of his cabinet and, if instructed, form a new one seeking the broadest possible coalition. On returning to Spain, Negrin advocates amnesty and a general policy of reconciliation followed by the earliest possible election of a new parliament.

B Bag Boy, 12, Reaches States With Second Div.

NEW YORK, July 21 (ANS).—A 12-year-old Polish boy, "adopted" by a Second Inf. Div. artillery battery and smuggled aboard a homeward bound transport with them, arrived here yesterday.

For several hours the boy and 125 members of Bty. C, 38th FA., were kept aboard while ship officers conferred with Camp Shanks authorities. Later it was announced that Cpl. Leroy Ritche of Tulsa, Okla., and his wife, would adopt the boy.

The EA men carried Joseph Eugene Paremba aboard the transport at Le Havre, concealing him in a barracks bag. They said he joined the outfit as a mascot in Germany and stayed with his new friends in foxholes and carried ammunition. The boy told them his parents were killed by S.S. men, and that he was put to work on a farm where he stayed until freed by the Second Div.

THE STARS AND STRIPES magazine

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Farm machinery is worn out, new tractors hard to get

Many Are Hungry

The Food-Pinched World Will Be One of the Main Problems of the Big Three

By Robert M. MacGregor
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

THE feeding of Europe is high on the agenda of the Big Three discussions at Potsdam. But to feed the Continent's hungry people, President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin will have to wrestle with the meat situation in the U.S., with England's already small supplies, with supplies of wheat for Greece, Italy, Norway and Denmark. They face a world food crisis.

This, in a world which only a few years ago was burning grain so that farmers could have a living wage, in which the U.S. government was paying farmers to let fields lie fallow, or not to raise pigs. When we were civilians we had enough to eat, seemingly, and of the kind we liked.

"How come?" the average soldier and civilian asks.

ONE reason this turn-about is so difficult to understand is that there is no one dramatic cause for it. In 1938, one often heard the argument that all the plowing-up of front lawns in World War I to plant potatoes was just a propaganda device to make citizens feel more a part of the war. The potatoes, it was said, were not needed. In an era of seeming plenty, this was easy to believe; one might almost believe it today.

Still, all of us see small things that make for less food in the world today. If you were in Normandy last summer you will remember the cows, or at least the stench of them. Fields seemed littered with dead cows, slowly swelling. Or if you were on the Moselle or in the Ardennes battle you saw dead horses in great numbers. Probably most of these at one time helped to till the soil of France, Luxembourg or Belgium. Or you may have seen European farmers with milk cows before their plows.

Speaking for France at an international food conference in London during June, Commander Bernard said that France's livestock numbered around 50 percent of its prewar total, that for draught animals the loss was closer to 75 percent. Luxembourg's Minister of Food and Supply stated that because of the losses during Von Rundstedt's offensive his little country needed 4,000 horses immediately.

BUT what of the situation at home? Our cows have not been hit by shell frag-

ments, or our fields torn up by tanks. When the mess sergeant, in answer to your bitching, says, "Aw, you're eating better than you ever did before," he of course isn't right. But you are eating more than most civilians today.

The average amount eaten today by a civilian working in an office or not doing heavy physical work, is around 3,200 calories a day. Living out of doors and with an Army physical program, soldiers are allowed an average of 4,000 calories, or about one-fifth more. Multiply this one-fifth by three-quarters of the 11,000,000 or so in the armed services, and you get a sizable amount of extra food needed during war. The same, of course, is true for all other soldiers, of Russia, Britain, and all of the United Nations.

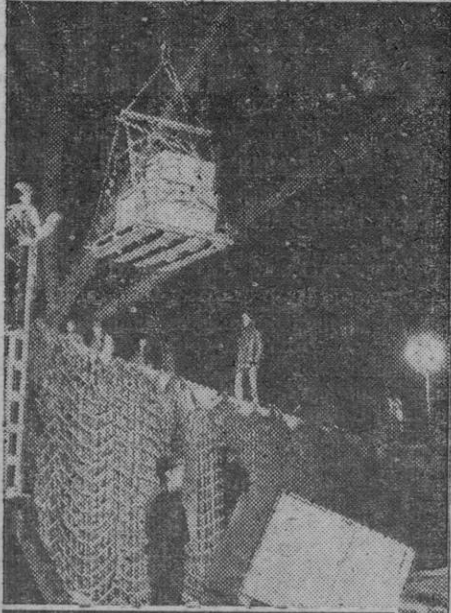
Then there is loss by spoilage. In the Ardennes campaign the Germans didn't get to Liège and our great ration dump there, yet many a captured German had a K ration in his pocket. And food was lost because it couldn't be gotten to the front lines in time to be eaten. Some was lost as a result of the daily enemy bombing of our ration dumps, like the one at Arlons last winter.

Enough ships, loaded with rations were sent to the bottom of the Atlantic by U-boats to make the difference between plenty and just enough at home, according to a U.S. Quartermaster authority. And this was already-processed food, mainly in cans and cartons, which has cost far more in labor and time than what can be bought at the neighborhood grocer's.

THERE is another not so obvious side to the Army's supplying of food. In order to feed one man on his arrival in the ETO, food had to be started from filler depots in Schenectady or Trenton, N.J., at least 70 days before. To feed him the next day, his rations had to start 69 days before, and so on. That is what filling the ration pipeline means.

But the filler depots are far from where the food is produced, and the Army considered its ETO pipeline to be actually 167 days long. Food for around 3,000,000 men for 167 days had to be temporarily taken off the market. It couldn't be made up until the men left the ETO. But for the Pacific, the time length of the pipeline, actually a military secret, may be somewhere around twice as long. This is one

(Continued on page VII)



Food transport is taxed



Canned food costs more labor



25% of the family income



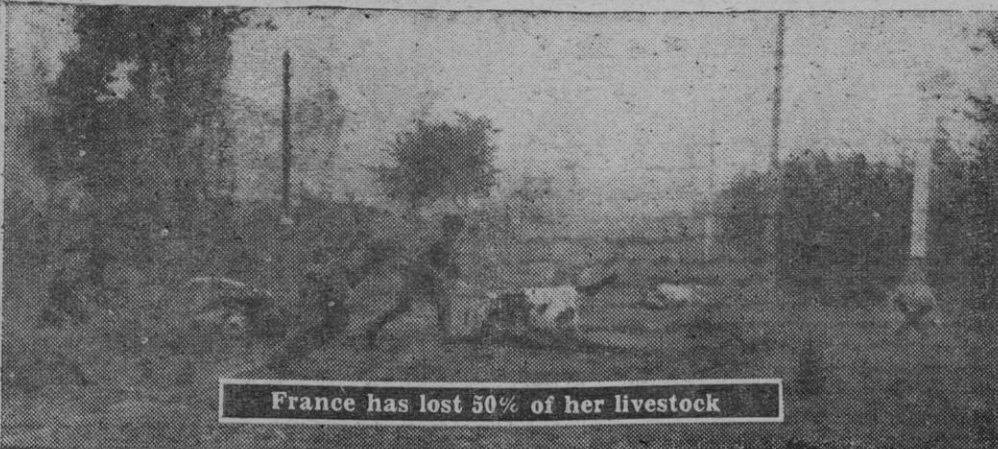
Sugar goes into shells



Women take men's places



Ravaged countries need wheat



France has lost 50% of her livestock



Congressman Rankin.

A storm is raging around his legislative proposal to exempt veterans from compulsory union membership and dues.

Vets and Labor Unions

By Phil Bucknell

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

NEW YORK.

PROBABLY the toughest single problem on the domestic front is the attempt to blend with the established safeguards of organized labor the veterans' rights as laid down by the GI Bill of Rights, the Selective Service Act and, most important, all those things which every American knows is due the returning serviceman.

It is a problem that has loomed large in the public prints and in the Congressional Record, and has often been rehashed by politicians, often to the point of making the problem even more confusing to the veteran. Many angles are involved, but little has been done to formulate a clear-cut policy which will:

- 1—Tell the veteran what his rights really are;
- 2—Tell employers what must be granted to returning ex-servicemen;
- 3—Give unions guidance on what the Administration requires.

Summarized, the chief difficulty is to merge the Selective Service Act's provision requiring an employer to re-employ a veteran whose job was interrupted by the war for at least one year with the unions' demand that the seniority rights of the men hired in the intervening time be not imperiled.

That the returning veterans should have day-for-day seniority rights accruing for time spent in the armed forces is admitted by most parties, but most of the unions are demanding that the returning veteran should serve a probationary period at his job before he picks up accrued seniority. This, it is explained, is to ensure that a man who has been a good worker for many years and for reasons best known to his draft board did not serve in uniform should not be thrust out of his job by a man who, however good his service record may be, has not yet proved to the employer that he is suitable for a situation or to the union that he is qualified to take his place in the ranks.

THERE is nothing on the statute books that provides for these different, yet not necessarily conflicting, views.

Into the atmosphere of uncertainty last week, Rep. John Elliott Rankin (D-Miss.) tossed a firecracker. He pushed for legislation to exempt returned veterans from compulsory union membership or payment of dues. Framed as an amendment to the GI Bill of Rights, it would permit honorably discharged veterans to work anywhere they could get jobs and would waive normal membership requirements in a closed shop.

Rankin has received little support. In the first place, he put the bill before the House Veterans Committee, of which he is chairman, without any previous consideration or hearing of any testimony and without a full membership of the committee being present. Then he presented it to the House. In the meantime, however, a "mi-

Should GIs Be Exempt From Joining Unions And Paying Their Dues?

nority report," signed by a majority of the members of the committee, protested his action.

In the second place, his bill is considered not so much for the veteran as it is against organized labor. He himself claimed that the bill would result in strike-breaking by permitting veterans to take jobs vacated by strikers and to keep them regardless of any contracts. "If this bill passes and becomes a law," he assured, "it will break more of the strikes in our defense industries than anything else that has been done since the war began."

THE New York Herald Tribune, which opposes the principles of the closed shop and considers Rankin's bill "bursting with poetic justice," yet opposes the bill because "it is purely class legislation which side-steps the problem as a whole. Both closed and union-maintenance shops are anachronisms in a so-called free democracy, especially when decreed under government auspices. But to give any specified group (veterans) the privilege of ignoring them would be to neglect the main body of workers, equally entitled to freedom from coercion. . . . In short, instead of insulating our veterans against the labor movement, we should democratize it."

Thomas Stokes, Scripps Howard political commentator, who can in no way be called a Leftist, wrote that "it's not nice to think about, but some persons in this country would set the returning veterans against the workers, who have had to remain at home to produce the things with which to fight. The object of promoting this dangerous cleavage is to weaken labor unions."

"Mr. Rankin's purpose is clear from his own record. It is in keeping with the philosophy he has exemplified in recent years. It is more easily understood by taking into account his background and locale—a poll tax state, a state where labor has little influence.

GENERAL opinion is that Rankin's bill will be pigeon-holed or in some way side-tracked. When it first appeared some Representatives obviously were afraid to oppose it lest they be accused of anti-veteran activity, but the wide nature of the opposition it since has received makes its defeat or its loss en route almost inevitable.

While all the furore attending Rankin's measure was going on the legislation sponsored by Rep. Harold Knutson (R-Minn.) has been more or less over-looked. The Knutson bill, which was referred to the House Military Affairs Committee at the end of last week, is being pushed by the Veterans of Foreign Wars and is proposed with the idea of obtaining firm legislation on the subject of seniority rights. It also contains some elements of Rankin's measure.

The bill would give veterans seniority credit for all of their time in the armed services and would permit them "irrespective of any law, contract or agreement for a period of one year to disregard affiliation with any labor organization or to pay any dues or assessments to any labor organization." The Knutson bill provides for issuance of a seniority credit certificate to each serviceman upon his discharge. Credit would be equal to the number of days spent in the service after September, 1940. Each sixth day of that service would count as a day and a half. Each holiday would count as two days.

THE safeguards which Knutson said "labor can rightfully demand" include the following provisions limiting the use of certificates:

1. A veteran must qualify for a job he seeks in a 90-day probationary period.
2. Certificates are valid for only one year following the completion of the probationary period. At the end of one year if the veteran has not used his certificate of seniority in securing employment it is automatically cancelled.
3. If the holder of a certificate leaves a position which he obtained through a seniority certificate after 90 days on the job, he may not use the certificate for seniority purposes again.

No action at the time of writing had been taken on this bill, but it is known it is considerably nearer the viewpoints of some veterans organizations than Rankin's, which received no encouragement from any ex-service source. But Knutson's proposal as well as Rankin's is almost sure to run into trouble with labor on the clause which provides a leeway of one year before a veteran who gets a job must join a union.

Whatever its fate, consideration of the bill will at least begin to make clear exactly what the veteran can expect. At the moment, owing to a lack of directive, neither labor nor management can tell him.

...or Bust

Suitable War Memorials Stir Public Debate

By Stanley Meltzoff

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

THE people back home are talking of war memorials. The disinterested and the interested are taking sides. Sculptors insist that bronze statues are best. Doctors favor hospitals. Real estate owners want to build parks and fresco painters are prepared to prove that murals are best. Never slow to put oil on a burning fire, the newspapers have begun to turn out think pieces on the kind of memorials, the location of monuments and the nomination of heroes.

On the subject of monuments, soldiers generally exhibit considerable apathy. Most GIs would rather see the war over first, and when it is over they would rather see appropriations go to veterans hospitals and veterans aid.

One of the more reasonable suggestions was that a mound twice the height of the great pyramid of Cheops be constructed of empty C-ration cans. Another, recalling the mountain sculptured by Gutzum Borglum into likenesses of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Roosevelt, proposed that the neighboring mountains be carved into likenesses of Mauldin's Joe and Willie.

On the negative side, there was considerable opposition to the custom, practised on the boulevards of Brooklyn after the last war, of planting trees marked with a plaque inscribed with the hero's name. "After all," said one soldier, "who wants to end up as a mere half-way stop for some pooch in Brooklyn?"

BY and large, the war memorial discussion rages between two schools—the utilitarian and the monumentalist. The utilitarians would like to see money used for memorials spent on some project of use to the veterans or to the community as a whole. The monumentalists insist on the necessity of works of art.

Utilitarian projects are already under way. At home, almost half a million dollars has been collected in Denver for the General Maurice Rose Memorial Hospital, and other towns which have given birth to heroes may not be far behind. Another instance is the scholarship for young artists set up in memory of Sgt. Gregor Duncan, Stars and Stripes artist killed near Anzio. Undoubtedly, many universities will receive funds in the name of graduates who never returned from the war.

But the monumentalists, too, are both vocal and convincing. The cry for hospitals, parks and schools, they say, does not meet the issue.

SURELY it is a good thing to build a hospital, say the monumentalists, but it is a pointless act if our aim is merely to keep alive the memory of a soldier. What is needed is something that tells of an act in as permanent a way as possible.

If hospitals or parks are needed, the community should build them whether or not there has been a war. If we intend to honor a memory, we should do just that, and not slur it by using it as camouflage for our own neglected duties.

The real problem is not whether monuments shall be built, but how to guarantee that these monuments will not simply extend the long line of tedious monstrosities that clutter up our cities. Rather than erect more corny victory arches, more bronze pigeon roosts or more mountains sculptured into molehills, it would be better to do nothing.

If we feel that the courage and patriotism of our time is no less than that of the Romans, we also should try to preserve the memory of our times in a fashion as permanent as that of antiquity.



The people back home are in a dither over appropriate memorials for war heroes.

Rising Sun Faces a Naval Showdown

By Jack Caldwell

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

"BULL" Halsey and his avenging U.S. Third Fleet are giving Japan a dose of Pearl Harbor in reverse. Under the bulging eyes and ears of the invasion-jittery populace, the Bull—62-year-old Admiral William Frederick Halsey Jr.—last week laid down his own welcome mat on the enemy's watery threshold. His calling card was in the form of pulverizing bombs and shells hurled by his big surface and air fleet in a surprise visit to Nippon's home islands—a blitz which neurotic Tokyo grimly prophesied as "the first step to an Allied invasion."

From the powerful Third's huge flattops, more than 1,000 planes zoomed over the ship-locked islands, hurling death and destruction at airfields, factories, railroad yards and other targets. To get within range of land targets in the northernmost island of Hokkaido, Halsey took his rampaging task force 800 miles farther north than any Allied major fleet had ever ventured off Japan. And his carriers boldly nosed in so close to Honshu Island that planes from one carrier needed only 16 minutes to take off, bomb a target located 20 miles from Tokyo, and return to their ship.

Supporting the prowling airdromes, said by Tokyo radio to number ten, were more than four battleships, including the newest 45,000-ton juggernauts, four cruisers, 14 destroyers, and many submarines. Also serving under Halsey's command were units of the British Fleet, including the newest aircraft carriers. They supported the air strikes with the first naval shelling of the Jap's quivering mainland. The Navy defines a "task force" as a "number of combat ships and attendant craft... adequate to the task assigned it." Just what was Halsey's ultimate assignment was a military guessing game, but a Navy spokesman's disclosure that the task force with which he was assaulting the Jap bastion "is the greatest mobile striking force in history" gave some indication of the scope of that mission. The Japs kept screaming: invasion.

WHEN Gen. MacArthur's vast amphibious forces invaded the Philippines last fall one Filipino, watching the giant invasion armada eject its cargo of men and supplies on the beaches, declared in an awed tone: "We knew that Japan could not beat America, but I do not believe my eyes when I see out there so many ships..." It is very possible many a Jap peering anxiously over his frontyard fence overlooking the sea is blinking in astonishment as the Third Fleet, working in unison with land-based Superforts, Thunderbolts and Mustangs, rallies for the next blow at the enemy.

Bushy-browed Halsey was reported to be having the time of his life as he supervised the big show from the bridge of his rolling flagship. As usual, he shuffled about in his baggy carpet slippers, appearing more confident than ever, as he flouted the Japs by broadcasting details of his roving task force.

Jap-hating Halsey had haunted the enemy forces all the way across the Pacific, smashing units that dared put up a fight and sending the rest running homeward. Nippon's threat some months ago to hurl the full-striking force of its remaining navy and air forces against his Fleet didn't concern him at all. Retorted the Bull: "I wish they would. They might get their thumbs halfway to their noses—but that's all." And then he added, tauntingly: "Before, I thought they had their third team in. It looks now like they're down to the fifth or sixth team."

Halsey was born Oct. 30, 1882, in Elizabeth N.J., attended the University of Virginia for one year and was graduated from Annapolis in 1904. In the years which followed, he learned to respect the striking power of both surface and air craft and the powerful wallop they could pack in combined operations.

As for surface craft, they say that Halsey,

Halsey and His Powerful Forces Are Giving The Jumpy Japs a Rocking Performance



Admiral Halsey

The Japs might get their thumbs halfway to their noses...but that's all.

on his inspections, looks first to see whether a ship has "E" for gunnery efficiency painted on her turrets. If it is there, the rest of the inspection comes easy for, as Halsey puts it: "The chief business of a warship is to shoot."

The hunting grounds were not new. Even before the initial carrier-plane attack on Tokyo last February 16-17 and the 200-plane strike on June 2, he had ventured into Japan's verbotenland. While his battleships supported Philippine landings, raining 1,400 and 2,100-pound shells on the white beaches and amid the coconut and nipa palms covering the narrow plain below the rolling jungle-clad hills of Leyte Island, his rampaging carriers had pierced the "impenetrable" China Sea.

For three years, the South China Sea had been the "covered thoroughfare" of Japan's sprawling empire. Through its reaches, protected by thousands of miles of outposts, Jap convoys had plied unmolested between the home islands and the stolen South Pacific holdings.

BUT that was before mid-January this year when the Third's big, fast carriers, which had been sending air groups to Formosa and Luzon to harass enemy reinforcements to the beleaguered enemy defenders at Leyte, swung southwest through Luzon Strait from the Philippine Sea to the South China Sea. There, the daring air raiders had a good haul, sinking 41 enemy ships and damaging 28 more—almost 200,000 tons—and including two entire convoys, a light cruiser and the dismantled French cruiser Lamotte-Picquet. Not the least of their accomplishments were the sinking of tankers bearing prec-

ious oil from the Indies, and strikes against oil refineries at Saigon—all at a time when Japan was in greater need of fuel than ever for its suicide planes.

The southern regions of the sea temporarily cleared of enemy activity, Halsey's sea force steamed boldly northward, where a combat air patrol of approximately 200 fighters went to work on Formosa. At the same time, another carrier force took off to make carrier-aviation history by swooping down on the China Coast. In this lightning maneuver the air fleet stung Amoy, Swatow and the captive British colony of Hongkong—all of which kept the enemy reeling while the landing on Luzon was made good.

AND it was the Bull who commanded operations in the western Carolines last summer in which nearly 800 vessels participated—an operation which gave us control of the southern half of the crescent-shaped chain of islands running from Tokyo to the southern Philippines, and helped complete isolation of the enemy-held central and eastern Carolines, including their base at Truk.

Earlier, the Third Fleet's swift carrier task force, after providing support for the Palau landings, returned to the attack on enemy power in the Philippines. From waters to the east, they conducted the first carrier attack of the war on Manila and Luzon—approaching without detection under the cover of low-hanging clouds in the late summer of 1944.

On Sept. 24, 1944—just before MacArthur's return to the Philippines—Halsey's carrier-borne planes struck the central Philippines, completing photographic coverage of Leyte

and Samar. Pacific strategists mapping the Philippine invasion tactics had earmarked Morotai as a stepping stone for Seventh Amphibious Force landings then set for November, 1944. However, the photographs disclosed the relative weakness of enemy air opposition—a discovery which hastened the Philippine invasion by one month, and gave Leyte initial landing honors.

Declared one Naval official: "There is no way of telling how much longer and costlier the Philippines campaign would have been had we spearheaded our invasion forces at Morotai instead of Leyte. The difference would be measured in blood... and a lot of it."

THE Pacific has been a China shop to the diminutive Bull ever since he replaced Admiral R. L. Ghormley as Third Fleet commander on Oct. 18, 1942, and launched his wave of destruction against the Jap's Pacific grab by providing reinforcements and supplies for the Guadalcanal operations late in 1942.

In wreaking vengeance on the enemy, Halsey's ships and planes have also been hurt—mostly by treacherous weather and the Japs' suicide craft. Last December, a vicious typhoon battered the Third's fast carrier task force west of the Philippines, sending three stout destroyers to the bottom. A second typhoon early last month again struck Halsey's fleet, damaging more than 21 vessels—a greater disaster than any one-day engagement with the enemy. The enemy has been counting on typhoons, customary in July, August and September, to thwart an invasion of their homelands—just as they did in the 15th century when a tempest wiped out a 4,000-ship invasion fleet sent against their islands by world-coveting Kublai Khan. But the typhoons this time, outside of isolated blows at our fleet, have served only to fan the fires raging in bomb and shell-rocked Japan.

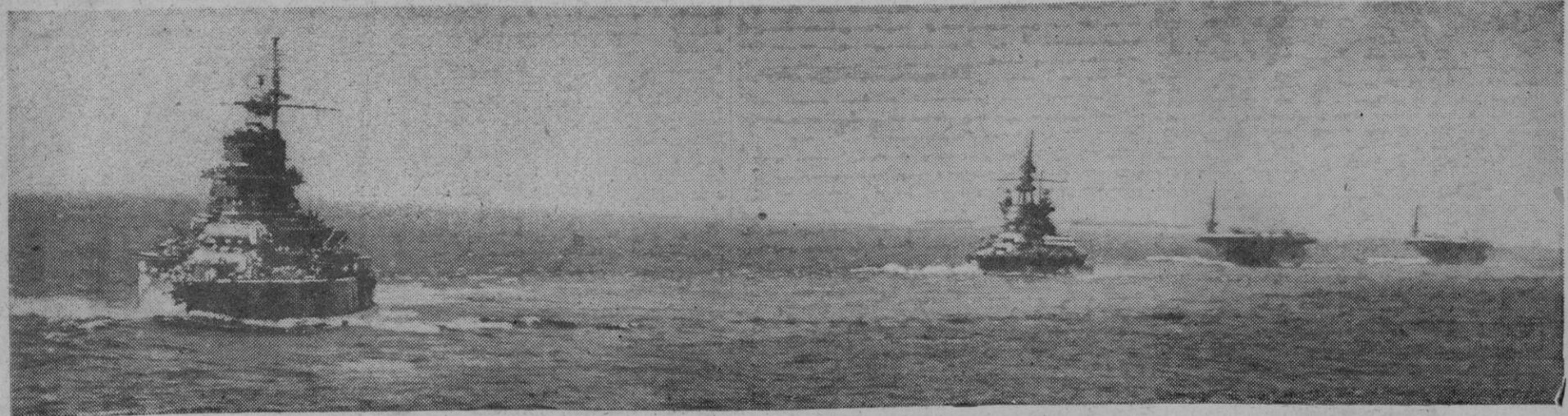
Furthermore, Vice Adm. Daniel Barbey, who has directed 56 amphibious operations in the Pacific, made it pretty clear that American forces might not wait for the typhoon season to subside before going ashore. The Seventh Amphibious Force chief didn't ease the jumpy nerves of the Japs when he said, according to *The Associated Press*, that landings in Japan and China were "equal possibilities" and that the invading force could be readied within 60 to 90 days, according to its size. As for the weather, Barbey said "it will take more than a big wind to stop us."

ALTHOUGH Halsey dismissed the Kamikaze attacks as "no real menace, but a hell of a nuisance," Navy casualty records from March 18 to May 23 sounded a gloomier note: 4,270 men listed as dead or missing and 4,171 wounded—the greatest Naval casualties encountered in any of our operations to this time. Jap suicide planes have taken their toll, but in most cases the staunch warships, after being pounded by the TNT-laden harakiri craft, have returned to action after repairs.

The Bull has kept pushing westward—right up to Japan's front door. When he resumed command of the Third Fleet last May, after a couple of months' respite from sea warfare, the Third's chief told newsmen his Fleet was ready to help smash Japan into "absolute, unadulterated and unconditional surrender" and that not even Hirohito's "sacred" domicile could look for mercy.

No doubt the Japs were pondering those words this week as his forces throttled their watery lifeline and rained destruction on their homeland. Their aged Premier, Kantaro Suzuki, could hardly have given much comfort to his people when he declared solemnly: "I am determined to fight through this war with all I have... our future hangs in the balance."

A Tokyo newspaper editor who had already lost his home and possessions in air raids was reported to have replied sadly: "We can well imagine now what that future will be."



Halsey's calling card was in the form of pulverizing bombs and shells hurled by his big surface and air fleet in a surprise visit to Nippon's home islands.

The World...

INTERNATIONAL Shadow of Nippon

The shadow of Nippon fell over Potsdam last week at the opening of the Big Three conference. Even before the conferees took their seats around the circular table in the old Hall of the Hohenzollerns, credible reports from Washington declared that the U.S. was preparing surrender terms for Japan. These rumors were fanned by the capital's announcement that President Truman would rush back to the White House as soon as the parley ended, thus cancelling his projected tour of Europe.

Talk of peace with Japan threw a big question mark beside one of the main topics of the Potsdam parley: Would Russia declare war on Japan? If the ending of the conflict were actually near, there may be little need for Russia's aid. Yet, whether peace was near or not, Russia may feel it necessary to declare war in order to receive more consideration in the peace terms for the Far East. For that very reason some said that the western Allies may not be anxious to have her declare war.

Far Eastern affairs, however, drew only some attention away from the main emphasis of the Potsdam conference, which was, after all, Europe. Potsdam was, in effect, a peace conference at which the occupation policy, reparations, dismemberment and boundaries of Germany, and peace terms between the Allies and former Nazi satellites, were to be discussed. Also on the agenda were such matters as feeding a hungry world, Russia's demands for Turkey on the Dardanelles, what to do about Franco Spain, and whether Italy, which had declared war on Japan, should be admitted to the United Nations.

As at Teheran and Yalta, the world could learn little of the meeting except from short official announcements plus rumors of "color" stories written by more than 100 correspondents from the other side of the guarded conference area. The authorities had turned thumbs down on the suggestion of holding press conferences to brief the reporters, after forbidding personal coverage of the meeting. Officials even ordered Army public relations men to curtail the little aid they were giving correspondents. The world would learn of the historic decisions only as those who made them wanted them to be known.

Britain's Wavell His India Plan Failed

SHAEF Melts

Mike Mavracick, Youngstown, O., stood guard one day last week outside the door of the lush, paneled war room at SHAEF's Frankfurt-am-Main headquarters, fidgeted uncomfortably in the sultry heat of the July afternoon and watched the greatest military coalition ever gathered together under a single commander melt away.

As rivulets of perspiration trickled down his back, Mike, a private in the 506th Parachute Regiment (SHAEF Honor Guards) snapped to attention and presented arms while an all-star cast of Allied general officers entered the heavily-carpeted war room where Supreme Commander Eisenhower decorated them for their contributions to the victory SHAEF had won in its 17-month history.

Created in mid-February, 1944, in Norfolk House in London, a tightly-knit combination of ten nations of the world, SHAEF, in its year and a half under Gen. Ike, functioned smoothly throughout five moves, the last of which carried the Allied headquarters to the swank I.G. Farben Frankfurt home office.

Earlier Alliances The world had seen similar military combines before—several countries bound together by the necessity of war against a common enemy. The 1686 League of Augsburg was the first great alliance, followed later in history books by Triple and Quadruple Alliances, the Holy Alliance, the Dual Alliance, and the Triple Entente. Never before had so many (ten) nations worked together and so well toward a common goal.



Smith in The Lynchburg News

loss. Of the bank's capital of over nine billion dollars, the U.S. would contribute about one-third.

Impressed by the unity of purpose of the member nations, still not caught up with the international spirit that swept the nation in the period between the meetings at Dumbarton Oaks and San Francisco, the people of the country listened carefully to debate in Congress and the commentaries that followed.

Dr. Schorling found that the armed forces placed more emphasis on planning, spending only about 15 hours on actual teaching. He said that service classes generally were smaller, teacher training more careful and teachers more closely supervised.

Dr. Schorling praised the aptitude test developed by the armed forces for classifying and guiding students into fields for which they are suited. He said that if these tests were released for public use, there would be fewer instances of student maladjustment such as has contributed to juvenile delinquency.

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Smith in The Lynchburg News

loss. Of the bank's capital of over nine billion dollars, the U.S. would contribute about one-third.

Impressed by the unity of purpose of the member nations, still not caught up with the international spirit that swept the nation in the period between the meetings at Dumbarton Oaks and San Francisco, the people of the country listened carefully to debate in Congress and the commentaries that followed.

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...We Live In

THE WAR Still Fighting

The campaign for the Philippines officially had ended. General Douglas MacArthur said the fight to win back the islands "can be regarded as virtually closed." In terms of high strategy, too, Japan had lost irrevocably the great stepping stones which had helped her to a temporary empire in Malaysia—Borneo, Sumatra, Java.

But American soldiers last week still stalked Japs in the steaming mountains of the Philippines. General MacArthur's victory communique had said: "Some minor isolated action of a guerrilla nature in the practically uninhabited mountain ranges may occasionally persist..." What this meant to U.S. infantrymen was more long days of probing through thick tropical tangles, scrambling up rough, exhausting heights in search of the hidden foe, burning him out of caves and holes when he was found. It also meant for the doughboys, occasionally, tearing wounds and swift death from Japanese rifles and grenades.

There were still an estimated 30,000 scattered Japanese soldiers to be dealt with in the islands. We had already annihilated 23 enemy divisions with a numerically inferior force; 17 U.S. divisions. Our losses had been comparatively light, 54,891 casualties, including 11,921 killed. But more American homes would receive fateful War Department telegrams before the last Jap was killed or captured in the Philippines.

Farewell Chennault

The Army had retired him once as being physically unfit for further service. But Claire L. Chennault, seeing into the future, used his civilian privileges to go to China and organize a shot-string air force to fight the spreading Japanese flood. Thus the world-famous Flying Tigers were born.

When the U.S. found itself at war with Japan, it was more than willing to welcome back into Army ranks an officer who already was on the spot with a seasoned albeit small band of fliers. Chennault was promoted to brigadier, then major general, and became commander of the 14th Air Force. Then, suddenly this month, the renowned air leader resigned.

The resignation came as a surprise to America last week, but it was not entirely unexpected by Far East observers. The general said that he was in poor health and that, anyway, "the Japanese are beaten in the air in China." But press dispatches from China suggested other causes. One Army official pointed out that Gen. Chennault had been operating for some years under difficult circumstances—tremendous supply difficulties and a continual lack of sufficient flying equipment. Newspapers in China thought other considerations might have outweighed physical difficulties in the general's decision to quit.

There were indications that Chennault had been sidetracked by his superiors, and the incident recalled differences known to exist between Chennault and Gen. Stilwell, himself once a victim of over-all policy exigencies when he was commander of U.S. ground forces in the Pacific. Those differences concerned the division of supplies going over the "Hump"—differences rooted in arguments over the relative importance of air and ground forces.

Another clash of opinion had been over the Chinese-American composite wing of the Chinese Air Force. Gen. Chennault had constantly resisted pressure to disband the wing.

Whatever the cause of the general's resignation, the U.S. would not quickly forget the services of Gen. Chennault and the colorful Flying Tigers.

EUROPE Defendant Pétain

The last joyous sounds of the Bastille Day celebration in Paris slipped away in a swirl of hot summer breezes. The singing, the dancing, parading, the measured playing of military bands ended and Parisians sighed—happy though exhausted. Then the weather suddenly turned cool for a day; dark clouds appeared over the flat roofs of Paris, the carefree spirit of the Frenchman was supplanted by a feeling of dead seriousness and he remembered: next week the trial of "le maréchal" would start.

It was significant that the treason trial of the man whom many held as an enemy of French liberty should come on the heels of the first open celebration in five years of the nation's great national holiday. Bastille Day this year symbolized all the freedom Frenchmen had lost during Marshal Pétain's Vichy regime.

The trial of the 86-year-old marshal was expected to yield two weeks of the most sensational testimony to be aired in a French court since the Dreyfus case, which split French opinion in the 1890s. The Grand Old Man of the Army undoubtedly had adherents who felt that his actions had been misunderstood, but anti-Pétain forces had expressed the belief that the conviction of the Vichy leader was necessary to redeem France's honor.

It was anticipated that Prosecutor André Moret would charge Pétain with being, among other things, a sympathizer with totalitarian principles and having surrendered prematurely in 1940 to set up an authoritarian state. Most damaging testimony may come from Edouard Daladier, former French Premier, who had accused the marshal of sabotaging national defense since 1934. Pétain, Daladier said, was largely responsible for France's unpreparedness. During the five years before the war, the ex-Premier charged, the French Army was in a complete state of disorganization. Pétain was Minister of War during that period.

In his own defense, Marshal Pétain is expected to reiterate his claim that he had requested an armistice with Germany "as the only way to preserve France" from a fate like that met by Poland. The World War I hero also contended that he had favored the resistance movement in France and had used Pierre Laval, last Vichy premier, to "calm the Germans down."

To support his claim that he two-timed the Germans and worked with the Allies, Pétain's defense attorneys were expected to introduce into the evidence a treaty which they say he secretly negotiated with the British while he headed the Vichy government. However, Prime Minister Churchill said in a speech in Commons last June 12 that, while such a treaty was once under consideration, negotiations were abandoned when it was felt that the Vichy regime was "too much under German duress" to live up to its end of the projected agreement.

Unhappiest of the none-too-contented small nations of Europe last week was Greece. From the country which, with Poland, had suffered most under German occupation came disturbing reports of arrests, imprisonments, even murders, under the strong-man government of banker Kyriakos Varvareos.

Following British intervention in last winter's civil war, there were signs that the new rulers might use their positions to completely eliminate from any influence the disarmed members of the Leftist EAM and ELAS, the allied organizations which had played the biggest roles in the Greek resistance movement and had taken arms against the British-sponsored régime.

Last week, a half-year after it had been forced by British arms to make peace with the government, it hated, the EAM Central Committee appealed to the outside world to save its supporters from "a régime of terror even more hideous than that of the Metaxas dictatorship." The committee declared that Greece was ruled by Fascist remnants and quislings and charged that 60,000 members of the ELAS Liberation Army had been "victimized, imprisoned, tortured, humiliated and murdered."

As Yugoslavia added charges that her border garrisons had been attacked by Greek rightist forces and thousands of Greeks were reported fleeing their tragic homeland, the embarrassed British seem at a loss to know what to do with the government they had helped to create.

Pick-up in Poland

In Poland, where political animosities had seemed the bitterest in Europe only a few weeks ago, the situation last week took a turn for the better. Thriving on recognition from the U.S. and Britain, the new government, though largely a Soviet-manufactured product, showed a desire to co-operate with almost all Poles and even took to talking back to the Russians now and then. Internal censorship on telephone conversations and the mails was dropped, the ban on possessing radio sets capable of picking up foreign broadcasts was lifted, and Home Army members were granted amnesty. Free elections were promised in line with the Yalta agreement.

But, though the situation was better, it was by no means good. Poland's leaders said that she had lost between six and seven million of her people under ruthless German rule, and thousands of Polish DP's hung back, reluctant to accept invitations to come home until they could determine what kind of a Poland awaited them. Blackest report to come out of Poland concerned the alleged large-scale persecution of returning Jews. Poland had never been kind to her Jewish population. Perhaps the war had not changed this harsh trait of the Polish character.

Nine Years Ago: The First Blow

NINE years ago last week, the first blow was struck in World War II. On July 17, 1936, in the picturesque garrison town of Melilla, in Spanish Morocco, a Spanish general and his Moroccan regiment proclaimed civil war against the infant, five-year-old republic and its government, which had just been overwhelmingly returned to office in a national election.

The military rebellion was backed by an alliance of Spanish clericals, great landowners and wealthy industrialists, supported by Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany. The leader was a General Sanjurjo, who was killed at the outset in an airplane crash, and his place taken by a hitherto unknown general, Francisco Franco. The next day, by a preconceived plan, generals at various military centers on the Spanish peninsula joined the revolt. They had at their disposal much of the army and the air force and half of the navy.

In answer to the rebellion, local Republican leaders called general strikes and summoned the workers to arms. The rebels were quickly overpowered in Madrid and Barcelona, although they seized control of many smaller cities. The republic failed to deal firmly with the rebels. The Leftist "Popular Front" government, composed of moderates, Socialists and Communists, quarreled bitterly on the conduct of the war.

MEANWHILE, Franco and his troops landed on the southern coast of Spain with the aid of German and Italian transports and took possession of most of the south. The war raged for two and a half years, with Franco slowly gaining control of eastern and western Spain. Mussolini sent him from 50,000 to 75,000 troops. Hitler sent some 10,000 men, mostly airplane and tank crews. With this aid, Franco soon had an overwhelming superiority. Although he had started at a disadvantage of four to one in planes, after several months he was ahead 12-1 in planes and 20-1 in tanks.

Germany and Italy admittedly looked on the civil war as a testing ground for the weapons they were preparing for World War II. The dive-bombers that later screamed over Warsaw, Prague and Rotterdam, the blitz tanks that rolled over Poland and western Europe, all were given their baptism of fire in Spain.

which was a break for Franco—who was getting his weapons anyway.

November, 1936, there was a turn in the tide. Russia began giving direct military aid to the Loyalists. In early November, Madrid was saved from Franco's ferocious Moors mainly by Russian planes and foreign volunteers. These volunteers included two international brigades, one composed of Italian, German and other anti-Fascists, and the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, made up of Americans. The first Americans, including many Communists, to take the field against the Axis in this war fought in that outfit. Many of them are still in Spain, buried after they fell at Guadalajara, where they defeated the Italians; at Teruel, during the great Loyalist counter-offensive in the winter of 1937, or along the bloody Ebro River the next summer.

The Loyalists held out, as if by a miracle, in a Madrid ravaged by hunger, disease and the fifth column. But in the rest of the country Franco was winning. Through the dreary months of 1938, the Germans and Italians poured in supplies while the U.S., Britain and France debated over technicalities in non-intervention and neutrality. The end came in the winter of 1938-39. Franco's triumphant entry into Barcelona on Jan. 26, 1939, signalled the finish. Madrid gave up two months later. The republic fell, fighting against overwhelming odds, the first sacrifice to the Nazis. The civil war brought a death list of 750,000.

AFTER his victory, Franco set up tribunals which executed many more and threw others into concentration camps, where a large group still remains in spite of his periodical "amnesties."

While Hitler was on top in the European war, Franco remained his firm ally, but when the Nazis began losing, the generalissimo made weak overtures to gain the favor of the Allies. Newspapers in Britain and America, however, warned against Franco and called his Spain the last Fascist stronghold in Europe.

The issue became so important that last week Spain was one of the topics before the Big Three at Potsdam. Franco was on the hot seat. The United Nations organization had pledged never to accept him. Russia and the U.S. were officially high-baiting him. Realizing that his one-party government had no future under his control, Franco was reportedly preparing to resign in favor of the monarchy, a maneuver that would allow the powerful interests that put him in power to remain in power.

Madrid was ravaged by bombs long before war visited the rest of Europe.



Ohio's Taft Slapped Bretton Woods

Berlin Will Rise Again

By Ernest Leiser
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

BERLIN

"BERLIN is still Berlin." Officers from the three armies whose allied efforts had smashed this city to a wood and stone pulp sat in the first rows of the shabby "Kabarett Der Komiker," and listened intently as the chorus sang the rousing melody. It's words began: "Berlin will rise again, this is the song that all are singing." And ended: "Yes, it will rise again, so will the lindens bloom again in Unter den Linden, Berlin is still Berlin."

The Russian, British and American officers looked at each other as the song ended and the packed house of Germans stamped and cheered. Was this a song of fervent hope or was it a song of defiance? Or was it both?

Outside the cabaret, as the German audience trickled away on foot and on bicycle, the Allied officers stood smoking. As they threw the cigaret butts to the sidewalk, small boys darted after the butts, scrambled for them, fought, secured them and put them in grimy tobacco cans. A girl, perhaps nineteen, came up, tugged timidly at the sleeve of an American and said: "I am a Jewess. I was just released from a concentration camp. I can speak a little your language. Is it not possible for me to find work so I can eat?"

AT the Titania Palast, the Herr Konduktor of the Berlin symphony explained apologetically that the house would not be full this morning, because many American soldiers who had bought tickets were to attend a special performance for troops and would not be present. The lights dimmed and the 60-piece orchestra tuned up. The hall was a little battered and there were a few holes in the high, arched ceiling, but they were almost invisible in the near darkness. The Herr Konduktor took his place on the podium and for two hours the people who had straggled in from all over the city to hear the concert listened to the music of the Jew, Mendelssohn, of Schumann and of the Russian, Tchaikowski, and tried to forget their hunger.

THE German women, perhaps 200 of them, stood patiently in line along the sidewalk in front of the grocery, its windows

blown out, its front caved in. A load of potatoes had just come in, for the first time in several days, and now they would be able to draw their ration. They waited and they talked and then waited until they were too tired to talk. It was four hours before the potatoes ran out. A few of the women at the end of the line were too late to get any.

In Zehlendorf, the subway was bare and clean. Suburbanites boarded the train and it pulled away toward the city. A plan of the subway lines showed which ones were now in use. Except for the center of the city, most of the system was in operation. The trains were in good condition, better than some on the Paris or London subways. On the subway map, the names of two stations had been taped over. A curious soldier scraped away the tape. The stations were Adolf Hitler Platz and Horst Wessel Strasse.

In front of the Adlon Hotel, across from the Brandenburg Gate, it was easy to see why the subways were not operating in the center of the city. From the subway entrance in front of the Adlon, a smell of decay wafted through the whole Pariser Platz. It was almost overpowering. Down the steps into the entrance, stagnant water could be seen, rising nearly to street level. Floating on the water were debris, gas masks, helmets and sewage.

THE lights in the night club were soft, soft enough so that it was difficult to notice the threadbare spots. The tables were covered with paper and the only drinks were a weak "wine cocktail" and a pinkish drink that tasted like melted unsugared Jello. But the atmosphere was cosmopolitan and the uniforms multi-colored. The music was fevered and sounded like before the war.

Sleek-looking German men, pretty, painted German girls crowded the tables and the dance floor side by side with Allied officers and soldiers. The small band played songs like "Tippi Tin," "Bei Mir Bist Du Schoen," and others of like vintage. The Germans danced in the pre-war manner they had imitated from Americans. The floor show was bad: a mediocre tap dancer, a bulky blonde prancing around in a semi-classical ballet, and a



Outside the cabaret . . . the Allied officers stood smoking.

little girl with an old face doing a toe dance. But no one was paying much attention to the floor show.

When they danced, the German girls, some wearing silk stockings though none wearing girdles, smiled demurely at the Allied soldiers who danced with them. The floor show ended at ten and the thin, dark Bulgarian manager asked that the guests leave in order not to violate the curfew. The girls at the soldiers' tables left with them.

IN Behrenstrasse just east of the Wilhelmstrasse, in the worst of the city's ruins, was the office of the Social Democratic newspaper and of the party. The office of the party chairman had once been sumptuous. Now the carpet was stained; one wall had been blown out; the furniture was nicked.

The chairman himself was neatly dressed, with the flowing phrases of an intellectual and the crisp alertness of a prosperous business man. He was about 50. He was saying: "Only we Germans can succeed in re-educating the Germans to democracy. We hope that you British and Americans will let us help you in doing

the job. What the Nazis have done to Europe and the world must be undone, but we who have lived with it and fought against it can help you do the job. The German people may all be guilty of the war, as you say, but there are degrees of guilt. Are not we who have been imprisoned for our opposition to that war now to be heard?"

IN the small, artistically furnished apartment of Heino Gaze, the song writer who created "Berlin will rise again," there were two pianos at one end of the living room. Behind the pianos on the wall was a map of Palestine. On the table was a framed picture of a German soldier.

Gaze introduced the young lady who was at his side. "This is my fiancée, Sonia Kegar. She is a dancer. I have hidden her from the Nazis for two years here. One whole year she was in prison. You see, she is half a Jew."

The conversation turned to his song. "No," Gaze said, "It has no political significance. The Russians tell me to write a song of optimism without politics and I write it. You think it is a song of defiance? It must be the way the girl at the kabarett sings it. Yes, that must be it."

Payment in Sweat

By Ralph Harwood
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

WHEN the German bid for world domination in 1914-18 failed, the Kaiser's legions were permitted to march from shell-torn fields and towns of northern France and Belgium back to the untouched Fatherland. In two respects, the picture is vastly different this time.

For one thing, war destruction was borne by Allied air and land power into the heart of Germany. For another, German fighting men have been made prisoners of war and as such are going to help rebuild what has been destroyed and damaged in Europe.

The Western Allies hold some 4,000,000 prisoners of war, and Russia has 2,000,000 more. It has been decided by the American and British governments to furnish prisoner labor, so far as it will go, to the war-stricken countries that need and want it.

Within recent weeks, France has been allocated more than 200,000 PWs for rehabilitation and removal of mines planted by the Wehrmacht along the Atlantic Wall and the routes of the German retreat. Prisoners allocated to the French by the Allies are in addition to those taken by France's fighting forces. Ultimately, the French expect to make use of more than a million of the prisoners as the job of restoring their country unfolds.

REQUESTS for prisoners by other war-stricken nations have not yet been officially received, although Belgium has inquired into the possibility of getting several thousand coal miners. Holland, Norway, Luxembourg, the Baltic States, Greece, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Britain suffered extensive war damage and can use hundreds of thousands of able-bodied PWs to help erase the surface scars of the conflict.

Twice-fought-across Poland will have perhaps the greatest claim upon German prisoner labor available, with possible exception of Russia. Moscow mentioned some



PWs are going to help rebuild what has been destroyed and damaged in Europe

months ago that the U.S.S.R. would need 2,000,000 prisoners for several years to restore devastated Soviet property.

Employment of German PWs as laborers by various United Nations is not a matter of retaliation for the Nazis' use of millions of slave civilian and PW workers in the Third Reich. The first consideration of the Allied nations is to relieve their own manpower shortages and their peoples' sufferings.

French Minister of Reconstruction Raoul M. Dautry recently said: "We cannot restore this country without prisoner labor." He pointed out that before next winter enough dwellings must be repaired and barracks built to house the more than a million French families who lost their homes as the Germans were driven from the country. He also estimated that the job of removing mines—literally millions of them were planted without being charted—would take ten years and require 20,000 laborers.

THE Allied Reparations Commission after

World War I fixed Germany's debt to the Allied nations at about 52,000,000,000 gold marks, excluding the loss of her colonies. Since some economists previously had predicted she would be unable to meet the payments, it was no great surprise to the world when Berlin announced in 1921 she would have to renege on part of the money due the following year. At the end of five years, only 8,405,000,000 marks in gold and products had been paid.

This time, Germany had no colonies and her ability to meet stiff cash payments is as doubtful as it was in 1918. For that reason, the Reparations Commission preparing to convene in Moscow may decide that payment in kind—reconstruction for damage—will be the only satisfactory solution to the settlement of "just claims" against Germany.

First call on services of PWs, of course, will go to the various military forces. At the present time the American Army is

Nazis Must Work Out Their War Guilt

using approximately 400,000 German prisoners in organized labor units throughout the ETO with good results. "This means a lot to an army intent upon redeployment of a large part of its forces to other parts of the world.

THE average strength of PW labor units is 250 men, plus two or three German officers of company grade. Army authorities have learned that best results are obtained from PWs when their own officers and noncoms supervise the work.

Employed PWs are now paid 25 cents per day (credited to their country) and receive soap, a little tobacco and such other PX rations as they require. This rate has supplanted the former 80 cents per day and \$3 per month PX allowance. The food ration for working prisoners is approximately 2,000 calories per day as compared to the basic Army ration of 3,400 in the U.S. Army.

German prisoners have been used in the States with equal success for many months. The Army has put them to work in laundries, clothing and equipment warehouses, quartermaster shops, bakeries, messes, in motor maintenance and repair, and in the maintenance of buildings, utilities, grounds and roads.

Under the direction of the War Manpower Commission, prisoners have been used by private contractors to harvest grain, fruit and vegetable crops which might have been lost otherwise, due to the shortage of free civilian labor in the country. Chairman Clinton P. Anderson of the House Investigating Committee only recently asked for 30,000 PWs to work in the nation's sugar beet industry.

By next fall, however, return to Europe of the close to 400,000 German prisoners of war in the United States should begin. The present prisoner pools will probably have been depleted by that time, and those returning may have further work cut out for and awaiting them. Germans, apparently, are going to have to pay in sweat for their fallacy.



Hungry Men, women and children look to the Big Three for relief

Many Are Hungry

(Continued from page 7)

reason why the food situation still doesn't look too rosy at home.

These are haphazard facts, which many soldiers might run across. Because the producing and marketing of food is so varied and involves so many lives, few of us realize that it is one of the greatest of world industries. In the U.S., the average family lays out around 25 percent of its income for food; in Europe and other parts of the world, the figure rises to almost 50 percent.

WHETHER or not you had oranges for your breakfast when you were a civilian depended upon the activity of thousands of people. Even if you were a farmer, you didn't produce all you ate, as your grandfather might have.

The same was true, in varying degrees, throughout the world. England depended on Argentine meat and dairy products from Holland or Denmark. China, believe it or not, imported rice from Saigon and Java, and, of course, tea, coffee, sugar, to mention but a few products, usually had to cross oceans before they were consumed.

Ships, which had brought raw materials from South America and carried canned food back, were diverted to transport troops and the bulky equipment of modern warfare. While you could get a steak for a song in Buenos Aires, one cost quite an opera in Hattiesburg, Miss., or had become a forgotten dream in London. Trains were taxed in caring for the greatest mass travel of all time, while freight cars carried 105mm. shells instead of Oregon peaches.

IN the combat theaters, other things disrupted transport. Throughout Europe, the Germans requisitioned rolling stock, and much of it became mincemeat under our bombing. Railyards and lines were bombed out or destroyed by the retreating Germans. Some lines were rebuilt by Army engineers, but they were needed to get am-

munition up to the front. You had the curious example of farmers in Normandy making soap out of butter because they couldn't get it to Paris, where it was desperately needed.

Whether you eat fish every Friday or less often, fish was a big item in world diet. But fishing boats were requisitioned for war purposes, and large fishing areas were subject to submarine activity, while others couldn't be exploited because of marine mines.

Women took the places of men on farms and in factories, but still there was not enough labor to keep things moving with their prewar efficiency.

War industries brought higher wages, and one of the first things the average worker did with his added pay was to increase his family's food budget. He wanted his kids to have the best his new wage could buy.

THERE were other odd situations that affected the total food supplies. In order to make explosives and synthetic rubber great quantities of sugar and wheat were made into industrial alcohol. Fats, which means lard and vegetable oils, were also used in explosives, so much so that 18.3 percent less fats was available in the U.S.

Various parts of the world which had been large sources of food for the Allies were cut off by the war. Italy used to ship pasta, macaroni, spaghetti and all the fixings in great quantities. All of Europe supplied specialty canned fishes and cheese. Two years ago America had a meat crisis like the present one, while there was more cattle on the hoof than at any time in American ranching history.

It was in this complicated food crisis that England and the U.S. had to feed a million and a half enemy prisoners of war, although most now are eating captured stocks of Wehrmacht food. UNRRA Lend-Lease sent large amounts of foodstuffs to our principal Allies, for food is ammunition. In fact, up to the end of last year 16 percent of the \$35,382,000,000 of Lend-Lease expenditures were for food. UNRRA now is sending 15,000 tons of foodstuffs to Italy a month, one of the few countries where the organization is already in operation, and soon it will be supplying the needs of other devastated countries. Most of UNRRA's meat so far has come from Canada, but the U.S., England and South America have supplied other products.

It is a world food crisis, a crisis which the most powerful persons in the world—the Big Three and their advisors—are going to cope with. Still, our wives and families at home cannot expect to know their pre-war plenty at least until after Japan is defeated.

What's New in Book World

'Dragon Harvest' Is a Modern Fable Spiced With the Leaders of Current History

SIXTH novel in Upton Sinclair's saga of Lanny Budd, "Dragon Harvest" (Viking Press, \$3.50) is just what all its predecessors have been—a popular-priced version of current history, peopled with the great men of today, and built around an incredible character who is in the best comic-magazine tradition.

Churchill, Hitler, Chamberlain and other leading players in recent history walk through the pages of "Dragon Harvest" like automatons. But the hero of the piece, Lanny Budd, is a remarkable man. He moves about the earth with the speed of Mercury. There is never an important event at which he is not present. He is friendly with everyone. At Berchtesgaden, Adolf Hitler makes him at his ease. At Downing Street Churchill sits him down, offers him a cigar, and asks his advice on some impending crisis. He is quite a guy, this Lanny Budd. That he is also wooden and contrived and unbelievable and incredibly juvenile is beside the point. He really gets around.

As a history, the current topic leaves something to be desired. Recent events are described with accuracy, but they are sandwiched in between scenes and fantasies born in the imagination of Sinclair and served up to the unsuspecting public as the McCoy. If these fables and conversations are authentic, then Sinclair has missed his mark. He should have gone into the mind-reading business.

AS a novel, "Dragon Harvest" is subordinated to the historic events. Lanny no sooner gets into the boudoir of some Riviera adventuress than he has to rush off to Moscow or Paris to tell the boys in the back room how to manage this or that crisis.

Any message the book has to offer is slightly confused. America is presented as a Jekyll-Hyde character, good in its essentials, but the victim of the wicked



Upton Sinclair
Imaginative

financiers and capitalists who run it. Most readers will have a hard time finding the significance of the sermon. Sinclair should be able to present a better case for socialism.

Just what purpose this endless series of trumped-up-adventure-mixed-with-history will serve is hard to discover. Perhaps it will suffice as a slightly off-key version of recent history. Perhaps Sinclair will go down as the poor man's Gibbon.

One of the predecessors of the current chapter in the saga of Budd was awarded a Pulitzer Prize, and Sinclair's "The Jungle" is regarded as a minor classic of our time. But Upton Sinclair, for all his vigor and sincerity, has slipped. He would do better to concentrate on old-age pension plans, and leave the novel-writing to the novelists.

—Richard OULAHAN Jr.

GI Bookshelf

MANY readers go in only for the "light-digestion" stuff; short stories, mysteries and Westerns. Uncol books offer plenty of that this month.

After-Dinner Story (S-20) by William Irish, is a fair collection of supposed horror stories. But Irish seems to have produced a series of tragedies rather than horror stories. They are all plausible but leave the reader with a sense of melancholia rather than a chill. *Castaway* (S-4) by James Gould Cozzens, describes the eeriness and contagious loneliness of a desperate frightened man in a deserted department store but the mystery is spoiled by a too vague ending. Richard Sale's *Not Too Narrow, Not Too Deep* (S-7) carries a touch of fantasy in its story of desperate men escaping from a convict island.

Westerns include the "regulation" amount of gunsmoke plus an off-trail story. Made into a movie, *The Ox-bow Incident* (S-24) by Walter Van Tilburg Clark, received national acclaim. With its story of three innocent men hanged by a mob, the book

surpasses the motion picture. *Peace Marshal* (S-6) by Frank Gruber and *Hunted Riders* (S-23) by Max Brand follow the standard boots-and-saddles style.

Devotees of the short story can indulge in humor, fishing, horror or just plain Saroyan. *Selected Short Stories of Philip Wylie* (S-8) are those starring his two *Saturday Evening Post* fishing heroes, Crunch and Des. *Selected Short Stories of Algernon Blackwood* (S-26) take place in the half-world that is horror. Blackwood has a talent for expressing the unknown and frosting it with a chill.

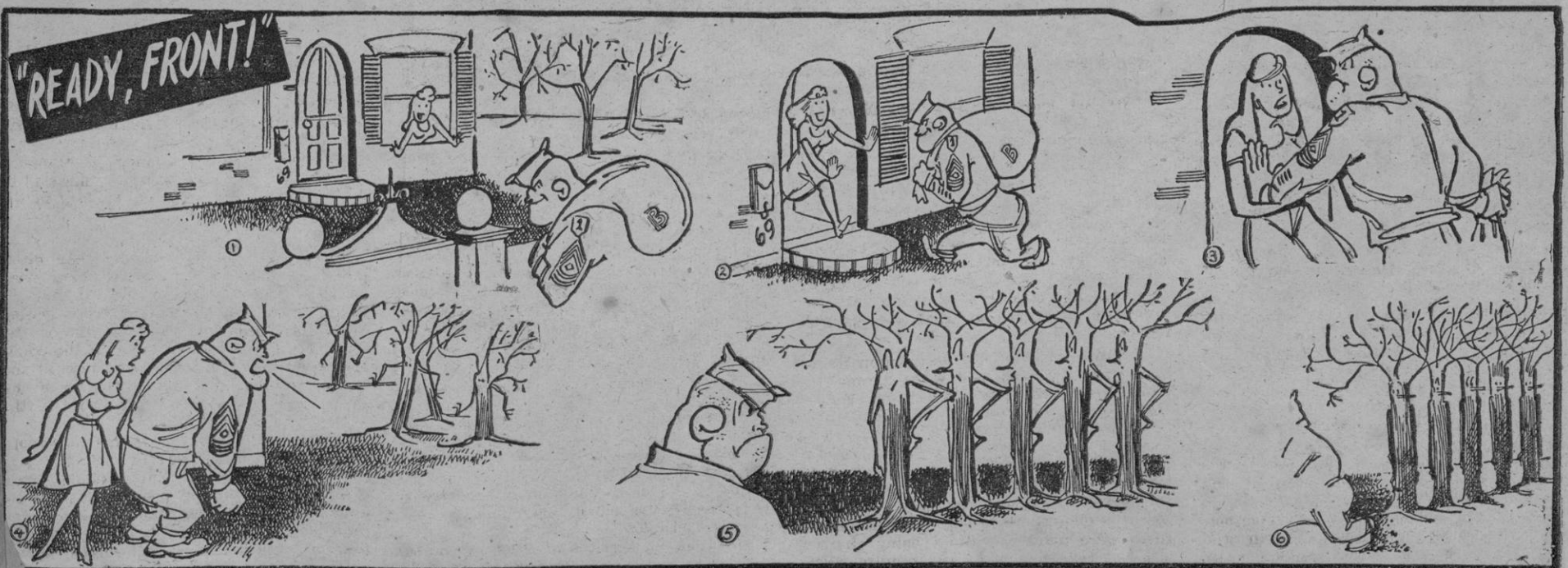
The never-old humor of just plain American Mark Twain is ladled out in *Selected Short Stories of Mark Twain* (S-9). Here you'll find "The Jumping Frog," "The Man that Corrupted Hadleyburg" and "Extracts from Adam's Diary." Last but not least, is Saroyan, self-styled "genius." Self-styled or not, the man who wrote *Dear Baby* (S-2) is much too close on the borderline of being a genius for anyone to deny it.—Carl Pierson.

THE STARS AND STRIPES Magazine

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Vol. 1, No. 8.

'Tomorrow, the World!'



By John R. Fischetti



Joos, Jeeps and Jive

WHEN the Big Three take time out from their fatiguing talks this week at Potsdam, they will be entertained by one of the most popular groups in GI show business—the Jeep Show boys. What they will see has already been shown, in whole or in part, to more than a million and a half soldiers in western Europe and Germany during the past seven months.

Jeep Shows, brain-child of show-wise Maj. Eddie Dowlin, of Com Z's entertainment branch, comprises 52 soldiers, mostly professional entertainers, under the management of T/Sgt. Hugh Benson, former New York and Los Angeles radio announcer.

These pictures show: Upper left, a typical jeep unit, T/5 Bobby Breen, of Hollywood, singing, with T/5 Nick Travis, Philadelphia, on the trumpet; T/4 George Kricker, Cleveland, guitar, and T/5 Jimmy Cook, Denver, clarinet. Upper right, Josephine Del Mar, USO entertainer, who is not a member of the Jeep Shows, sings to the accompaniment of part of Jimmy James' band. That's Jimmy to the right of Josie's gams, tooting a clarinet. Center left, another jeep unit, T/5 Mike Pluto, Boston, accordion; T/5 Mike Guarino, guitar, and T/5 Carl Graff, Bridgeport, Conn., violin. Center right, the Arnaut brothers, of Long Island, N.Y., T/5s Henning and Dolph, doing their funny bird-calling act, with T/5 Jack Fiedel, New York City, on accordion. Lower left, T/5 Mickey Rooney, of Hollywood, in his famous impersonation of Lionel Barrymore. Lower right, the Jeep Show boys on wheels.

All photographs by Staff Photographer Jack McNully.

