

B.O.I.C.

S & S Weatherman... PARIS & VICINITY Scattered clouds, occas. rain, max. temp.: 75 STRAITS OF DOVER Clear, max. temp.: 75

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

...Predicts for Today RIVIERA Clear, max. temp.: 75 GERMANY Scattered clouds, max. temp.: 70

Vol. 1—No. 311

1 Fr.

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Sunday, June 3, 1945

U.S. to Mass 7 Million In Pacific

WASHINGTON, June 2 (ANS).—An American force "larger than the 3,500,000 men who united with our Allies to crush the Wehrmacht and the Luftwaffe" will be thrown against the Japanese, President Truman promised yesterday in a special message to Congress.

The President reaffirmed the War Department's policy of sending overseas every physically fit soldier who has not served outside the U.S. "when he completes his training or as soon as he can be replaced by a returning veteran."

The Joint Chiefs of Staff have decided that "our Army can deliver its heaviest blows in the Pacific and win final victory with a strength which a year from now will be about 7,000,000," the President declared. The message was read to Congress by clerks.

Reserves in U.S. Necessary

The President said that the force which will battle the Japanese "cannot operate effectively unless there are adequate reserve troops in training in the U.S. and also an adequate base from which our advance troops can be supplied and serviced."

By reducing Army strength from 8,300,000 to 6,968,000 and by maintaining Army calls on Selective Service at a level substantially higher than requirements for actual replacements, it will be possible to discharge 2,000,000 men and officers during next year, the President said.

He listed four points of military policy for defeat of Japan:

"1. Pinning down Japanese forces where they now are and keeping them divided so that they can be destroyed piece by piece.

"2. Concentrating overwhelming power on each segment which we attack.

"3. Using ships, aircraft, armor, artillery and all other materiel in massive concentrations to gain victory with the smallest possible loss of life.

"4. Applying relentless and increasing pressure to the enemy by sea and on land so that he cannot rest, reorganize or regroup his battered forces or dwindling supplies to meet our next attack."

To Induct Replaceable Civilians

While continuing to be liberal in deferring men 30 and over, it is the Administration's policy to induct all non-veterans under 30 who can be replaced in civilian jobs and who can qualify for the armed forces, the President said.

He pointed out that the Japanese have more than 4,000,000 troops under arms, a force larger than the Germans ever were able to throw against the Allies on the Western Front. They also have several million men of military age who have not been called, he added.

"We have not yet come up against the main strength of this Japanese military force," President Truman declared. "The Japanese Army is organized into 100 combat divisions. Its air force, despite heavy losses it has suffered, still comprises more than 3,000 combat planes.

"We are cutting heavily into Jap (Continued on Page 8)

Okinawa Yanks Capture Shuri, Drive for Island's Southern Tip

Naha Still Smoulders as Marines Take Up New Positions



Leathernecks prepare to move forward along a road in Naha, Okinawa's capital, which still smokes from the bombardment of the town. A General Sherman tank at the left of the light pole covers their advance.

U.S. Luzon Forces Blast Way Into Cagayan Valley

GUAM, June 2 (ANS).—U.S. Tenth Army troops yesterday completed the capture of Shuri, battered keystone in the main Japanese defenses on Okinawa, and today opened a double drive for the Naha airfield and the southern tip of the island, six miles from forward American elements.

Adm. Nimitz' communique reported that U.S. lines across the island had been straightened with the capture of Shuri and that mopping up was in progress in newly-won territory. Maj. Gen. John R. Hoge, XXIV Corps commander, said that "only the weather" could stop U.S. forces now, and that "to

Halsey Back at Helm

GUAM, June 2 (AP).—Adm. William F. Halsey has led his battle-tested third fleet into action off Okinawa and the Ryuky islands with the declaration that "We can go anywhere now, from the North to the South poles." The Third Fleet has taken over from Adm. Raymond Spruance's Fifth Fleet and already has been in action against the enemy.

The shift put Halsey, who led the U.S. to its first great air-sea victories over Japan, back at the helm for the final stage of the sea battle off Okinawa and possible new assaults against Japan itself.

all outward appearances Jap resistance on Okinawa was on the verge of collapse.

(An Associated Press report said another ten days may see the end of organized resistance on the island, 350 miles from the Japanese mainland. And in Washington, a Navy spokesman said he was "convinced" that the backbone of Japanese defense had been broken. He listed U.S. naval losses in the Okinawa campaign as 23 ships, plus two merchant ammunition ships.) Still to be won is the valuable Naha airfield on Omine Peninsula, opposite Naha city. (An AP dispatch said that the peninsula is "alive with Jap troops" in a position to put up a stiff fight for the field.)

Marine and Army units mopped up inside Shuri and in territory around that ancient citadel. Southeast of Naha, Sixth Marine Div. troops speared 2,000 yards southward and seized strong positions in the Shichina hills, overlooking the Naha-Yonabaru highway, six miles from Okinawa's southern extremity.

Radio Tokyo had little to say about ground operations on Okinawa, but the latest Imperial com- (Continued on Page 8)

Surrender Documents To Go on View in U.S.

WASHINGTON, June 2 (ANS).—The original German unconditional surrender documents, including those signed in Rheims and Berlin, will be placed on public exhibition on June 6, the first anniversary of D-Day.

De Gaulle Urges Negotiation Of Entire Near East Question

Negotiation of the entire Near Eastern question, to remove once and for all its explosive potentialities in the structure of future world security, was proposed yesterday by Gen. Charles de Gaulle in a press conference on the Levant situation.

The head of the French provisional government said it was France's desire to resolve the political and economic conflicts involved in Syria and Lebanon in terms of a general settlement of all Near Eastern questions by the powers involved. These would be, in addition to France and Britain, the states of Syria and Lebanon themselves.

Speaking for 30 minutes, De Gaulle emphasized France's determination to see that its dignity and interests are respected in the Near East.

It was the first press conference the general has held since last year. His remarks reflected the provisional government's concern over the Near Eastern crisis, which has strained Franco-British relations.

De Gaulle disclosed that a pressing demand to cease hostilities in Syria had been received from Britain on May 30—the day before Churchill sent his ultimatum an- (Continued on Page 8)

Algeria Swept By Uprising

An abortive revolt in Algeria has resulted in 10,000 dead or wounded Arab insurrectionists, Jack Foisie, correspondent for the Mediterranean edition of The Stars and Stripes, reported yesterday in a dispatch that had been delayed.

Writing from Casablanca, Foisie declared the attempted revolt occurred between May 8, and May 16, and brought about stern countermeasures by French authorities using British and American lend-lease planes and equipment.

Entire Arab communities were levelled, Foisie wrote, and "French pilots in British-made aircraft followed to strafe the fleeing population or to dive-bomb Arab strongholds in the mountains."

French censorship prevented earlier reports on the fighting, Foisie said. He declared the revolt was attributed to a shortage of food and "the always-present political complications of French colonial policy."

In Paris, a French officer, re- (Continued on Page 8)

Ike Proclaims June 6 Holiday

June 6, the first anniversary of the assault on the Normandy beaches, will be observed as a holiday for the Allied Forces "insofar as is consistent with the performing of essential duties," General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower said yesterday in a message to his command.

The message stated that "the intervening year has seen the utter defeat of the enemy force in this theater and thereby the complete accomplishment of the primary purpose and aim which inspired this tremendous amphibious operation."

Stressing that "we are now engaged in less spectacular but equally important duties," Eisenhower said that renewed effort was "essential as we shift forces to join our brothers-in-arms against the Japanese and at the same time deal with the many remaining problems in this theater.

"We can but pause briefly on this sixth day of June to pledge anew our full energies to the tasks before us and review the momentous events of the year," the Supreme Commander added.

Army to Induct 25,000 4-Fs

WASHINGTON, June 2 (ANS).—The Army will induct some 25,000 4-F draft registrants between 18 and 25 for limited service, the War Department disclosed last night.

They are scheduled for call in June and July and will be in addition to the normal quotas of 100,000 for June and 70,000 for July. The 4-Fs are expected to speed the release of overseas veterans with enough points for discharge.

Many of the 4-Fs who will be taken are expected to be those with slightly sub-standard eyesight. Men with hernia or afflictions of the feet or joints will not be inducted.

Rosenman Named President's Counsel

WASHINGTON, June 2 (INS).—President Truman yesterday named Samuel Rosenman as his special presidential counsel. Rosenman, who was counsel to the late President Roosevelt, had resigned but Truman declined to accept the resignation.

Truman Bares Plan for Ex-GIs To Ferret Out Tax Chiselers

WASHINGTON, June 2 (ANS).—Plans to recruit ex-servicemen to ferret out tax chiselers were disclosed yesterday by President Truman and Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr.

"We are not fighting this war to make millionaires," the President told a news conference, "and certainly we are not going to allow black-market operators or any other racketeers to be in a favored class when men in the armed services and citizens generally are sacrificing so heavily."

Mr. Truman expressed his approval of a program to employ 10,000 new tax investigators and said that Civil Service Commission recruiting agents would be station-

ed at Army discharge centers to enlist ex-fighting men.

Morgenthau has asked the House Appropriations Committee for money to finance the operation. He said special squads had uncovered a situation that "has shocked me profoundly." He reported that 3,600 cases "indicating substantial tax evasion" were under investigation and that more than 7,000 "leads" were waiting inquiry when manpower was available.

President Truman said Morgenthau had told him of "truly shocking cases." It was, the President said, a terrific crime for people to hoard money and live on black-market products while sons of other persons were being killed.

Venetians Blind to This Modern Age

The Gondolas and O Sole Mio Give Way to Churning Ducks

VENICE, June 2 (INS).—Startled Venetians are being treated to the sight of ducks, the American Army's seagoing trucks, cruising up and down their famous canals.

Some native gondola pilots have complained that the wake from the power-driven U.S. craft has markedly increased the hazards of their occupation.

The legendary serenading on the gondolas will be replaced undoubtedly by GI harmonicas, but the romantic theme will be the same as it has been for centuries.

The Lido seaside resort area of Venice has been requisitioned as a rest center for U.S. troops and can accommodate 10,000 at a time.





Points, Points & Points

Two years ago when it was three on and no outs men 38 and over were released from the Army. Now with the score two out and one to go the age limit is raised to forty-two. [Latest WD announcement permits discharge of those 40 or over. There are reports that this will be lowered to 38.—Ed.] Cpl. Carl W. Spahth.

Rear-echelon men, too, may receive combat credit, provided they were "present for duty" at one time or another with a combat credited unit "even though they were not themselves physically in the combat zone."

This is neither fair to the combat soldier, who has earned his battle stars and badge with his blood and sweat, nor is it fair or comforting to such rear-echelon men who, because they belonged to the "wrong" outfit, will receive no credit. How about some more equality?—Pvt. George R. Stein.

Stars for Baby Blitz

How about giving combat stars to those who have been blitzed or at least wounded in the "Baby Blitz" or "Robot Blitz" of London and surrounding area. Guys who had to keep doing their duty even when they were being bombed day after day, night after night.

I counted 63 Luftwaffe raids ("Little Blitz") and was within five miles of over 220 crashing robots and enough of those babies threw me on my fanny to have it treated for callouses.—"Bitta Rookie."

Dropmasters

We serve as dropmasters on air supply missions with Troop Carrier planes, and our unit is assigned to the IX Troop Carrier Command for operations and to IX Troop Carrier Wing (P) for administration. We are classified as air crew members.

On D-Day plus, for example, all Troop Carrier personnel, who took part in the flights, excepting us, received the Air Medal. Maybe the Krauts weren't shooting at us and that lead was intended for only the non-490th personnel! Do you think that could be proven to our buddies who never came back or to those wearing the Purple Heart?

Now we find that almost every man in the unit would have 25 points or more if we were given awards on the same basis as the other members of the crew.—Sgt. Sidney J. Hoganson (and 80 others.—Ed.)

Why no points for the Presidential Citation?—Pfc F. E. C., 22 A.F.A. Bn.

Essential

Those claimed essential just don't run in the game any more. They have had it. Get schools on the ball and send men over to replace us. I am declared essential as a radio operator. What I know in this job can be taught almost any man in a month or less and I have been at it for a couple of years.—An Essential, 508 Pchd. Inf.

Service in any of the Air Divisions of the Eighth AF is automatically rewarded with anywhere from one to four battle stars. Doing the same job or a tougher one in the Eighth AF Service Command automatically eliminates you from such consideration.

The guy in SC can be working 100 percent better, but since somebody on this other fellow's base is bombing the hell out of Germany, the Air Division GI is 20 points closer to going home. Battle stars should be given strictly on the question of combat or non-combat duty.

Like Brooklyn, Service Command is still in the league, but in or out, we were in there pitching.—T/Sgt. Robert Ahrens, Eighth AF SvC.

He's Got His Number

We work different German PW crews every day so I have had ample opportunity to study the

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German personality. We have three types: The silent, industrious and willing type; the speechmaker; the ex-Nazi.

We aren't bothered much by class one, since he minds his own business; nor three, since a loud command or order takes care of him. The speechmaker is our problem child. He sings the "Tobacco-song." It goes like this: "America goot—Deutsch kaput!"

This is always followed by loud, violent expressions and inevitably by requests for "tobak."—Wm. C. Baxter, 1285 Engr. Com. Bn.

There is still a war being fought on the other side of the world by our brothers, pals and even fathers. We all should take a little time to concentrate on this. Should those who are so close to us be let down or be left to fight it out to a finish with the Japs just so we could be home a few months sooner?—A Pfc, 601 AAA Gun Bn.

I have been wondering why the parenthood credit wasn't doubled over what it now is.—T/Sgt. A. D. Neele, 345 H.C. Co.

Job for Joe & Co.

The most important ambassadors that America has today are its soldiers. Until our "foreign policy" becomes the policy of each soldier, it will remain an artificial thing. Yanks, Tommies, Frenchies and the Russian Ivans don't like wars. Why not some "four-power conferences" between the ordinary Joes—the guys who fought the war and who will fight the next war?

USAFI has a course titled "Contemporary International Politics." Why can't this course be taught in London, Paris and other large ETO cities to an "international class"? It is time that we get together on our ideas about world peace. As long as there is the "American idea," the "French idea" and others—we will have no peace.—Sgt. B. P., 177 Gen. Hosp.

Orchids

This is to express my appreciation for the ready co-operation and spirit of service of officers, men and Wacs of the Eastman Dental Laboratory, Paris. The brisk, friendly air that pervades the consulting rooms inspires confidence in the professional ability of the men in this organization. The doctors, dental technicians and Wac and French receptionists all reflect the spirit of co-operation and willing service that must stem from leadership higher up.—Sgt. George Redington, 441 TC Gp.

Suffer Through

Will you print a heartfelt thank you to the telephone operators at "Paris Military" who are so patient and helpful about ferreting out distant units and who suffer through interminable long-distance calls with the utmost good nature.—Appreciative.

HUBERT

by SGT. DICK WINGERT



Japs Helping to Destroy Own AF

For First Time, Enemy's Plane Production Rate Lags Battle Losses

By Clark Lee
INS Staff Correspondent

PEARL HARBOR, June 2.—Against the background of fierce fighting on Okinawa and the mopping up drives in the Philippines, one of the major objectives of our Pacific war has now become the destruction of the Japanese Air Force.

The fighting resembles the great battles of annihilation against the Luftwaffe begun in February of last year as a preliminary to the Normandy invasion.

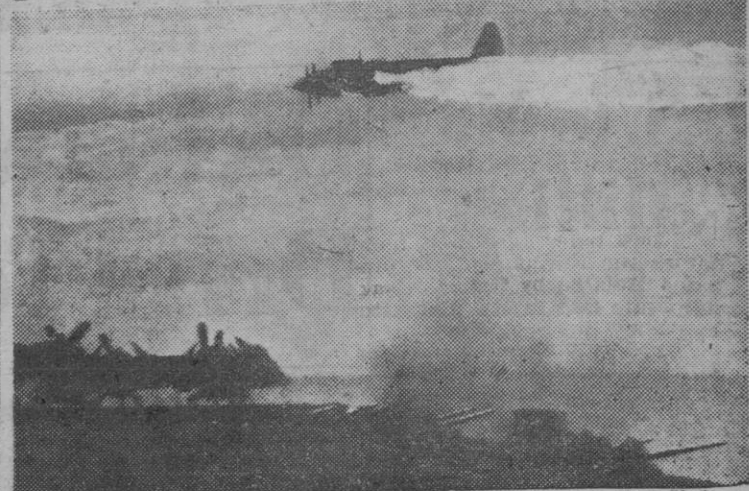
But in this fight, the Japanese, by their suicide tactics, are assisting in the deliberate destruction of irreplaceable planes and pilots. The Japanese are not doing this aimlessly. They hope to cripple and sink so many of our ships that we will be discouraged from future landings on the Japanese main islands.

Down Faster Than Up

Thanks to the carrier attacks and the heavy B29 blows against the enemy's aircraft industry, we are now for the first time destroying planes faster than the Japs can turn them out. Under repeated enemy attacks, our warships are still lying off Okinawa and giving fire support to the ground troops. But the battle of annihilation still goes on, and it may continue as long as the Japanese have a plane that can get into the air and a pilot who is willing to die for his emperor.

Until the Japs began deliberately diving their planes into our ships as one method of attack, the overall efficiency of their air force was questionable.

Their high-level bombing was usually not very accurate, and their dive bombers and torpedo planes—frequently missed their



U.S. Navy Photo

As a Jap suicide bomber—its wings and engines on fire as a result of expert marksmanship—hurtles over the deck of an American escort carrier, U.S. Navy gunners, crouching behind the shields of their 20mm. guns, prepare to send the pilot to meet his ancestors.

targets. A "Kamikaze" plane, with its pilot intent on suicide, is harder to stop.

To a large extent, the Japs' adoption of suicide tactics was a confession of the inefficiency of their air force—a weapon of last resort when orthodox methods failed.

The Japs started carrying only one or two light bombs, and sometimes none at all. One or two planes carried 16-inch naval shells as improvised bombs. Now, five months later at Okinawa, the Japs have developed a special-suicide plane with a heavy load of explosives in the nose. It is a pusher type, with the engine and propeller at the rear of the fuselage.

'Baka Bomb' Latest Thing

The latest development is the so-called "Baka bomb," a rocket-propelled craft, with a human pilot, which is launched from an airplane in flight. Our men named them "Bakas" or "fool" bombs. Sometimes the pilots come down

from 10,000 feet or higher in an almost vertical dive. Frequently they come in low over the horizon, travelling very fast a few feet above the water.

First Were Volunteers

In the first Kamikaze attacks, the pilots were volunteers, but recently they have been conscripted. Not all like it. A number have parachuted after their planes were hit. Others have crashlanded in the water and were captured.

Others seem to want to compromise between life and duty and to "crash easy," hoping to just graze a ship, land in the water, and then be picked up.

The fact that recent suicide planes have cockpits into which the pilots are locked shows that the Japs occasionally have trouble in getting suiciders to volunteer.

In any case, the Japanese have added a new phrase to our wartime vocabulary. Our forces now say: "We were Kamikazed."

Shades of the League of Nations

By Phil Bucknell

The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—There is an Enoch Arden-like figure peering through windows at the United Nations Conference in San Francisco, but it does not intend to be as self-sacrificing as the hero of Tennyson's poem, nor can it be. It is the League of Nations, a body which, despite lack of news in recent years, is still very much alive. And unlike Enoch, it does not fear to "break in upon her peace."

One of the major jobs ahead for the organization now being set up, and for the League as well, is the working out of a plan for taking over the League's millions of dollars of assets, valuable archives, library and treaties registered with Geneva headquarters.

Last week, the League's acting secretary-general, Sean Lester, of

Eire, who spent the first month at San Francisco as a guest of the United Nations Conference, returned to Geneva, despairing of immediate action but hoping to return to Washington later in the summer to discuss matters with the interim committee, which will organize the new League.

The League of Nations has deposited with it upward of 4,000 treaties, at least 400 of which have everyday bearing on the affairs of the United Nations.

Other Functions Carried On

Apart from the treaties which conceivably can be taken over by the new organization for revision, ratification or refusal, and mandates, all of which are registered with the League, there are a number of important functions outside of strict political fields that have carried on under League control before and during the present war. The International Labor Organization, an active world-wide labor management and state consultant body, has, in fact, already been admitted to the new organization as an advising group to the economic and social council.

In addition, there are League committees and conventions on communications, transit, control of narcotics, child labor and white slave traffic, all of which have been and still are doing valuable work.

Somehow all of this must be assimilated into the United Nations Conference, yet it cannot be performed piecemeal. The League of Nations cannot be taken over as a going concern and split up among various activities of the new organization. Were that done there would be a number of nations thus far excluded from the United Nations—Portugal, Spain, Eire, Sweden and even Switzerland, the home of the League, among them—which could demand full representation on the strength of their technical membership in the League.

Assets Were Distributed

At the start of the war the League assets of \$22,000,000 were distributed in countries outside Europe for safekeeping. Headquarters of various committees were transferred to Washington, Princeton, N.J., Montreal and London.

The remnants of League personnel are members of what were the strangest bureaucracy in the world—1,200 men and women who pledged themselves to an international outlook, who had taken oaths that they would not seek or take instructions from any government in the world. This will undoubtedly have to be repeated when the new organization sets up its secretariat. In the meantime, many veterans

of past international conferences have wished that the experience of some of the League old-timers were at hand to help steer the UNCIO through its teething stages.

However badly the old League failed to carry through its high ideals—probably because more was said about ideals than about how to carry them out—it had in the years from 1920 to 1939 built up the framework and experience that will be needed when the new setup is organized.

The basic difference between the League and proposals for the new organization is that now nations are realizing that ideals are not enough without definite political and military commitments that must be undertaken by the member states in order to insure peace.

But they also have to find a way to invite Enoch Arden into the party.

CHURCH SERVICES

PROTESTANT

Sunday services at Holy Trinity Church, 23 Avenue George V, 0930; Dufayel Barracks, Boulevard Barbes, 1030; American Union Church, 65 Quai d'Orsay, 1100 hours. Communion (Sunday and weekdays) Holy Trinity Church, 0700 and 0800 hours.

CATHOLIC

Sunday mass at Madeleine Church, Place de la Madeleine, 1800; Chapel (Com Z), 5 Avenue Kléber, 1145 and 1645 hours; St. Pierre de Chaillot, 43 Avenue Marceau, 1015 hours. Daily mass: Madeleine Church, 0700 hours; Chapel, 5 Avenue Kléber, 1145 and 1745 hours. Confessions at Madeleine Church Saturdays, 1700 and 1930 hours, and before masses; and at 5 Avenue Kléber, before masses.

JEWISH

Friday, 1930 hours, Synagogue, 24 Rue Copernic; Saturday, 1030 hours, Marignan Theater, Champs-Élysées; Sunday, 1030 hours, Synagogue, 44 Rue de la Victoire.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (Quaker)

12 Rue Guy de la Brosse (Métro Jussieu), Thursday at 1800, Sunday at 1015.

BAPTIST

Ave. du Maine Church, 48 Rue de Lille (Métro du Bac), 1900 hours.

LATTER DAY SAINTS (Mormon)

Hôtel Louvois, Rue de Richelieu. Sunday school, 1030 hours; evening services, 1930.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10 Avenue d'Iéna, 166 Sunday, 1115; Wednesday, 1900.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 58 Boulevard Plandrin, 166. Sunday, 1115; Wednesday, 1900.

Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 45 Rue La Bétié, 8e. Sunday, 1115; Wednesday, 1930.

CHURCH OF CHRIST

27 Rue St. Guillaume (Métro Sévres-Babylone). 1930 hours, Sunday, Bible study and Communion.

The American Scene:

Week's News Reminds Vets of Days Gone By

By Phil Bucknell

The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

NEW YORK, June 2.—In America, this was a week in which newspaper headlines reminded veteran ETOers of the year before the Normandy invasion—"Tokyo Again Blasted," "Yokohama Isolated by Raid," "Osaka Fired." And reports of bloody, desperate fighting read like stories from St. Lo, Cassino, Hurtgen Forest and the Ardennes.

And President Truman rounded out the week by calling on the nation for a gigantic effort to win the war against Japan and added that the force in the Pacific would be doubled.

The President on Friday also did what GIs here had to do—acknowledge June 1 by donning summer suits. But in the capital he was probably warmer than shivering soldiers in sunbans in New York, who were whipped by high rains and an all-time low record temperature for the day.

IN Washington this week it was announced that the Army had put into effect a Congressional mandate requiring soldiers under 19 years of age to have a minimum of six months' training before going into combat. And this week's Collier's Magazine published two articles on conscription in peacetime. Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy warned that any future aggressor will attack the U.S. first because of its decisive role in the last two wars. Therefore, he said, the nation must have a trained military reserve or face "unthinkable" defeat.

On the other side of the fence is President Robert M. Hutchins of the University of Chicago, who maintains in the second article that "there is no evidence that conscription protects countries from sudden attack—as witness France and Poland in this war. There is not even any evidence that conscription helps countries win wars. England, without peacetime conscription, has won every time out in a general war. France, with it, has won seven and lost five."

Dairy Farmers Look to Future

IN Baltimore this week dairy farmers of Maryland, Virginia, southern New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia decided to join with the American Dairy Association in campaigning to keep up milk consumption to wartime levels, which is about 16,000,000,000 pounds above pre-war levels.

THE Alabama Senate voted 18 to nine in favor of sterilization of the inmates of the state's hospitals for the insane and other persons adjudged to be afflicted with hereditary mental diseases. While in a nationwide Gallup Poll 67 percent of the population had a cure for a certain onetime inmate of a lunatic asylum—Hermann Goering. They said "Kill him." Six percent said life imprisonment, four percent wanted a trial, five percent suggested other forms of punishment, one percent said do nothing and 17 percent had no opinion.

Philadelphia port officials revealed that one year ago the port was endangered by a blazing ammunition ship in the harbor. The report praises Coast Guardsmen who fought flames for hours. Some hurrying to the blaze were knocked down by longshoremen fleeing the ship.

IN Washington the "Big Top" of Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey circus has been hoisted for the first time since the fire at Hartford, Conn., last July. This one has been chemically treated and a demonstration with blow torches is scheduled to show that it's flame-proof.

IT looks like when you get back you won't be wearing pajamas for a while. Official figures by manufacturers show that output of nightwear and nightshirts has declined by 37 percent.

Darting Here and There Across the Nation

INCIDENTAL information—Gallup, N.M., has decided to hold a three-day inter-tribal Indian ceremony, the first since the start of the war. Buffalo's Mayor J. Kelly is polishing up on royal etiquette under the tutelage of the State Department. He will be host to Prince Ilah, regent of Irak. Northwest Airlines opened service from New York to the northwest coast; three planes daily to Seattle (17 hours) and one to Minneapolis (six and a half hours).

U.S.S. Comfort, a hospital ship battered by Jap suicide planes off Okinawa, arrived at Wilmington, Del., where it has been put on exhibition. New York City is selling its air raid sirens—\$3,500 for the gas-driven 140-horsepower master siren. Heavily-armed deputy sheriffs in Phoenix, Ariz., stalked unsuccessfully what had been described as a gorilla and when they returned they were asked if they had seen a 15-pound monkey that had gotten away from the zoo.

THIS week's "Billboard," chiding some Chicago niteries for penny-pinching, warned that "Unless Loop cocktail lounge ops start to peel dough off their bankrolls for name combo talent, nabe lounge centers such as North Side's Lawrence-Broadway region and South Side's 63rd Cottage Grove region threaten to dump Randolph Street and adjacent Loop bistros into secondary rating among local lounges."

Sucker service: Broadway columnist Dorothy Kilgallen reports that Gotham's versions of the GI blanket-and-ivories game are flourishing around Fifth and Park avenues, while from the Jersey coast there are several reports that bigtime gamblers are opening up, taking advantage of transportation difficulties—which doesn't make Florida happy.

HERE are the week's top tunes: Sentimental Journey, Candy, My Dreams Are Getting Better All the Time, Laura, Dream, I'm Beginning to See the Light, and I Should Care.

Taxi-Dancing Business Shot; Only the Old Hacks are Left

NEW YORK, June 2 (ANS).—The taxi-dance business along the Great White Way has gone to pot.

In Roseland, Broadway's most famous dance palace, 15 tired "old" women are holding down the wall-flower box. In the good old days, "100 luscious lassies 100" waltzed away the hours for ten cents a dance, but now they're working in war plants, married to servicemen, in the WAC, or have been fired because the war has ruined business.

"We used to have some pretty nice girls here," Betty Brady, 30, seven-year veteran of dime-dancing, said.

"Then two years ago some Guadalcanal veterans came in, and they started talking. They made the girls feel so cheap to be dancers instead of war workers that the next day 18 girls quit cold. Eight of them left town together and went to Lockheed. Three are in Detroit and two joined the WAC."

"Business men don't come here any

more," another girl said. "It's almost all local yokels and servicemen and half of them bring their own girls. They've changed the joint into a ballroom."

Way to Girl's Senses Is an Empty Stomach

WAUKEGAN, Ill., June 2 (ANS).—The hunger strike which Betty Lou Camm, 17, said she would maintain in Lake County jail until she was re-united with her 36-year-old husband was ended yesterday.

Betty Lou and her husband, Harold Dice, Waukegan auto body worker, were jailed upon delinquency complaints of her mother, Mrs. Earl Camm, of Chicago. They had eloped May 24.

Betty Lou, after missing two meals, declared her marriage was a mistake, asked her mother's forgiveness and said she would seek an annulment.

All Decked Out to Greet the Boys



Six piers at the New York POE got a face lifting as part of the program for welcoming returning veterans. This offshore view shows the North River end of Pier 84, with the Empire State Building in the background.

Returning Veterans Delayed But Short Time at the POE

NEW YORK, June 2 (ANS).—"Your stay is short at the New York port of embarkation."

That piece of news, contained in a publication called "Welcome Home," appeals to men returning to America more than the T-bone steaks, ice cream and milk that's fed to overseas veterans during their brief stay at New York's POE, which now operates in reverse and receives thousands of men from the ETO every day.

The average soldier, according to Maj. Gen. Homer M. Groninger, POE commander, stays no more than 24 to 36 hours at a camp. Then he is given a furlough.

"The soldier's desire is our desire," Groninger said, explaining that a survey revealed that the chief desire of returning soldiers is to pass through the port as quickly as possible.

Returnees may talk to newspapermen, but they are asked not to reveal anything they know of plans to fight the Japanese or special training they may have been given.

Meat Increase Seen by July 1

WASHINGTON, June 2 (ANS).—Price Administrator Chester Bowles predicted yesterday that housewives will find more meat for their dinner tables beginning July 1.

He told a committee whose purpose is to "streamline" Congress that the OPA has devised for immediate operation a new plan it hopes will keep the nation's meat distribution system in better balance.

Supplementing the recent order for more federal meat inspection, the plan will require slaughterers to send into each county the same proportionate quota of meat they shipped into that county in the first quarter of 1944.

Bowles said both programs should "begin to show effect" at retail stores July 1.

Weatherman Plays Pranks in States

The North shivered and the South sweltered yesterday in the States as June succeeded the not particularly weather-merry month of May.

Gales lashed Minnesota and Nebraska and hail drifted five feet deep along South Dakota highways, while snow fell at Scranton, Pa. and frost nipped buds in New York and New England.

Southern temperatures soared to 102 at Orlando, Fla., and to 101 at Savannah in the continuing drought that endangered citrus crops.

Heavy rains had been general from the midwestern "bread basket" to the water-soaked farms of up-state New York just as the low rainfall as far west as New Mexico held back crops to the south.

Southern farm experts said the hot, dry weather would help many crops. Iowa, most of whose corn and soy beans were planted, was told its worries would be forgotten after a couple of weeks of dry weather.

Fire Bomb Born In Accidental Blaze

NEW YORK, June 2 (ANS).—An accidental fire at a storage dump for explosives led to the discovery of the EM74, the new incendiary bomb burning out the core of Japan's industry, Col. S. E. Whitesides Jr. revealed today.

Whitesides, chief of Chemical Warfare Service for the New York District, said the fire was so tenacious that no known extinguishing methods could put it out. Experiments with analysis of the debris developed the incendiary.

He described the bomb as about 19 inches long, shaped like a hexagonal rainpipe, with a trick tail that springs open on contact at any angle, releasing synthetic lava inside.

Baruch Reveals 3-Point Plan For Security

The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

NEW YORK, June 2.—Bernard M. Baruch has stirred himself from his park bench and produced a memorandum on what to do with Germany and Japan that has produced such an impact in Washington that the elder statesman has been invited to address the Senate Military Affairs Committee on June 18.

"The most important factor in making and keeping peace is the earliest definite settlement of what is to be done with Germany and Japan," says his private report.

Baruch makes three principal recommendations in the interests of a durable peace:

1—We must keep Germany and Japan from re-establishing as great industrial nations ready to make war.

2—We must keep Japan and Germany from re-establishing themselves in the export markets of the world. "By eliminating the subsidized sweated competition of 170,000,000 to 200,000,000 Germans and Japs, among the lowest-cost producers in the world, we not only deny the enemy the wherewithal to make future wars but we expand industrial opportunities for the rest of the world."

3—We must protest and lift our living standards, while raising standards all over the world. "By keeping our standards high and exerting our influence to swell the purchasing power of the rest of the world, we can keep to a minimum the disruptive effects of inflation already loose in the world, pay off debts and reduce taxes."

Baruch also urged: That labor battalions from Germany be composed of brain-trusters geopolitikers, the German General Staff, the Army, industrial leaders and diplomatic staffs—not peasants and workers.

That the great Junkers' landed estates be broken up and divided into small plots which will absorb the greatest possible population, lessening the numbers seeking industrial work.

That the loot stolen from many lands by the Nazis be returned to its rightful owners.

That scientists, engineers and technicians of all kinds be sent to Germany as soon as possible to investigate German industrial and technological progress in all fields for the general benefit of all mankind.

The memorandum repeatedly warns against public apathy likely to grip the war-weary victors, an apathy which, he says, did so much to wreck the hard-won peace of World War I.

Degree For Adm. King

BRUNSWICK, Me., June 2 (ANS).—Adm. Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of U.S. Naval Forces, received an honorary degree of Doctor of Science today in Bowdoin College commencement exercises. President Kenneth C. M. Sills presented degrees to King and five others, among them Col. William T. Gardiner, former governor of Maine, who went into the heart of Rome through enemy lines to secure the Italian armistice.

She Cites Bare Arguments

La Havoc Says Injury Has Played Just That With Her Gams

NEW YORK, June 2 (ANS).—Lifting her skirt to the garter line as a board of doctors looked on, stage and screen actress June Havoc today presented two arguments in compensation court—her legs.

She pointed to a bump, product of a knee injury last June, when she tripped over a stage prop.

"People want to see my legs," she said, insisting that the bump made it embarrassing for her to wear short costumes.

"I can't dance any more in my style," she added. "I can't turn or kick. All I can do is fake a few jitterbug steps."

As compensation she asked that payments of \$26, which she has received for the last eight weeks, be continued. The board took the case under consideration.

Fire Destroys School

KILLINGLY, Conn., June 2 (ANS).—The Goodyear elementary school was destroyed last night by a \$25,000 fire of undetermined origin.



June Havoc . . . Just before cast came off

Stars for Sale

A General, Too, Must Show Insignia of Rank And Two-Striper Weiss Is Ready to Help Out

By Andy Rooney
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

Generals have several minor, but troublesome, personal supply and equipment problems.

A pair of stars for the shoulder of his uniform costs a brigadier general 36 francs or, in terms of money, \$72. A pair of embroidered stars, which most of the generals are using now, costs a major general \$1.44, a lieutenant general \$2.16 and so on. Five for each shoulder cost Gen. Eisenhower \$3.60.



Gen. George S. Patton Jr. . . . a good star customer. Here he sports 20 of them.

The supply of generals' shoulder stars appears to be ample. In Paris the officers clothing sales store has a general officers section run by T/5 Eugene Weiss, of Detroit. More than 200 stars are kept in stock.

"That sounds like a lot of stars," Weiss says, "but when men like Bradley, Hodges and Patton get promoted it takes a lot of stars to equip them. They have to have eight stars for each uniform.

Patton . . . He Loves Them
"Take Gen. Patton, for instance," Weiss says. "He came in here after he was promoted and bought 152 stars. He loves 'em."

Generals come to Weiss with all their clothing problems. Now Bradley, Simpson and Patton are after him for Russian ribbons. Weiss has an appointment with someone at the Russian Embassy this week and he hopes to be able to get some there.

The generals are usually pleased with Weiss' work. Only last week, Weiss says, Gen. Manton S. Eddy dropped him a little note from the Savoy in London, thanking him "for equipping me for the trip home."

* * *

Generals have other problems.

There is a shortage of red plates with stars for generals' cars, for instance. At one time the plates were regular ordnance issue but Capt. F. O. Blake, in ordnance vehicular supply, reports that they have none in stock. He feels that it may have been turned over to the quartermaster, but the quartermaster claims no knowledge of any supply.

Most generals' drivers are making their own or getting some ordnance outfit to make them for them.

"I cut these out myself," T/Sgt. J. T. Beggs, of Clarksville, Tenn., says, pointing to the two-star plates he has on the front of Maj. Gen. Samuel Anderson's sedan. "They are supposed to be seven inches high and eleven inches long. These aren't quite right but no one ever says anything to us."

Beggs explains that while Army regulations prescribe a one-inch star on the plates, he put two-inch-high stars on and got away with it.

A lot of things are messed up now with generals, Beggs says. For instance, generals are never supposed to get into a car from the left-hand side. Beggs says it was an awful mess when generals first came to England, because you have to drive on the left-hand side of the road and naturally you pull up to the curb on the left. To do it right the generals would have had to go way around the other side of the car to get in. Most of them ignored the regulation and got in on the left, Beggs says.

* * *

Because many generals eat frequently at their private hotel suites, there is a grocery store for generals in Paris, known officially as the general officer's commissary. It sells only to generals and other high-ranking dignitaries such as American Ambassador Jefferson Caffery and special guests, such as Maj. Alexander de Seversky.

There are almost no luxury items for sale and the generals can buy only items which are standard issue to Army mess halls. There are a few exceptions. The generals can come in and buy their favorite brand of Campbell's soup, if they like, but most commissary items are available to any mess sergeant.

The store manager is Roy March, a British civilian. "I would rather serve generals than any other rank in the Army," March says.

Pfc Frank Vitale, of Brooklyn, formerly a dough with the 36th Inf. Div., works in the general's grocery store. "It is better than being in the infantry," Vitale says.

The store has about 300 registered customers on file "but only ten or 12 generals come in to buy anything on the average day."

At present the store is overstocked with many items March can't unload on the generals. He has too many five-pound cans of things like powdered milk which no single general, even with a friend, could possibly use.

The sale of fruit juices is brisk, March reports. The generals are always asking for salad oils and they are unobtainable because the commissary is not allowed to sell any of the items which are issued to hospital kitchens only.

While he does not anticipate any change in policy regarding the sale of hospital items to generals, March does hope to be able to get hold of some of the captured stock, including anchovies and olives, which are unsuited for hospital use.

The store has plenty of spam for sale but the trouble is it comes in ten-pound cans designed for mess-hall use and no general wants that much spam.

"Usually I cut it in two and find some general who wants the other half," March says. "Sometimes they leave an order with me and I let them know when I am cutting a can."

This concludes the first Stars and Stripes decennial report on miscellaneous general officers' supply problems. Next report: 1955, same time, same place.

Necessity Conquered Fog

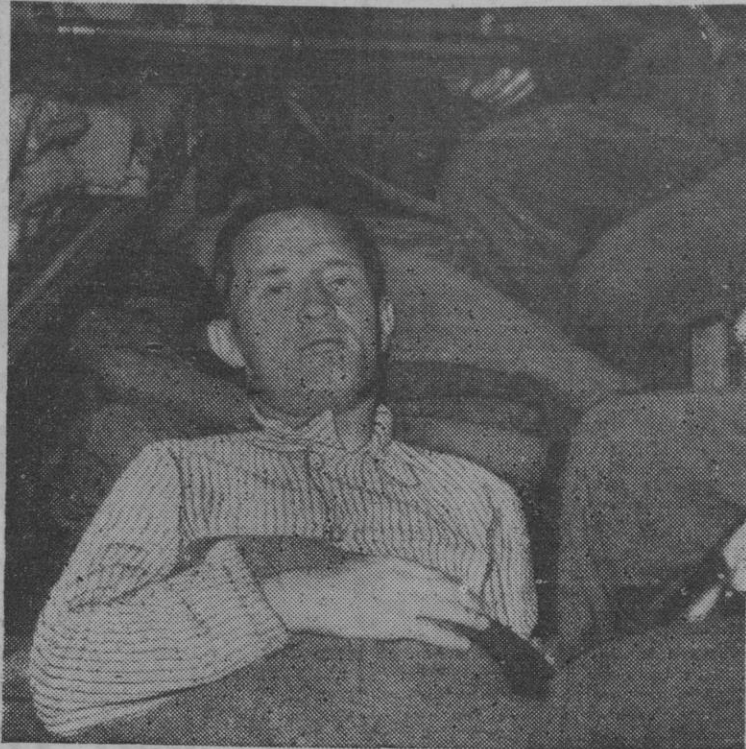
LONDON, June 2.—The magic method which permitted Allied planes to operate from British airports in the foggiest weather was disclosed yesterday to consist simply of a piece of pipe and some burning gasoline.

One of the most closely-guarded secrets of the war, the device enabled the Allies to continue pounding Germany during virtually impossible flying weather. Without it, British authorities said, all the aerial counter-attacks against Von Rundstedt's Ardennes offensive could not have been launched.

Fog banks over the airfields were dispersed by the blazing gasoline, which was pumped through special pipes laid lengthwise along the runways. So efficient was the system that one pilot, landing just as the apparatus was turned off, was unable to locate the control tower for two hours.

Many civilian airports are now being equipped with similar burners, it was said.

Lord Haw-Haw Arrives—With Attendants



Nazi radio propagandist William Joyce, known to Britons as Lord Haw-Haw, arrives at a hospital near Luneberg under guard, after his capture near the Danish frontier. Weapons and hands seen in the picture above are those of Joyce's guards.

British Seize Nazi Experts

LONDON, June 2 (Reuter).—Heinrich Himmler's handpicked staff of experts, which was to mastermind a long underground war against the Allies, has been locked up.

The experts were found hiding in Flensburg. Arrest of the group, who formed Himmler's general staff of central SS organizers, was disclosed today by British Second Army officials. Other key Nazis, members of the high command and of the Doenitz government also were on the list of prisoners.

Those arrested include: Hans Juetner, SS chief of staff and Hitler's deputy in the Home Army; Kurt Daluge, former chief of German uniformed police; Van Heaff, SS personnel chief, and Dr. Leonard Conti, SS medical chief who supervised the vivisection of human beings in Nazi horror camps.

Their arrest was said to break the back of any future attempt to get the Werewolf organization in fighting trim.

Most Hated Gestapo Officer In Norway is Captured

OSLO, June 2 (AP).—Sigfried Fehmer, the most hated Gestapo officer in Norway, was captured today, posing as a member of the Luftwaffe. His solicitude for his dog led to his capture.

Fehmer, who more than any other individual is accused by Norwegians of responsibility for the torture of patriots, left Oslo so hurriedly just before the German capitulation that he was unable to take his pet.

Norwegian and British security officers kept watch on the house of one of Fehmer's woman friends, who was keeping the dog. The telephone wire also was tapped. Fehmer was captured after he called up to ask about the dog. He was wearing a Luftwaffe uniform.

Protests Futile In Slaying Trial

AHRWEILER, June 2 (AP).—Self-incriminating signed statements by three German civilians were admitted as evidence over their German lawyer's protests today at their trial for the slaying of an unknown U.S. airman last August.

In the statements, each defendant admitted largely the acts of which he was accused, and furnished evidence against the other two defendants. The statements added up to this: That Peter Kohn, 32, a crane operator, beat the flier with a club; that Matthias Gierens, 37, a railroad worker, beat him with a hammer, and that Matthias Krein, 44, did nothing to stop them, which was his job as a member of the German rural police.

An eight-officer commission, appointed by Lt. Gen. Leonard Gerow, 15th Army CG, is hearing the case, the first of its kind in occupied Germany. The defendants are represented by two U.S. officers and the German lawyer.



Mrs. William Joyce, wife of Lord Haw-Haw, was captured with her husband.

U.S. Resolved To Punish Axis

LONDON, June 2 (AP).—American determination to exact the "full price" from every Axis war criminal—white or yellow—was emphasized today by U.S. spokesmen, following a special conference of the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

An American spokesman declared that the U.S. so far has not submitted its own list of war criminals because of the scope of the task of collecting evidence from returned prisoners of war, now scattered throughout the States.

(From Washington it was reported that Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson, who will prosecute the Nazi war criminals on behalf of the U.S., has made a personal report to President Truman. The jurist, just returned from Europe, gave no indication of when the trials would start but said he intended to go back to London in a few weeks.)

Fifth of Art Treasures Looted By Nazis Now in Allied Hands

One fifth of the major art treasures which the Germans looted and hid in 580 depots in the Reich is now safe in Allied hands, Reuter reported yesterday from SHAEF.

Lt. Col. Geoffrey Webb, SHAEF fine arts chief, believes few world-famous objects are missing. One, the altar piece from St. Mary's Church at Cracow, Poland, might turn up in Allied hands when a complete inventory is taken.

Capture of Vast Nazi Minefields Maps Revealed

U.S. Army Engineers turned over to the French Army yesterday master maps and detailed charts showing the location and pattern of every German minefield in France.

Part of one of the U.S. Army's most dramatic hauls of secret German Army documents, the maps and charts, in three sealed boxes, were moved from Engineer Intelligence Headquarters in Paris to the French War Department in a heavily-guarded convoy.

Lt. Col. Edgar L. Morris, of Washington, D. C., who turned the documents over to Maj. Gen. Joubert, Inspector General of French Engineers, stated that a German convoy was rushing the maps to the so-called National Redoubt when the convoy was captured by a spearhead of the U.S. Seventh Army.

Cover Europe, North Africa

The maps and charts, which are expected to save thousands of lives and greatly speed the mine cleanup, cover every area in Europe and North Africa overrun by the Germans in the early days of the war.

The master maps indicate the exact location of minefields in 19 countries, while the charts are so detailed that they show the location of individual mines under village streets. The boxes even included the drafting sets, pencils and inks used by the Germans in keeping maps up to date.

"From captured German correspondence we were aware of the existence and general location of these master maps and charts since last August," said Col. Morris, chief of the Information Section, Intelligence division, Office of the Chief Engineer.

"We alerted every outfit in the field to be on the lookout for them. The Germans started shifting them around, looking for a safe spot: first, towards Berlin, and when that fell they made a run for the redoubt. Seventh Army troops nabbed the convoy while it was halted by motor trouble and swarmed over the Germans so fast that they had no chance to destroy the maps."

Weighs Four Tons

The shipment, consisting of 38 sealed boxes and weighing almost four tons, was rushed by Seventh Army to Engineer Intelligence headquarters, where the maps and charts were organized, photographed and the necessary translations made before turning them over to the military authorities in the countries and areas covered.

Also included in the haul were the mine plans of Russia, which have already been turned over to the Russian Army, Germany, Finland, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg, Alsace-Lorraine, Greece, Crete, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Norway, Poland, Serbia, North Africa, the Siegfried Line and Denmark.

Gen. Joubert estimated that more than 100,000,000 German mines had been planted in France.

"These maps will greatly simplify the vast and dangerous task of removing these minefields," he said, adding that the actual removal would be organized and supervised by French mine specialists trained by the U.S. Army Engineers.

Reach Halfway Mark In Seventh War Loan

WASHINGTON, June 2 (ANS).—The halfway mark in the goal for individual purchases in the Seventh War Loan Drive was approached yesterday. A total of \$3,125,000,000 in Victory bonds has been bought by individuals since the drive opened May 14, War Bond Director Ted Gamble announced. The individual purchase goal is seven billion dollars. The drive is scheduled to end June 30.

Of looted countries, France suffered most, for the private collections of many French-Jews were confiscated by the Nazis. To avoid antagonizing the French, the Nazis left most of the national collections untouched.

Col. Webb said all recovered art would be collected at a central point, classified, then returned to owning governments. The governments in turn will take up claims of private collectors.

1,140,000 DPs Processed, Sent Home by Yanks

WITH THE 12th ARMY GROUP, June 2 (UP).—Since D-Day American troops in the ETO have processed and sent home 1,140,000 displaced persons, approximately the population of Los Angeles.

DPs flow through processing centers in large numbers daily, and military government officials assert that soon they will not be an occupation problem. The feat of sending home thousands of displaced persons is unparalleled in military history.

Twelfth Army Group armies have 2,028,000 more DPs in camps, and there are an estimated 387,000 still to be taken in for processing. The Ninth Army has the greatest number, 1,108,000, in camps and 150,000 outside clearing centers.

The DPs include French, Belgians, Dutch, Luxembourgers, Poles, Jugoslavs, Czechs, Bulgars, Greeks, Italians and Russians. The Russians outnumber any other nationality.

The Russians are turned over to their own troops. Almost 1,500,000 Russians were displaced by the Nazis, compared to 925,000 DPs from all the Western European nations combined.

In May, armies of the group sent home the most, some 825,000, ill-fed and poorly clothed but happy people.

SHAEF Tells Future Plans

The U.S. portion of Supreme Headquarters will revert to ETOUSA when Shaeff is dissolved, Col. P. Ernest Dupuy, deputy public relations director, revealed at Shaeff yesterday.

Pending liquidation, all Shaeff operating divisions, including the public relations division now quartered in the Hotel Scribe in Paris, will be transferred to Frankfurt, Dupuy said.

Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters have been established there and a number of Shaeff units have moved from the Paris area.

No date has yet been announced for the dissolution of Shaeff, whose administrative functions in Germany will be taken over by the U.S. Group Control Council on the American side and similar military governmental organizations on the British and French sides.

The public relations section will move after July 1, as soon as communications have been set up, Dupuy said. The Hotel Scribe, which has been war correspondents' headquarters since the liberation of Paris, probably will be taken over by the French Ministry of Information.

Smart Wac Talks Way Into Bronze Star Award

The highly-prized Bronze Star Medal was awarded yesterday in Paris by Lt. Gen. John C. H. Lee, CG Com Z, to S/Sgt. Sally McCaffrey, of the 3341st Sig. Ser. Bn. and Jamaica Plain, Mass., for outstanding ability in running a telephone switchboard for Com Z headquarters.

"While serving as supervisor of a telephone switchboard in Paris," the citation said in part, "Sgt. McCaffrey has displayed outstanding courtesy, tact and diplomacy in handling telephone traffic."

"Because of the confidential nature of many calls, Sgt. McCaffrey has had to display considerable tact and versatility in explaining difficult situations."

Furlough to UK Robs 133-Pointer Of Trip to U.S.

WITH 78th INF. DIV., June 2.—A long-desired furlough to the UK has backfired on Pfc Oscar Lewis, of Bluefield, W. Va., and the 309th Regt.

Lewis was in England when the 78th Div. authorized each of its units to send one man to the States for possible discharge under the point system. Col. John G. Ondrick, the 309th's CO, suggested the GI with the highest point total—his outfit be sent home.

That was Lewis, with 133 points, but since he can't around Sgt. John Klamorick, of Washington, Pa., got the chance on the basis of his 129 points. So now Klamorick is homeward bound, while Lewis is back from his furlough sweating out the next call.

Enough to 'Swim' In



What a jackpot—almost! Cpl. Clarence S. MacBride Jr., of St. Johns, Mich., scoops up a handful of Jugoslav coins from the hoard he and his buddies of the Ninth Air Force's 309th Service Group found at a Kitzingen, Germany, foundry. Thousands of these dinars had been brought to the Reich to provide brass for airplane parts. And here's the payoff: The coins had been mutilated to prevent re-use as money.

Central Germany Dull, Dazed, Looks Like a Phantom Realm

By Ernest Leiser

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

WEIMAR, Germany, June 2.—Central Germany, a month after capitulation, is a forlorn land of strange contradictions.

A trip from Magdeburg, across the flat fertile land west of the Elbe, over a corner of the forested Harz Mountains and down to the hills of Weimar and Jena is like a trip through a phantom realm. Nothing seems quite real.

German soldiers, unarmed but in full uniform, walk tiredly down the desolate roads, alone or by twos, with no one paying heed. The soldiers discharged from prison camps or men no one ever bothered to pick up, wander listlessly in the general direction of their homes.

For miles not an Allied soldier is to be seen. Then, suddenly, a small fire shows along the roadside, smoke filtering up into the drizzle. It's a two-man American check point, and they've halted a German civilian to see his travel authorization papers.

Only Few Farmers Seen

Many of the rich fields have been plowed and planted, but mile after mile of others are untended and deserted. In 20 miles you see two horse teams and half a dozen farmers.

Official figures say that in parts of Germany, there are only two men for each five women. You can see that, with girls cycling alone up the road, or tilling fields, or leaning out of windows, arms akimbo, idly watching the traffic.

But in villages and towns you see many young men, obviously once soldiers, standing around in the square, or in the lines in front of bakeries and butcher shops. They wear civilian clothes, but some still have their Wehrmacht caps.

The villages are crowded—as crowded as the countryside is empty. A few people turn around to look at American Army vehicles, but most of them are no longer curious. They ignore a lonely MP directing sporadic traffic at a fork in the road.

People Dazed, Dull

If you avoid the larger, bombed-out cities, there are no signs of war. The trenches dug by the Volksturm along the road have been filled in and plowed over. The landscape looks as though it had never seen battle. Only in the people can you see any change. In them is a dullness, a dazed unconcern with anything except the immediate problem of waiting in line for the next loaf of bread. Even in movement, they seem to be in a state of suspended animation.

You forget that this is an occupied land. And then you see a tent city—a city of pyramids and pup tents, wet in the rain, set up in neat rows, but forlorn-looking between comfortable towns on either side. GIs wander up and down a road across from a small barracks, on which is a sign, "CO, Exec O, and Staff Officers Only."

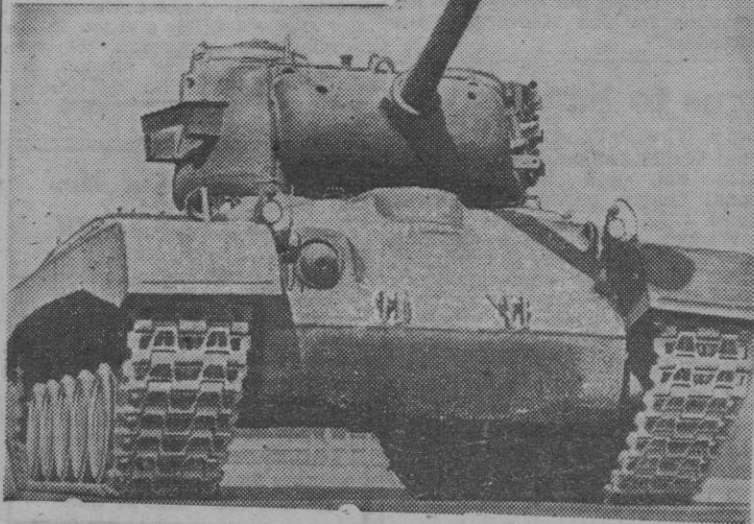
Reds Reveal Sabotage Price

Fifty former members of the Nazi party will be executed in Berlin for every attempt against the life of a Russian soldier or Soviet official and for every case of arson, the Soviet-controlled Radio Berlin announced yesterday, according to a Reuter dispatch.

Radio Berlin also announced that all men between the ages of 18 and 65 and all women between 15 and 50 who are permanent residents of Berlin must report to their labor boards to take part in reconstruction work, Reuter said. Former political prisoners will have priority for the best jobs, according to their qualifications.

Here's the General Pershing

It's a little late for the war in the ETO, but the War Department has just released this picture of the new M26 General Pershing. The M26 is heavier than the Sherman tank and has a low silhouette. It is considerably heavier than former designs and is provided with greatly increased gun power and armor protection. The high-velocity 90mm gun used is capable of knocking out enemy tanks at ranges of two miles or more. The power-operated turret and improved fire control make it capable of delivering accurate fire at a greatly increased rate.



U.S. Army Signal Corps Photo

Nisei Troops to Train GIs Shifting to Pacific

GIs being shifted from the ETO to the Pacific via the U.S. will be introduced to Japanese tactics and weapons by specially-trained teams of Japanese-American soldiers, the United Press reported yesterday.

In a Washington dispatch, the UP said that the teams

would demonstrate enemy uniforms, weapons and methods of fighting as part of a comprehensive Army Ground Forces eight-week course.

The Japanese-American teams, which have been undergoing specialized training themselves at a camp in Maryland in preparation for the first troops to arrive from the ETO, consist of two officers and 13 enlisted men, only two of whom are not Japanese-Americans.

Not All to Complete Course

Not all units will have the opportunity to complete the eight-week course, UP said, while others which stay in the U.S. longer will receive additional training in company, battalion, regimental and divisional exercises.

Work will be arranged in the order of importance so that a unit which could get only four weeks of training would receive instruction in the most urgent matters. The first six weeks of the course, according to UP, will be given over to individual subjects, designed to familiarize the soldier with living and fighting conditions in the Far East, while the last two weeks, plus any subsequent available time, will be devoted to unit training.

The course is standardized by weeks so that outfits which may have had, for example, four weeks of retraining in the ETO before being redeployed to the U.S. can pick up with the fifth week of the course in the States.

Swimming to Be Stressed

Special stress will be placed on swimming both for personal safety and tactical operations. In this connection, UP pointed out that new swimming pools have been built at Camp Hood, Texas, and Camp Roberts, Calif., as well as at a number of other installations in the States.

Aside from swimming and Japanese tactics, the retraining course will include first aid, sanitation and hygiene; organized athletics; chemical warfare; use of maps and photos; military courtesy and inspections; dismantled drill and ceremonies; care and maintenance of clothing and equipment; weapons training; interior guard and local security; tactical marches and bivouacs; squad and crew training; small unit tactics and technique; scouting and patrolling and orientation, according to UP.

Reconversion

JENA, June 2 (INS).—A few years ago Hitler promised to put a Volkswagen in every German garage, and vast numbers of the low-priced cars were sold on the installment plan, for delivery after the war. Well, there's been a slight change in plans. The Volkswagen plant at Fallersleben is now turning out jeeps, German version, for the American Army.

Ruhr Industry Paralyzed by Lack of Policy

WITH ALLIED FORCES IN THE RUHR, June 2 (AP).—Delay in formulating an economic policy for occupied Germany has paralyzed the vast industrial power of the Ruhr to a far greater extent than all the war damage inflicted by the Allies, surveys showed today.

A checkup of factories in the Dusseldorf-Wuppertal-Remscheid-Solingen area by the U.S. 95th Div. disclosed that production of 70 to 80 per cent of normal capacity could be reached within a month, if the signal were given to start. Similar conditions exist in the Essen-Dortmund area.

While British forces are gradually moving into the Ruhr, Americans are being moved further south. Experts of both nations have been combing German war plants for patterns, samples and other information on products regarded as superior in design to those produced in their respective homelands.

A few plants making such civilian necessities as soap and textiles have been allowed to go back to work.

I. G. Farbenindustrie, the chemical monopoly, and other firms are feeding and housing idle employees to make certain of having a labor supply when production is permitted.

With the process of releasing German prisoners underway, numerous Allied officers express the opinion that overall co-ordination of western Germany's economy must begin within the next few weeks or there will be a disastrous slide.

One said "the agricultural problem is being tackled energetically. Isn't it possible to get some energetic action in regard to the rehabilitation of industry, mining and communications? This also would be desirable."

Freed GIs Get Special Diet

Liberated American PWs recover rapidly under special care, a Com Z announcement indicated.

As recovered Allied military personnel pass through reception camps to the main RAMP camp at Le Havre, they are fed a "bland diet" of eggnog, chicken, lean beef and such luxuries as milk and hard candy, until their stomachs can retain regular GI food. The big problem is to restrain the men from stuffing themselves.

The course of treatment for the 20 percent who require hospitalization includes injections of thiamin and niacin and transfusions of plasma and whole blood.

Medical Corps personnel anticipate no serious physical or mental reactions among the RAMPs although there may be some few cases of tuberculosis and other infections due to lack of food and exposure in the prison camps.

Europe Needs to Import 15-Million Tons of Coal

WASHINGTON, June 2 (Reuter).—A minimum of 15,000,000 tons of coal will have to be imported in central and northern Europe to keep the population from shivering next winter, the OWI reported.

Although concerned with a domestic coal shortage, Washington officials, determined to prevent suffering in liberated countries, have created an organization to study the situation. Represented are the U.S., Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Denmark, Norway, Greece, Turkey, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. Mining equipment has been shipped into France, and the release of former miners from the ranks of German PWs will aid in reopening mines in the Saar.

Alligator Aged 300 Dead

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 2 (ANS).—Big Joe, Alligator whose age was figured at more than 300 years, has died of injuries received in a fight with two other alligators last week.

Yanks Cuff Tribe, 9-2; Tigers Lose

New Yorkers Widen Lead To Two Games

NEW YORK, June 2.—By whipping the Indians, 9-2, while the Tigers were losing to the Red Sox, 6-4, the Yankees widened their American League lead to two full games over Detroit yesterday.

Nick Etten's homerun in the fourth inning touched off a four-run rally that clinched the verdict for the Yankees. Floyd Bevins handcuffed the Tribe with five hits and struck out eight men. Mickey Rocco homered for the losers in the fifth. Threatening weather held the crowd to 2,864, the smallest of the season for the Yanks.

The Red Sox literally walked to victory over the Tigers as two bases on balls with the bases full in the eighth inning forced home two runs to break a 4-4 deadlock. Pitcher Emmett O'Neill's three-run homer off Jim Wilson had given the Sox an early lead, but Rudy York powdered a four-bagger with two mates aboard in the fourth inning to gain a tie until foulness caught up with Wilson.

Walks Ruin Tigers

After Wilson walked Dave Ferriss, pinch-hitting for O'Neill, to force in Boston's fifth run, 18-year-old Billy Pierce came in and walked George Metkovich for run No. 6. Pierce, a southpaw, is the first player from last year's Esquire All-America boys' game to break into the majors. Pierce twirled the east team to a 6-1 triumph at the Polo Grounds last August.

Sig Jakucki hurled a masterful three-hitter as the Browns defeated the Athletics, 4-0, last night. Don Guttridge's two-run homer in the eighth was the big blow against Rookie Steve Gerkin.

The White Sox squeezed through to beat the Senators, 11-9 in 11 innings, in a night game. The Nats outhit Chicago, 14-10, but committed five errors to help Roy Caldwell, third White Sox pitcher, draw the mound nod over Wally Holborow. The Griffs clustered four runs in the eighth to apparently ice the decision. Then the White Sox came back with three in the top of the ninth, only to have Washington send the tilt into overtime with two in the last of the ninth.

Pirates Win on Errors

Five errors, four of which had direct bearing on the scoring, gifted the Pirates with a 6-5 decision over the Phillies, extending the Phillies' losing string to five straight. Singles by Lee Handley and Max Butcher, plus errors by Wes Hamner and Vance Dinges, pinned the loss on Tony Karl, who relieved Dick Barrett in the first inning. Butcher was the winner.

The Braves were leading the Cubs, 2-1, when rain halted play in the fifth inning. The score reverted to the fourth inning and the game will have to be replayed at a later date.

A triple by Whitey Kurowski in the ninth inning with two men on base provided the Cardinals with a 4-3 verdict over the Giants last night and inflicted his third straight defeat on Bill Voiselle. Blix Donnelly and Harry Brecheen toiled for the Redbirds, with Brecheen drawing credit for the triumph. Buster Adams homered for the Cards in the seventh.

Frank McCormick's three-run homer in the last half of the 13th came shortly before midnight and gave the Reds a 6-3 win over the Dodgers. The blow climaxed hurling duel between Bucky Walters and Hal Gregg. Dodger starter who disappeared in the 12th. Les Weber was the loser.

'Big Poison' Returns to Sandlots

PITTSBURGH, June 2.—Paul Waner, whose powerful bat earned him the nickname of "Big Poison," returned to the sandlots this week—the same sandlots whence he soared to the major leagues 20 years ago—and declared, "I got a big kick out of it."

Playing outfield for Dormont of the Greater Pittsburgh League, 42-year-old Waner proved he still can wallop the ball by swatting two singles, one of which scored two runs as Dormont triumphed over Oakmont, 10-1.

His fielding was spotty and an easy fly popped out of his glove. But the crowd—particularly the kids—didn't care. For here was

Catcher's Lunge Fails to Retire Runner



Mike Tresh, White Sox catcher, slides home safely under outstretched arms of Herb Crompton, Yankee catcher, who snatches perfect throw from centerfield by Johnny Lindell. Tresh, who raced in from second on Oris Hockett's sharp single, gave Chisox momentary lead, but New Yorkers roared back to win game, 5-4, and oust Chicagoans from American League lead.

GI Amputees Show Pete Gray 'How to Play Ball'

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Pete Gray learned a new trick about outfielding from amputees at Walter Reed Hospital this week.

The one-armed Browns star was showing a group of veterans in the hospital's new gymnasium how he catches and throws a ball. The vets said his style was all right on ordinary fly balls but they desired a demonstration on tough liners hit to the backhand side.

With Manager Luke Sewell throwing, Pete made a few backhand stabs but the amputees weren't satisfied with the way he set himself for the throw.

They suggested he take a full basketball pivot before throwing "as it would give you more power." Pete tried it a few times and it worked fine. He thanked them and said he'd give it a better trial in fielding practice.

Sewell, incidentally, hopes that the terrific publicity Gray has received will cool off as "he's no side show freak. He's a fine ball player, fast, courageous and can hit. And we can use him to help us win the same as any two-armed player," Sewell said.

Tami Mauriello KO's Steve Dudas

NEW YORK, June 2.—Tubby Tami Mauriello stopped the comeback attempt of veteran Steve Dudas by knocking out the antiquated ring campaigner in 2:30 of the first round at Madison Square Garden last night.

Tami, at 201 pounds, the heaviest he ever has been for a fight, didn't keep 9,000 fans waiting long for the kill. The first real punch he threw dropped Dudas to the canvas for a six-count.

When Dudas regained his feet, he stepped into more solid punches and fell for nine, seven and six before he went to sleep on a right-cross to the jaw.

Trade Winds Blow As Quinn Hits Road

BOSTON, June 2.—The presence of General Manager John Quinn on the road with the Braves since the purchase of Mort Cooper from the Cardinals leads baseball men to believe that the Beantowners are seeking more big-name players.

It is reported the Braves are negotiating for Joe Medwick, Giant outfielder.

Paul Waner, the man who collected 3,152 hits and was the National League batting king three times.

Waner's power as a drawing card was proven by attendance. More than 2,500 fans comprised Dormont's largest crowd in 15 years, exceeding the 2,156 who attended the Pirates-Braves game at Forbes Field in the afternoon.

"I sure get a big kick out of playing with sandlot kids, even though I miss the hot battles and tremendous crowds in the majors," Waner said after his debut. "But I'm happy to be playing regularly again. After all this is where baseball starts, on the sandlots."

Ravenala Wins at Jamaica; Boy Angler Takes 'Gansett Test'

NEW YORK, June 2.—Making his first start since last July, Ravenala showed his heels to the field in the Kewgarden Handicap yesterday at Jamaica before 25,541 bettors. After beating Still Blue and Faiseur, Ravenala paid \$8.40.

Boy Angler racked up his third straight winning romp at Narragansett Park, taking the Oak Hill Purse after being established as 1-2 favorite. The 8-year-old runner took the lead at the half-mile pole and galloped to a three-and-a-half-length victory over Cavorta, with Republican third.

Col. Edward R. Bradley's Be Faithful, a daughter of Bimelech, roared to a four-length triumph over Sand Slinger in the day's feature at Churchill Downs. Be Faithful paid \$3. Halcyette finished third.

Emerging from a thrilling four-horse battle down the stretch, Horneblende moved along the outside to defeat Milcave by a neck at Delaware Park. Galactic was third, a nose behind Milcave, while Viva Teddy came in a neck back of Galactic. Tickets on the winner were worth \$7.80.

O'Dea Victim Of Blindness

BOSTON, June 2.—The jeers and catcalls which greeted Paul O'Dea, 24-year-old Cleveland outfielder, when he was led off the field in Thursday's game with the Red Sox, turned to deep sympathy yesterday when fans learned that he temporarily went blind.

O'Dea explained he lost the sight of his right eye when struck by a ball in the Indians' training camp at Ft. Myers Fla., in 1940. Occasionally his left eye becomes sightless due to a vitreous crystal forming over the eyeball.

That's what happened Thursday. A solution to dissolve the crystal later restored O'Dea's vision in the Cleveland dressingroom. He was unable to recognize anyone, not even the players who led him off the field, until the crystal dissolved.

'You Can't Kid Me,' Said the I.Q. Giant

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—When Jimmy Allen started to enter the ring at Convention Hall the other night, a sweet young thing thrust a coin container in front of him and said, "Fight tuberculosis?" "Who me?" asked Jimmy. "You've got me wrong. I'm fighting Jim Gardner." He did, too. And he won.

HOW THEY STAND.

American League				
New York 9, Cleveland 2	St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 0 (night)	Chicago 11, Washington 9 (11 innings, night)	Boston 6, Detroit 4	
	W L Pct GB			
New York.....	23 13 .639			
Detroit.....	19 13 .594	2		
Chicago.....	18 16 .529	4		
St. Louis.....	17 16 .515	4 1/2		
Boston.....	17 19 .479	6		
Cleveland.....	14 18 .438	7		
Washington.....	15 20 .429	7 1/2		
Philadelphia.....	14 22 .389	9		
Chicago at Washington				
St. Louis at Philadelphia				
Detroit at Boston				
Cleveland at New York				
National League				
St. Louis 4, New York 3 (night)	Cincinnati 6, Brooklyn 3 (13 innings, night)	Pittsburgh 6, Philadelphia 5	Boston at Chicago, postponed, rain	
	W L Pct GB			
New York.....	26 12 .684			
Pittsburgh.....	20 16 .556	5		
Brooklyn.....	21 17 .553	5		
St. Louis.....	21 17 .553	5		
Chicago.....	18 16 .529	6		
Cincinnati.....	16 18 .471	8		
Boston.....	13 20 .394	10 1/2		
Philadelphia.....	10 29 .256	16 1/2		
Boston at Chicago				
Brooklyn at Cincinnati				
New York at St. Louis				
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh				

League Leaders

American League				
Cuccinello, Chicago.....	33	116	18	42 .362
Etten, New York.....	36	130	22	43 .331
Stirnweiss, New York.....	36	141	31	46 .326
Stephens, St. Louis.....	29	109	23	35 .321
Case, Washington.....	32	130	21	41 .315
National League				
Holmes, Boston.....	34	147	33	58 .395
Ott, New York.....	39	135	30	52 .385
Kurowski, St. Louis.....	38	142	30	54 .380
Olmo, Brooklyn.....	37	147	22	55 .374
Reyes, New York.....	39	144	19	52 .361
Home Run Leaders				
American—Stephens, St. Louis, 8; Johnson, Boston, 6.				
National—Lombardi, New York, 12; Weintraub, New York, 8.				
Runs Batted In				
American—Etten, New York, 25; Johnson, Boston, 24.				
National—Lombardi, New York, and Kurowski, St. Louis, 34.				
Stolen Bases				
American—Case, Washington, 12; Myatt, Washington, 8.				
National—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 8; Hart, Brooklyn, 6.				

Archer Decisions Jones

ELIZABETH, N.J., June 2.—Fred die Archer, rugged Newark welterweight, outpointed Johnny Jones, New York, in the 10-round feature here last night. Archer scaled 147, giving away five pounds to Jones.

Behind The Sports Headlines

OXFORD, Ohio, June 2.—Regardless of ODT orders banning anything but essential travel, Bruce McCroskey, 17-year-old Miami U. outfielder, had plenty of traveling to do to play ball last week. McCroskey played against Ball State Saturday, hopped a train for his home in Evanston, Ill., to get a high school diploma he never had received, then dashed back for a midweek game with Stout Field. NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale apparently is giving former basketball Coach Ken Loeffler the go-by in favor of Red Rolfe, who has been doing so well with Eli cage teams since the war started. Loeffler hasn't been rehired since his Navy discharge, although he can be if he insists, according to school sources. OAKLAND, Calif.—After playing in the Esquire All-American boys' game at the Polo Grounds last year, 16-year-old V. Picetti rejected all offers from major league clubs and went home to California. Finally he signed with his idol, Dolph Camilli, of Oakland, with the agreement he would receive part of his purchase price if and when the majors again put in a bid. Friends told him he was crazy for shunning the big time. Now 17, Picetti is being touted as the greatest first base find in Coast League history and the Yankees are making strong overtures—offering \$30,000 for his contract. So Picetti wasn't crazy after all.

KEESLER FIELD, Miss.—The Keesler Field baseball team scheduled a game with the New Orleans Transportation Corps last week, but had to wait two hours for the host team to reach the field. The transportation brain-trusters had transportation difficulties. TOPEKA, Kan.—Fabulous Fido Murphy, discharged from the Navy because of an old football injury, has returned to the Sunflower capital to look after the Topeka franchise in the Western Assn., which he is trying to get to resume operations. CHICAGO.—Leroy "Satchel" Paige opened his 22nd baseball season by pitching the Kansas City Monarchs to a 3-2 triumph over the Chicago American Giants as the Negro American League started its season. PHILADELPHIA.—Before Jose Basora stepped into the ring against Ray "Sugar" Robinson the other night, he had to send a handler to Ray's dressing room to borrow a pair of socks because he hadn't brought any. Some one kiddingly suggested that Sugar Ray put itching powder in the socks, but the 7-1 favorite smiled and said he guessed he didn't need to. Basora held him to a draw so now Sugar Ray probably is sorry he didn't pay attention to the advice.

Purdue to Play 10 Games

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 2.—Purdue's 1945 football schedule will include ten games, including eight of the opponents faced last year. Ohio State and Pittsburgh will replace Illinois and Navy from the 1944 slate.

Minor League Results

International League				
Montreal 5, Rochester 4	Baltimore 4, Jersey City 3	Syracuse 8-5, Newark 7-8	Buffalo at Toronto, postponed, cold	
	W L Pct	W L Pct		
Montreal.....	23 12 .657	Syracuse.....	14 16 .467	
Jersey City.....	13 13 .500	Rochester.....	13 16 .448	
Baltimore.....	16 14 .533	Buffalo.....	11 16 .407	
Newark.....	16 15 .516	Toronto.....	11 17 .393	
American Association				
Indianapolis 6, Minneapolis 17	Only game scheduled			
	W L Pct	W L Pct		
Milwaukee.....	19 12 .613	Columbus.....	18 20 .474	
Indianap.....	20 14 .588	Kansas City.....	18 15 .545	
Louisville.....	17 15 .531	St. Paul.....	13 16 .448	
Toledo.....	16 17 .485	Minneapolis.....	13 19 .406	
Southern Association				
Little Rock 6, Birmingham 3	Mobile 6, Atlanta 5	Chattanooga 13, New Orleans 3	Memphis 10, Nashville 9	
	W L Pct	W L Pct	W L Pct	
N. Orleans.....	25 9 .733	Little Rock.....	13 19 .406	
Chattanooga.....	22 10 .688	Nashville.....	10 23 .312	
Atlanta.....	21 11 .656	Memphis.....	9 23 .281	
Mobile.....	22 13 .629	Birmingham.....	9 24 .273	
Eastern League				
All games postponed, rain and cold				
	W L Pct	W L Pct		
Williamsport.....	9 5 .643	Scranton.....	11 11 .500	
Hartford.....	11 9 .550	Albany.....	11 12 .476	
Elmira.....	11 9 .550	Utica.....	11 12 .476	
Wilkes-B.....	12 11 .522	Binghamton.....	7 15 .318	
Pacific Coast League				
Portland 5, Seattle 0	Sacramento 5, San Diego 0	San Francisco 5, Oakland 2	Los Angeles 9, Hollywood 2	
	W L Pct	W L Pct	W L Pct	
Portland.....	38 22 .633	Sacram'to.....	30 31 .492	
Seattle.....	34 25 .576	San Diego.....	30 33 .476	
Oakland.....	32 30 .516	Los Angeles.....	28 33 .457	
S. Francisco.....	30 30 .500	Hollywood.....	31 39 .442	

Use of War Homes by Vets Urged in U.S.

NEW YORK, June 2 (ANS).—Use of temporary war housing in the U.S. by returning veterans and their families at low rents was discussed by Congressional leaders and soon will be presented to Congress with "important backing," the New York Times reported today.

This change in the national housing program will involve a request for an appropriation of 40 or 50 million dollars to cover the costs of rebuilding emergency housing, the Times predicted.

The plan may call for new low-cost houses, especially designed for returning servicemen, who will not have money to pay high rents or to build their own homes immediately.

This extension of GI rehabilitation benefits is an outgrowth of the housing shortage, absence of new construction and complaints from discharged servicemen forced to live with their families in undesirable quarters or to crowd in with relatives.

Four hundred thousand emergency housing units, costing a billion dollars, were financed by the government. About 25,000 of these, many in upstate New York, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, were left empty as cutbacks in war production shifted the tenants. Others are becoming available elsewhere.

Under the Lanham Act, all temporary government-owned homes must be removed two years after the war to prevent "ghost towns," except where communities request their continuance.

Rentals to former GIs would vary, based on prevailing rental rates in the community and on the veteran's income.

Any new homes built to house veterans would be of a temporary nature to eliminate criticism of competition with private housing.

Reich RR System Begins to Operate

BRITISH SECOND ARMY HQ., June 2 (UP).—German railway services have been repaired sufficiently to regain some semblance of normal traffic. This was disclosed today with the announcement that a British shuttle service to the Russian-controlled boundary will start operating with 14 trains daily.

The new shuttle service will carry some 14,000 displaced Russians to Soviet-controlled Germany, and return with similar loads of Belgians, Dutch and French.

The only railway now serving civilian needs in northwest Germany is the Hamburg suburban network, which rings the city.

Most of the blown railroad bridges are being repaired and a number of mainline branches are operating between American and Russian-controlled territories.

General and Colonel Honored by British

FRANKFURT-ON-MAIN, Germany, June 2.—Maj. Gen. Ray W. Barker, assistant chief of staff, GI, Supreme Headquarters, was invested yesterday by the British government as "Honorary Commander of the Bath" for outstanding service with SHAEF during the Anglo-American campaign against Germany.

Col. William Whipple, of G-4's logistical planning staff, also was invested as "Honorary Commander, Military Division Most Excellent Order of the British Empire." Lt. Gen. Sir Frederick F. Morgan, senior British officer at SHAEF here, made the investitures.

AMERICAN FORCES NETWORK

TODAY	
1202-Sammy Kaye	1830-A. Kostelanetz
1230-Clear/Lower Deck	1901-U.S. News
1300-News	1905-Jack Benny
1315-WAC on WAX	1935-Guy Lombardo
1330-Info. Please	2001-Mail Call
1401-Sports	2030-Aldrich Family
1415-Atlantic Spot	2100-News
1445-Times Square	2115-Hit Parade
1501-Grand Old Opera	2145-Alec Templeton
1530-This is the Story	2201-Pacific News
1601-N.Y. Philhar.	2206-Merely Music
1701-Raymond Scott	2301-Hour of Charm
1715-AEF Special	2330-Suspense
1755-Sports	2400-News
1800-News	0015-Night Shift
1805-Fiesta	0200-World News
TOMORROW	
6600-Yawn Patrol	0915-Remember
6700-News	0930-James Melton
6705-Yawn Patrol	1001-Morning After
6801-Victory Parade	1030-French Lesson
6815-Personal Album	1035-Strike Up Band
6830-Modern Music	1101-U.S. News
6900-News	1106-Duffie Bag

News Every Hour on the Hour.

Li'l Abner



More Fan Mail, Voice of Romance, Sir!!

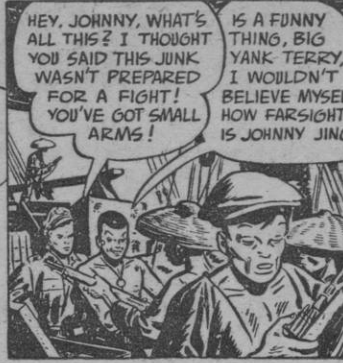
JUST T'ROW IT ON DE FLOOR, DIS LETTER I PICKED OUT BY DE MEREST CHANCE INTRIGUES ME!!

Dere Voice of Romance:
Fo' years ah has bin in love of a sartin boy. He is tall, dark an' strong, espeshly in the feet.
Oh, how ah once loved that boy, but now it's all done changed. It's yo' who done changed me, Voice of Romance, on account of yo' says all the sweet things he neva' said an' the tremble in yo' voice is like the tremble ah alius hoped to hear in his voice but neva' did.
So, in view of which ah states the follerin' fact—namely, ah loves yo' true.
I hope to hear a favorable reply in the near f'wcher.
Respectably yorn
Daisy Mae Snyg
Age 17 1/2
with by hand

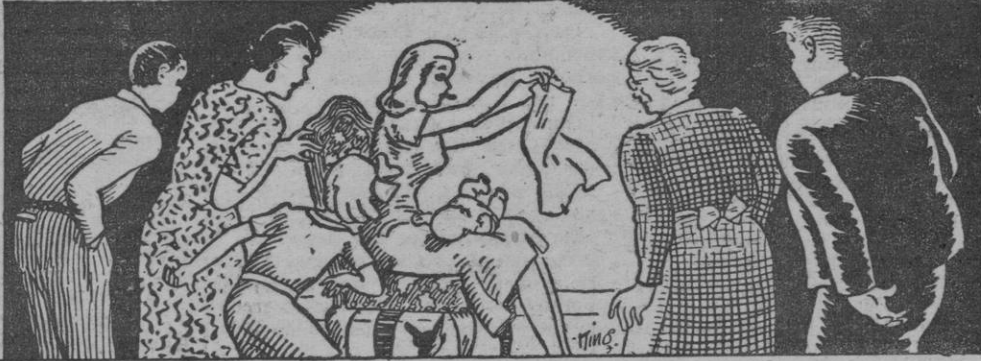
Voice is like the tremble ah alius hoped to hear in his voice but neva' did.
So, in view of which ah states the follerin' fact—namely, ah loves yo' true.
I hope to hear a favorable reply in the near f'wcher.
Respectably yorn
Daisy Mae Snyg
Age 17 1/2
with by hand



Terry and The Pirates



Gasoline Alley



Dick Tracy



Blondie



Joe Palooka



Help Wanted —AND GIVEN

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

APOs WANTED

E. B. Barbour, 34447446, by Pvt. B. F. Grams, 3133813, Co. A, 287th Eng. C. Bn., APO 403; Alexander Bieding, by Sgt. Hal Golder, 6900 RD Hq., APO 317; WAC Sgt. Elizabeth Baird, by Cpl.

James M. Pettit, 33745161, 58th QM Sales Co., Third Plat., APO 513; Lt. Sarah Crane Calhoun, by T/Sgt. P. D. Pontane, 34006227, AT Co., 156th Inf., APO 350; Capt. Carl Dame Clarke, by Sgt. Cleveland Kirkpatrick, 32875995, 647 Ord. Amn. Co., APO 562.

PVT. Robert Lee De Atley, 39619896, by Mile. Suzanne Quentin, 22 rue Gambetta, Equeurdreville, Manche; Harlan Flemming, by Pfc Robert Griesh, 37044031, 10th Sta. Hosp., APO 407; Pvt. Sidney Gooker, by Sgt. Wm. S. Weinstein, 312-23516, 216th Gen. Hosp., APO 68; T/3 Suzanne Haye, by Capt. Philip Jacobs, O-1577369, Hq. 195th Ord. Bn., APO 228; Adolphe Kurtzbarb, by Sgt. John W. Sample, 43064792, 3756th QM Trk. Co., APO 228.

Births

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

Sgt. Noble H. Bennett, Detroit—Douglas Noble, May 6; Lt. Herman E. Leach, San Antonio, Texas—boy, May 19; Cpl. Ralph Stumpf, Cleveland—Shirley Marie, May 18; Pfc James B. Dutton, Oklahoma City—boy, May 22.

PVT. Leon Jakubow, New York—girl, May 5; Pfc Lindsey E. Binn, Uniontown, Pa.—Lindsey E., May 9; Sgt. Elmer P. Diamant, Rockaway Beach, N.Y.—Joan Ellen, May 14; Lt. Jack J. Barry, Forest Hills, N.Y.—Barbara Ann, May 15; Pfc Emanuel H. Demby, New York—Ilsa, May

16; Pfc Laurence B. Strimple, Cleveland Heights, Ohio—girl, May 14; Pvt. Joseph J. Voytos—boy, April 2.

PFC Norbert J. Westrich, Racine, Wis. —Judith Marguerite, May 10; Sgt. Charles Hudson, Warren, Pa.—girl, April 26; Cpl. Albert C. Duquette, Bay City, Mich.—Barbara Carol, May 24; Pfc Arthur W. Araman, Newburg, N.Y.—Philip Arthur, May 27; Sgt. F. L. Peterson, Brooklyn—Jim Richard, May 28.

LT Byron J. Peacock, Fort Worth, Texas —Timothy Byron, May 16; Lt. Frank H. Jellinek, Buffalo, N.Y.—twin sons, May 30; Cpl. Paul A. Obermeyer, Batesville, Ind.—Jerome, May 27; Lt. William D. Benham, Austin, Texas—Williams, May 29; Pfc Clovis Cole, Grapeland, Texas—boy, May 21.

Major Powers Seek to Solve Veto Question

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—The big powers wrestled today with the question of veto power in the security council of the proposed world league, following the sending of new instructions from Moscow to the Russian delegation here.

The Russians were reported to be standing firm on their position that the full veto power of the major powers be preserved in the council. The U.S. delegation was also reported to be in opposition to any change in the voting procedure proposed at Yalta.

U.S. Stands Firm

Delegation chiefs of the Big Five—the U.S., Britain, Russia, China and France—met last night to discuss the veto problem and also the question of trusteeships. There was some speculation that the Russians had also received new instructions from Moscow on the trusteeship question.

The U.S. has not changed its view of the trusteeship formula, a section of which the Russians have opposed. This section is considered by the Russians as freezing mandated peoples to their present status, and they have sought in earlier discussions of mandated territories to have a pledge of independence given in the world league charter.

In connection with this question, Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the U.S., and head of the Philippine Commonwealth delegation, told a press conference that he was launching a one-man campaign to have the word, "independence," written into the charter so that it will apply to all dependent peoples.

Arabs Applaud U.S., British View

Meanwhile, in another aftermath of the Levant situation, Prince Faisal Ibn Abdul, Saudi Arabia delegate, issued a statement saying that the delegations from Egypt, Iraq, Arabia, Syria and Lebanon applaud the British and American view.

"We of the Arab countries have seen in the joint action of the British and American governments in the current Franco-Syrian clash the acceptance by two out of four major powers of their responsibilities under the plan for the world pact that is embodied in the Dumbarton Oaks proposals," he said.

He declared that "certainly no lasting plan for peace can gain confidence in the world when unjustified aggression such as the French indulgence in is permitted to go unchecked and unrestrained."

Algeria . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

cently returned from Algiers, said the Foisie story was "greatly exaggerated." Instead of 10,000 killed or wounded, only about 600 Arabs and Europeans were killed, he said. He attributed the situation to lack of food, Nazi-sympathizing political followers in Algeria and other nations interested in France's African possession.

CMH Awarded Posthumously

PHILADELPHIA, June 2 (ANS).—The Congressional Medal of Honor was awarded posthumously today to Sgt. Sherwood H. Hallman, 32, of Spring City, Pa., who was killed in France last Sept. 14, the day after he earned the decoration. Hallman was credited with killing or wounding four Germans and capturing 37 during the drive for Brest.

Only Cool Spot in Fire-Bombed Japan



The snow-capped volcanic peak of Fujiyama—Japan's sacred mountain—looms large on the horizon as B29s roar on their way to Tokyo with tons of deadly fire bombs.

De Gaulle Asks 9 Sq. Mi. Lost Near East Talks To Yokohama

(Continued from Page 1)

nouncing that British troops were going into Syria to maintain order.

De Gaulle said France acted immediately on this demand and ordered its troops in Syria to cease fire and stay in position.

Churchill's ultimatum, which arrived the day after the cease-fire order had been given, De Gaulle asserted, "did not—and will not—change anything."

He indicated in no uncertain terms that the second message had irritated the French and that he regretted that so soon after the war with Germany such incidents should begin to break out between the Allies.

De Gaulle Bitter

Recalling the Franco-British agreement of 1941, assigning to France the task of keeping order in the Levant, De Gaulle suggested with some bitterness that it would have been simpler if this agreement had been adhered to.

He alluded to instances of British intervention, including a parade of Palestinian troops in the area. While France had been forced to withdraw its army of the Near East for fighting in Africa, Italy and in France itself, the British had kept its Ninth Army there.

De Gaulle said that Syrian police, which had attacked French forces, had been armed by the British after the French themselves had refused to give them arms.

De Gaulle declared that on May 8, when French authorities had sent a proposal to the Syrian-Lebanese governments on the French interests, armed bands of Syrians, aided by Syrian police, attacked French troops.

The French troops, he said, replied. Incidents continued to flare in several Syrian towns and French forces moved to maintain order.

As for the independence of the two states, he said, this already has been guaranteed by France and it was France's desire only to safeguard its economic and cultural interests in the Levant which led to differences.

French troops were not using lend-lease materiel in the fighting, he said. This would not hold "for the other side" which had been using British arms, he asserted.

9 Sq. Mi. Lost To Yokohama

GUAM, June 2 (ANS).—A principal portion of Yokohama, 44 per cent of the city's built-up area, or 8.9 square miles, was wiped out by Tuesday's Superfortress raid on the big port, 21st Bomber Command headquarters announced today. Not including Friday's fire raid on Osaka, this brought to more than 86 square miles the total area of B29-wrought destruction in Japan's war centers.

The War Department said today in Washington that results from the 3,200-ton Osaka raid were "excellent."

Meanwhile, B29 crews returning from the Osaka assault said that Jap interceptor planes were not much of a problem because of supporting U.S. Mustangs from Iwo Jima, but that anti-aircraft fire was heavy. Ten Superfortresses were lost.

Radio Tokyo, hinting of great conflagrations in Osaka, Japan's Detroit, said that fires following the two-hour incendiary raid were "generally" being brought under control. The attack, by more than 450 B29s supported by 150 Iwo Jima-based fighters, was the fourth in nine days against highly-industrialized Jap war centers.

B29 Raids on Tokyo Worse Than 1923 'Quake, Japs Say

LONDON, June 2 (Reuter).—The Japanese news agency Domei quoted the newspaper Nippon as saying today that the destruction to Tokyo caused by bombing was "even greater than at the time of the great earthquake in 1923."

In that disaster, about two-thirds of Tokyo was destroyed and 60,000 people killed.

Domei said: "Terror raids upon Japanese cities recently reached a new level of intensity and it cannot be denied that the damage which they have caused is shockingly great."

Far Eastern AF Adds Five Jap Ships to Bag

MANILA, June 2 (ANS).—Gen. George C. Kenney's Far Eastern AF today sank five more Jap ships as Gen. MacArthur's headquarters announced that 2,117,482 tons of enemy shipping had been sunk or damaged between Jan. 1 and May 31 by Allied fliers—mostly American.

Senator in a Pant Over Bell Bottoms

WASHINGTON, June 2 (ANS).—Sen. William Langer (R-N.D.) today introduced a bill to make the Navy get rid of bell-bottom trousers. "Sailors just don't like them," he said.

The measure calls for Navy enlisted men's clothes of the same basic design as officers' uniforms.

The Naval Uniform Board is now considering changes in the uniform, such as larger pockets and straight trousers.

Laval Reported Ready to Face Trial as Traitor

Pierre Laval, accused of being France's top traitor, may be coming back to Paris voluntarily to face trial, it was indicated yesterday.

From Barcelona, where he is living a luxurious but confined life in a Spanish prison fort, Laval was reported by United Press to have decided to fly back because the charges against him were "driving him crazy."

From Madrid, Associated Press reported that Spanish foreign office officials refused to confirm Laval's offer to surrender but said it was quite "possible."

Laval reputedly based his decision on the belief that he is charged only with treason to France, and not with being a war criminal. The ex-premier also was quoted as expressing the hope that he might be of assistance to Marshal Henri Petain, at the latter's forthcoming trial in Paris.

The Spanish government, which has been refusing to surrender Laval directly because of a treaty banning delivery of political prisoners against their will, was reported by AP to seem more than glad of a chance to get rid of an embarrassing prisoner.

Shuri Falls . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

munique claimed that 566 U.S. ships had been sunk or damaged in the area since March 23, shortly before the first American landings there.

Nimitz' communique today did not report any enemy air action but an AP dispatch from Guam said attacks were continuing.

U.S. Forces on Luzon Drive Into Cagayan Valley

MANILA, June 2 (ANS).—Japanese resistance stiffened on Mindanao and east of Manila today but Gen. MacArthur's communique said that 32nd Inf. Div. troops had blasted the last of the enemy from the Villa Verde trail and had driven into the southern end of Cagayan Valley in Northern Luzon.

East of Manila, the 38th Inf. Div. ran into strong opposition while attacking Japanese elements forced out of the old Shimbu Line. Enemy resistance also stiffened around Managok, in central Mindanao, but the 31st Inf. Div. gained half a mile east of Malaybalay.

President Osmena of the Philippines announced today that MacArthur had accepted one division of the Commonwealth Army for "the campaign against Japan." It will be equipped with American arms.

Argentina Gags Press Again, Arrests Many

NEW YORK, June 2.—Reports from Montevideo, Uruguay, and from the Buenos Aires correspondent of The New York Times said today that the Argentine government had renewed a strict censorship of the press and that many prominent Argentines had been thrown into jail in recent weeks.

Arnaldo Cortesi, the Times correspondent, wrote that the Argentine government had "no sooner declared war on Germany and Japan and signed the final pact at the Mexico City conference than it deprived the Argentine people of what small remains of freedom they still possessed."

Army Searches Citizens

Cortesi declared that because of the stringent censorship, he was sending his dispatch by "channels other than normal." He wrote that incidents had occurred in Argentina that "exceed anything this correspondent can remember in his 17 years of experience in Fascist Italy."

Cortesi described such scenes as whole sections of the city occupied by the Army, with citizens searched on the streets for arms. Policemen directed traffic in the streets while holding revolvers in their hands, and Cortesi declared he knew of at least one innocent man who was machine-gunned in a subway station.

Press Gag Reapplied

During May alone, eight newspapers were closed by the Farrell government, he wrote. All jails of the country are "full to overflowing," he added.

An Associated Press dispatch from Montevideo reported that the censorship gag had been reapplied after six months of relative press freedom. The government, said the dispatch, relaxed the restrictions while campaigning to obtain recognition from the U.S., Britain and other nations.

U.S. to Mass 7 Million Men

(Continued from Page 1)

anese aircraft production through our Superfortress raids, but Japan remains capable of producing planes at the rate of 1,250 to 1,500 a month."

The President said that the Navy is now engaged in a battle of attrition with the Japanese air force around Japan and Okinawa, and that as the U.S. approaches the enemy's homeland, the density of his airpower naturally becomes greater and greater.

"This means tough fighting in the air, it means loss of ships, it means damaged ships that must be replaced or brought back thousands of miles for repair," the President said.

He said that the Navy is deploying all but a handful of its men from Europe to the Pacific. Unlike the Army, the Navy, after the collapse of Germany, did not have a surplus of personnel, and as a result there cannot be "even a partial naval demobilization until the Japanese are defeated," he added.

The President pledged that what has already happened to Tokyo will happen to every Japanese city whose industries feed the Japanese war machine.

"I urge Japanese civilians to leave those cities if they wish to save their lives," the President said.

Censor Goes Underground

The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

NEW YORK, June 2.—What do you expect for five cents, anyway? That, in effect, was what the New York Board of Transportation asked its subway riders when it ordered the removal of 3,000 car cards which it considered too sexy for strap-hangers.

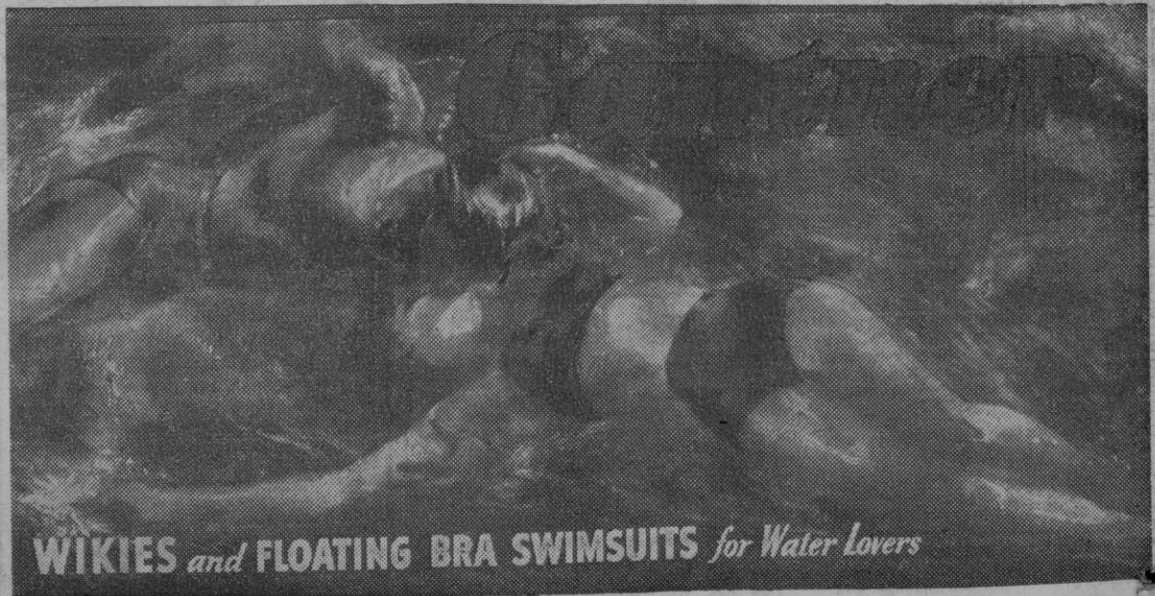


The cards advertise "Wikies and Floating Bra Swimsuits for Water Lovers." It is the card's portrayal of the water lovers that caused the trouble.

A luscious blonde in a scanty bra and trunks is shown floating atop the waves, in defiance of the laws of gravity, with her left arm curled around the neck of a husky he-man floating in the opposite direction while he kisses her.

William J. Daly, secretary of the Board of Transportation, said the cards were ordered removed after protests had been received. "Of course," he added, "the advertisement is no worse than what you'll actually see on the beach."

Too Sexy for Subways



WIKIES and FLOATING BRA SWIMSUITS for Water Lovers

THE STARS AND STRIPES magazine

Vol. 1—No. 1

WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT

Sunday, June 3, 1945



NORMANDY.

THERE is sadness in seeing the desolation of Omaha Beach today; there is irreverence in its quiet. A civilian car grinds slowly along the beach road that once was reserved for roaring trucks and tanks and shouting men. Young couples stroll silently, arm in arm. They look at the ships sunk by the Allies to form a breakwater; they walk around the two ships driven far up the sand. They stare at the shattered houses back against the low cliffs and maybe they think of the house they will build themselves some day.

This is no longer a battleground. It is a little-used promenade where a French family lives in an ugly green pillbox and a bathing tent has been made of two German shelter halves and a few odd pieces of rope and wood. On the beach side of the pillbox-home, the rusty barrel of an 88 peeks out of its slot, looking helplessly down on the beach named, ironically, "Easy Red."

The beaches are almost free of debris. Here and there you can see a shell case, or a weatherbeaten sign pointing the way to some long-gone command post. The

One Year Later Desolation of Beaches Is a Sad Reminder And Weeds Have Grown Over Pointe du Hoe

Pointe du Hoe, NORMANDY.

houses along the beach road look almost natural, until you take a second look and see they are just shells, with maybe a chimney, a porch and three walls.

A STONE monument halfway up a hill says: "In memoriam to all members of this command (6th Engineer Special Brigade), who lived, fought and died for the cause of freedom. D-Day, 6 June, 1944." Further along the beach German prisoners are at work on a pillbox that was once the first Normandy CP of the First Division. That, too, will soon be a monument. Between them there is a small plot of ground surrounded by a white fence. It is the site of the first American cemetery in France, although the bodies have now been moved to American Cemetery No. 1 at St. Laurent.

Above the low cliffs where American soldiers stormed the vaunted Atlantic Wall, the fields are full of flowers—and mines. There are daisies. . . and poppies. Foliage covers a trail bound by two white-taped fences. A sign there reads: "Over this trail have passed the pride of America's armed forces."

From the cliffs, looking back toward the beaches, you can see several sailboats out beyond the breakwater. And then, on your

(Continued on Page 8)

THIS one is for the men of the 2nd Ranger Battalion. It's for the 258 of them who climbed the cliffs of Pointe du Hoe in the early morning hours of June 6, 1944. It's for the 62 of them who were able to walk away under their own power, three days later. It's for officers like Lt. Col. James Rudder and Capt. Walter Block, and Capt. Otto "Big Stoop" Massney. And for men like Bob Youso and Alvin White and Perry and Johnson. Most of all, it's for those men of the 2nd Ranger Battalion who landed at Pointe du Hoe, and never left it alive.

Pointe du Hoe looks different now. A whole year has passed since those big shell holes were made, and now those shell holes are full of weeds and grass and flowers. There is a lot of wild mustard, and daisies, and even some poppies. Those flat places off to the left are covered with grass, and grass is growing on top of the pillboxes. The wind and the rain have smoothed out some of the rough spots, too. It looks flatter than it did during those three days we were there.

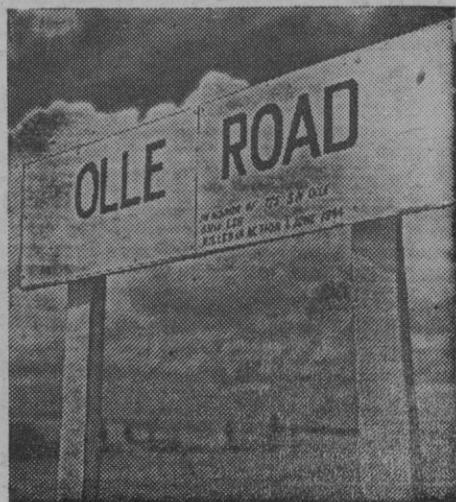
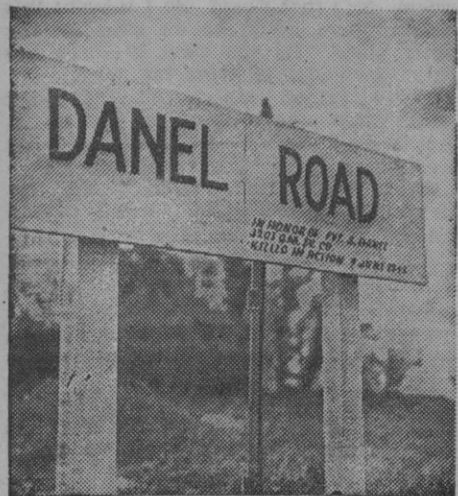
REMEMBER that house halfway down the road on the right flank of the point? The house where all the Jerries were congregating that day and we called for naval fire? And when the sailors, God

Bless 'em, made three direct hits, the Jerries started running for the fields again, and you men picked them off like ducks on a pond? That house is gone now. There's nothing left but a small pile of rubble where the foundations used to be.

Nature has restored the beach below the cliffs, too. The morning we came in it was pitted with shell holes and piled high with rocks and huge clods of dirt that had tumbled down the cliffs. It's all smoothed out, now, nice and level. That's the way it should have been when we came in. That's the way we figured it would be. Remember those four "Rube Goldberg" Ducks, with the extension ladders, the ones that ran into the holes that morning and floundered on the rubble. You can still see three of the Ducks, washed up high and dry against the cliffs, rusty and battered and looking not at all like they did that day we left England. Not far away is the naval whale boat that floundered when it tried to bring us supplies the second day.

Col. Rudder's command post behind the Jerry air raid shelter is still there, but you'd never recognize the place now. The rain has washed mud down into it, and all

(Continued on Page 8)



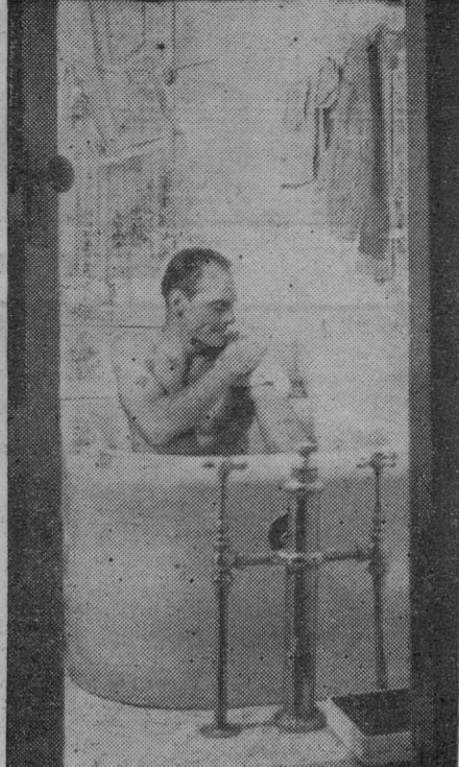
G. K. Hodenfield, Stars and Stripes Staff Writer, who covered D-Day, June 6, 1944, returned to the beaches this week and came back with two stories, the picture of the beaches as they look today—and one for the Rangers with whom he landed. The anniversary photographs on this page, pages 4 and 5, and on page 8 were taken by Staff Photographer Larry Riordan.



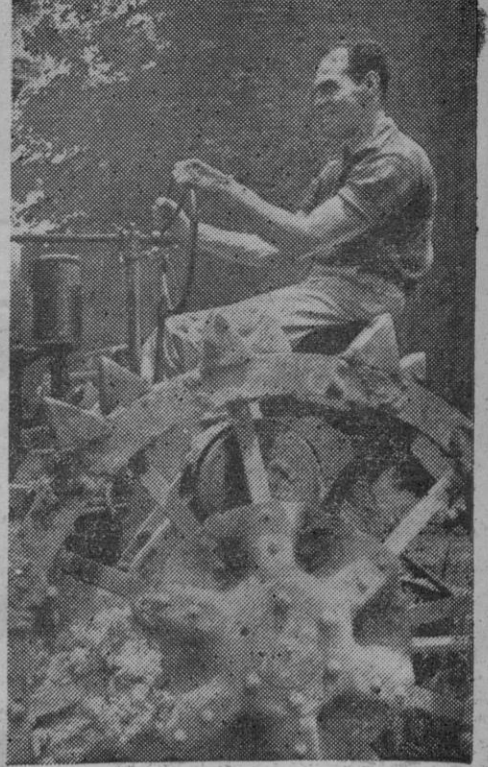
"Mr." and Mrs. C. W. Hesser, and son.



A pretty fair trade in Norristown, Pa.



Forty-eight months of Army rubbed away.



A farmer before—and after.

Back in the States

Most Everything Has Changed in America
But It Still Is a Land of Plenty

By Phil Bucknell
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

NEW YORK CITY.

EIGHTY-FIVE points ago or thereabouts when you huddled on a darkened dockside with chalk marks on your helmets you kind of hoped that this country would never change. But it has. Most everything has changed. That darkened dockside for instance is now bright, festooned

and beflagged for welcoming returnees. The Red Cross girls who said "Goodbye" to you with donuts and java are still there, but they now say "Hallo" and they lead you to a plot of earth—good American earth—and you kiss it. Then you try to kiss the Red Cross girl.

But when you pass through the receiving station and get back to the hometown you've been dreaming about for so long you are conscious of other changes.

The United States is a country of shortages now. There are shortages of meat, butter, cotton goods, leather shoes. Restaurant menus are certainly smaller and more austere than they were as recently as six months ago. But if you've come back from Europe, America looks just like a land of plenty.

A lot of your girl friends are going without stockings because they can't get silk or nylons and they don't like the quality of most of the rayons. They worry about their bulges because girdles of today don't fool the public like the old ones.

There still seem to be plenty of automobiles around, but some of them, especially in rural areas, look like something out of a co-ed movie of the middle thirties. The end of the war in Europe has resulted in an increase of the basic issue of gasoline to 3 gallons a week, and it may be possible to get tires more easily later in

the year. This is the way prices are: Packard '36 convertible goes for \$575; a '38 Pontiac sedan, \$819; Chrysler '42 town sedan, \$1,188, and a '31 model A Ford, \$200.

COST of living is certainly higher, almost 30 percent higher than in 1939. Most of the rises, though, came before the Office of Price Administration took hold. Since May, 1943, when food costs were brought under effective control, living costs have risen only 2.5 percent. Right now at the Piggly Wiggly Super Market at Peachtree, at 8th Street, Atlanta (which is new since you went away), you can buy coffee at from anything between twenty and forty cents a pound; margarine is 23 cents a pound; tea is around a dollar a pound; a sixteen-ounce can of pork and beans is 8 cents; preserves, apple butter, apple jelly, apricot and blackberry preserves, range

(Continued on Page 8)



The milk isn't powdered.



"There I was, St. Lo was up ahead..."



Ready for a night out.

Home Once Again

But There Were Walls and Doors He Never Knew
And a Strange Girl on the Balcony

The writer, son of Thomas Mann, Germany's foremost living author, was sent into Germany by The Stars and Stripes (Mediterranean) shortly after the surrender of the German armies in Italy and the liberation of Austria. Here he tells about his return to the Mann family home in Munich, where he lived until 1933.

By Klaus Mann

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

THIS was the mission for which I had been waiting the past 12 years. I was born and brought up in Bavaria. The city of Munich used to be my hometown; I left in 1933 when Hitler came to power and have never set foot there since. So I was anxious to find out how the beautiful town on the Isar River had survived the storms of the past few years and months.

Besides, there were a few friends—a very small group of people of whose political integrity I had certain proofs and whom I wanted to see again. And then, of course, there was our family home in one of Munich's residential suburbs—a roomy hos-

pitable villa on the river where I spent my childhood and many a year of my adult life. The Nazis had taken it over in 1933—without so much as a pretext.

Approaching Munich, I expected to find a mutilated, half-destroyed town; reality turned out to be much worse. Munich is dead, it does not exist any more. What used to be the fairest town of Germany, one of the most attractive European cities, has been transformed into a vast cemetery. Throughout the whole center not one—literally not one—building has been spared. There is nothing left but heaps of rubble and some seemingly undamaged, or little damaged, fronts behind which there is rubble again. I could hardly find my way through the once familiar streets. It was like an evil dream.

My old residential district which I entered at last seemed to be comparatively untouched, however, and I became more hopeful. And when I approached our former home my first impression was: There it is! Still standing! Still intact! It had weathered the storm!

But it hadn't, really. As so many other buildings in town, it had survived only as a hollow shell; it was the fairly well preserved outside structure which had momentarily deluded me. Inside it was all in pieces.

I MANAGED to enter the house and presently noticed changes which had nothing to do with bombings. There were walls and doors which I had never known. All the rooms had become smaller as though they had contracted with disgust and disapproval. My father's studio, once spacious and stately, had now a petty, undersized aspect. Where our dining-room used to be I found ugly remnants of a kitchen installation. My mother's drawing-room—once a sanctuary from which we children had been banished except on festive occasions—had completely changed its shape and character.

As it seemed impossible to get up to the second floor, I decided that there would be no sense in hanging around any longer. The sense of estrangement and profound perplexion which I had already experienced in the ruined streets overcame me again, almost intolerably intensified. To look at these broken walls and empty windows was like facing a sinister caricature of my own past. I made haste to get out.

While lingering in the garden, I happened to look up to the balcony in front of my room on the top floor. Suddenly I noticed someone half hidden behind the balustrade. It was a young woman; realiz-

ing that she was discovered, she emerged reluctantly from her hiding place. Her face could have been almost pretty, but whatever charm it had was marred by its sullen worried expression.

"What are you doing up there?" I said to her.

She seemed to be somewhat surprised to be addressed in German by an American soldier. Yet she remained suspicious.

"Where do you want me to go?" she said, shrugging her shoulders. "You Americans have requisitioned my apartment—my aunt's apartment, I mean; for I have been bombed out of my own. I must sleep somewhere—isn't that right? So I thought this balcony here would be as good as any other place. Do you want to throw me out?" she added in a lowered voice.

I was rather embarrassed. "I didn't think there was a passable way up to the second floor," I said, somewhat evasively.

"Well there isn't, really," she explained, without a smile. "But I have a ladder."

IT was an ingenious mechanism by which I reached my former room. The girl showed me the way. She had become more friendly since she realized that it was not my intention to put her out from her balcony.

My room, too, had shrunk; but the balcony was unchanged except for the girl's mattress and flower table. It all looked

(Continued on Page 8)

By Simon Bourgin

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

THERE were signs last week that the Japs were anticipating a new U.S. move—invasion of the China coast. Japanese troops were reported moving from North China to reinforce the 50-odd divisions already holding the South China coast against possible American landings. This was two-fifths of the Jap army on the Chinese mainland, according to Chinese Army estimates. Seventy-five additional divisions were in the interior of China—a force, in all, of over 1,500,000 men.

There was no sign from the Allied side that Jap fears were yet justified. Allied force was still being concentrated on the islands leading to Japan. But even if China were by-passed on the road to Tokyo, there was the possibility that Jap armies in China would fight on. These forces, backed by large-scale arms production in Manchuria, were stronger than any Jap armies so far encountered by U.S. and British armies. The Japanese in Manchuria numbered 85 well-trained, equipped divisions—Japan's best troops.

Pacific-priming announcements last week prompted observers to review the war in China and estimate the situation that would confront friendly invading troops.

THE outlook for China's armies was improved from what it was six months ago, when China's fortunes were at the lowest in seven years of war. It was better, however, chiefly because Japan has not continued the offensive which won it such significant gains in 1944.

Japan controls the entire Chinese coast; China at present could contribute little active aid to Allied landings. The Hankow-Canton railway, which divides all China south of the Yangtze, is in Jap hands, cutting China in two. When the northern and southern Jap armies linked forces in October, 1944, eastern China and 400,000 Chinese troops were cut off from western China and the main body of the Chungking government's armies.

The Japs followed up with a drive to the southwest that left them astride the main overland route to Indo-China. With this victory, they controlled a direct route between the base of their empire in Manchuria and Korea and the southern reaches in Indo-China, Siam, Malaya and Burma.

Then, pressing forward in western China, the Japs overran the main airfields of the U.S. 14th Air Force. While Japan can still be bombed from China, and Jap shipping can still be hit from Saipan and the Philippines, a great part of Japan's communication and supply network in China was put out of range of U.S. planes. The China coast, where U.S. troops might have to land, was now out of range of all but U.S. heavy bombers. And Japan's China air bases, set up near where U.S. aircraft formerly operated, were out of range of the carrier-based aircraft of the U.S. naval forces.

There was a salient lesson for the future in the loss of the fields to Jap ground troops. Deprived of ground support, U.S. air power was helpless. Extension of American air power in China appeared to depend on equipping Chinese ground troops, so that forward airfields could be defended.

THE Jap offensive succeeded in every aim but one: knocking China out of the war. Stripped of most of her great cities, communications, industries and raw materials, China continued to fight in the eighth year of war with Japan. But the serious defeats suffered by the Chinese raised the question of whether they could be depended upon to play a major role in liquidating the Japs. And if Chinese armies could not be trained and equipped for the job, large numbers of Allied troops might be required in China.

The question of past and future performance of China's armies hinged on two problems that have plagued China through practically all of her war with Japan. The first was supply. The second was national unity, the lack of which has depleted China's strength as much as short supplies for her troops. A deficit of able leadership contributed to the ineffectiveness of Chinese arms.

China has been under almost complete blockade since October, 1938, when the Japs captured Canton. Thereafter, only some

Outlook in China

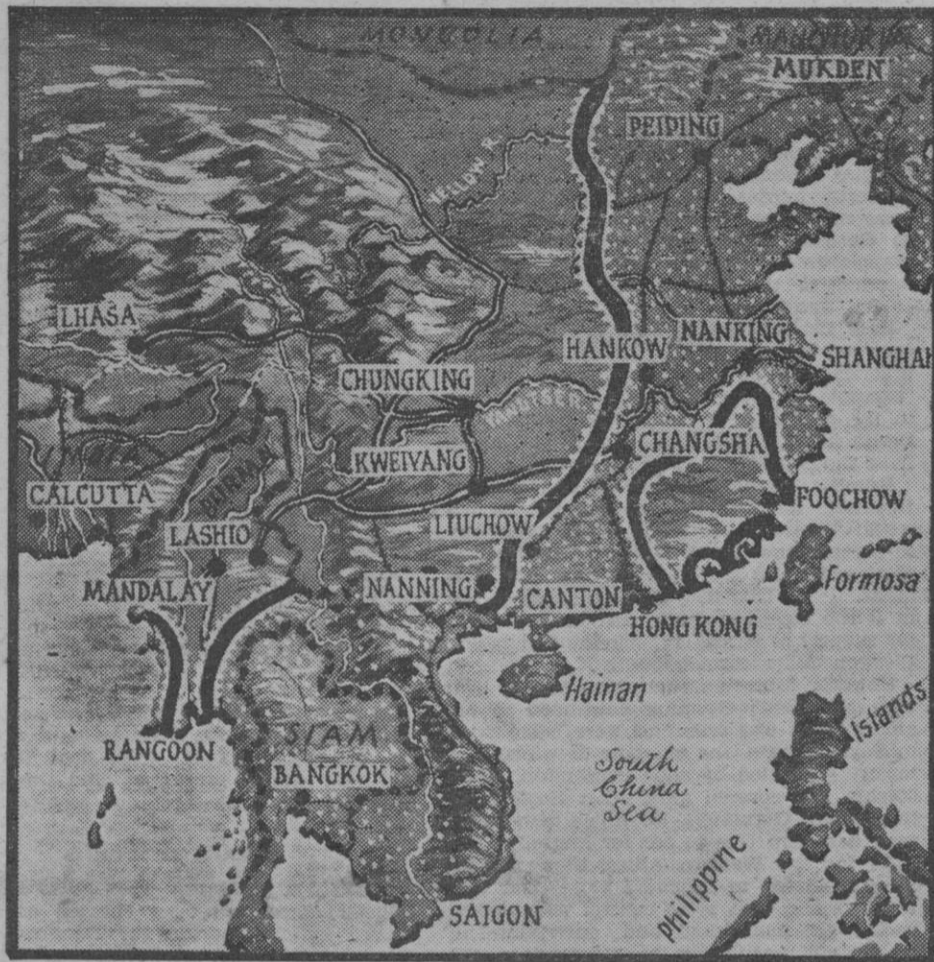
Situation Is Improved But Internal Bickering Still Hampers a Full-Scale War Effort

10,000 tons monthly could be moved in over the inefficient French railway from Indo-China. When Vichy closed this under Jap pressure, only the Burma road was left. Shipments over the Burma highway, halted by the Japs in April, 1942, never exceeded 15,000 tons a month. The new route, opened in 1945, after the Japs were driven from northern Burma, is expected to handle several times this tonnage in motor transport and heavy artillery.

The air route over the Himalayas was the only road left when the Japs closed the first road through Burma. By herculean efforts, air shipments over the hump were stepped up to 50,000 tons monthly this spring. Three Liberty ships could carry

that. Practically all of it went to the airmen of the 14th Air Force, America's chief military aid to China. The main Chinese armies got only token supplies. Even after taking the bulk of the shipments, General Claire Chennault's men were still undersupplied for the job of supporting Chinese ground troops, attacking industrial targets in Japan and Manchuria and bombing Jap shipping off the China coast.

Except for U.S.-supplied air support, China's armies fought alone. Their arms, with the sole exception of the U.S.-supplied army that fought to clear Burma, were from pre-1937 stocks, plus what was turned out from improvised arsenals in the in-



Stars and Stripes map by Jean Baird
Jap offensives have cut China in two, and opened an overland route between northern and southern reaches of the Japanese Asiatic empire. Heavy line shows the limit of Jap penetration. While Japs control communications in the occupied area, partisan resistance is widespread.

Air Weapon

Radio Luxembourg Provided Music for Nazis And Ammunition for Allied Cause

By Daniel Causin

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

L T. Gen. Alexander M. Patch Jr. picked up the field phone at his forward CP in Austria and told his operator to get Radio Luxembourg. Several hundred miles away and several minutes later, the American CO answered at the station's studio.

The general's instructions were simple. The head of German Army Group "G" had just signed an agreement of unconditional surrender. However, the American Seventh Army had so slashed the enemy's communications that the Nazi High Command no longer had any effective communication with its troops. The fighting would continue unless the German field units were informed of the surrender.

All that day, at half-hour intervals, Radio Luxembourg, the most powerful station in Europe, one which reached an estimated 50 million persons despite German orders against listening to it, made the surrender announcement and by morning its task was considered well done.

The station was often used in direct support of American fighting troops, giving detailed instructions to Germans on how to surrender. One enemy soldier, the story goes, staggered into the Ninth Div. sector last winter and mumbled in guttural English, "I surrender through the courtesy of Radio Luxembourg."

The station, which has a 150,000-watt transmitter—three times more powerful than WOR in New York, has been the chief Allied propaganda agency in Europe. It is manned by about 100 people, composed largely of American GIs, many of them former Europeans.

To insure a huge listening audience,

musical programs are an important feature. Chief of the Music Production Department is T/3 Francis D. Perkins, who was music critic for the New York Herald Tribune. He feeds the fans a lot of Brahms and Beethoven—then throws in some Tommy Dorsey to advertise the station's Americana.

BECAUSE of the number of foreign-born on the staff, the station was able to have T/4 Walter Kohner, formerly a citizen of Prague, announce the surrender of that city; and T/4 Hans H. Kolmar, who was born in Mannheim, give the Germans the flash on their city's fall.

Pvt. Gottfried Mann, son of Thomas Mann, is feature news editor of the station. He explained the present job of Radio Luxembourg:

"With the cessation of military hostilities the war of ideas has not stopped. For the present the United Nations will attempt to rigidly control German thought. When the Germans prove themselves capable of living at peace with the world, they will be given back the control of their press and radio. But that may not be for many, many years."

It was a German soldier's passion for antique furniture that paved the way for the U.S. capture of the station Sept. 10, 1944. He had been left behind with several others to sabotage the transmitter. However, his home, containing valuable antiques, adjoined the station and blowing it up meant loss of his treasure. Certain that the Germans would regain the city in a few days, he postponed his job.

Two weeks later Radio Luxembourg was being operated by the Allies, under a grant given General Eisenhower by the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg in London, May, 1944.

terior. Rifles, machine-guns and grenades were the chief weapons, and there were not too many of these. Of the 7,000,000 men said to be enrolled in China's armies, probably not more than 1,300,000 are equipped with rifles.

BUT China's weakness stems from more than lack of arms. In northern China, centered in the province of Shensi, live 90,000,000 Communist-ruled Chinese. Their government has been at political odds with Chungking since 1939. While the Communist armies have kept a reported 18 Jap divisions busy in the north, they never have fought alongside the main Chinese forces. Sometimes, in fact, they have had to fight the Chungking government's armies, which have maintained a constant blockade of Communist areas to prevent arms, and even medical supplies, from reaching the Red troops.

WHEN Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell split with Chiang Kai-shek and was recalled from China, U.S. newsmen in Chungking said it was because Chiang refused to go all-out against the Japs and was more interested in saving Chungking's troops to fight the Communist armies after the war. China's armies have constantly resisted Jap encroachment, but not since the start of the war have they fought a major battle with the Japanese—except for the Chinese armies in Burma. Chiang has steadily desisted from committing large numbers of his forces, and Jap forays in large parts of China have been limited to food-hunting expeditions.

The fighting strength at the disposal of the Communists was considerable. They had an estimated 600,000 regulars, highly adept at guerrilla warfare. They were reported to be better trained, fed and led than the main Chinese forces. An estimated 3,000,000 militiamen were also said to be armed. U.S. Army observers with the Communists say these armies have harassed the Japs whenever they have shown a disposition to move from their fixed lines. They have done no more because their weapons are limited to small-arms and grenades.

The aid Communist forces have rendered to U.S. airmen in bringing them safely from Jap-held territory—where they were forced down after bombing missions—testifies to the hate held for the Japs by the Communist peasantry. Communist government administrative areas are reported to be comparatively independent, the binding force being the Communist armies, which are extremely popular for their guerrilla warfare against the Japs.

THE Chungking government claims these armies fight more to further Communist control than to defeat Japan. The Communists insist Chungking is more interested in limiting Communist military power than in fighting the enemy. Whether for this or other reasons, the Communists have been reluctant to surrender control of their armies and government to Chungking.

Government critics at Chungking have made much of the Communist character of the Chinese Reds. Western observers who have studied the Communists view their movement as more an agrarian revolt, aimed at limited social and economic reforms, than Communism in the Russian sense. The objectives for which the Chinese Communists strive are held to be no more radical than the changes the Kuomintang, or government party, sought in its earlier, more liberal days.

Whatever the rights and wrongs of these charges, there was no gainsaying the fact that large numbers of troops on both sides were engaged merely in watching each other, while the Jap conquest grew ever more serious. There seemed hope in the fact that Chiang had invited the Communists, with all other parties, to participate in the Constitutional Convention to convene in November. But the Communists have not yet accepted. Negotiations between their representatives and the Chungking government over a united front are now in their tenth month.

Meanwhile, as the final Allied blow against the Japs is developing, the Chungking government has promised that a half-million men would be drafted this spring. The future would prove whether this was more than a promise and whether large numbers of China's best troops would be committed in the fight against Japan's China armies.



Gen. Chiang Kai-shek



Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell

The World...

The world, Wednesday, observed memorial rites for the dead of all wars—and thought of those who had died in this, the greatest. Even the formal ceremonies of decoration for the dead of past conflicts included dedication of the dead of the still-raging World War II. It was a sober reminder that more than determination was necessary to avoid filling up the calendar with war holidays—such as Memorial Day and D-Day, to be marked the following Wednesday.

And many thought of the D-Days and Memorial Days to come—when the final assault upon Japan would take place, when the final victory would be won. For the soldier there was comfort in the fact that some speakers remembered the wise words of Abraham Lincoln who had reminded his listeners at Gettysburg that it was the living who must be dedicated that the dead shall not have died in vain. The fact that men of all nations were busy in that task at San Francisco was something to sing about.

INTERNATIONAL

France vs. Syria—and Britain

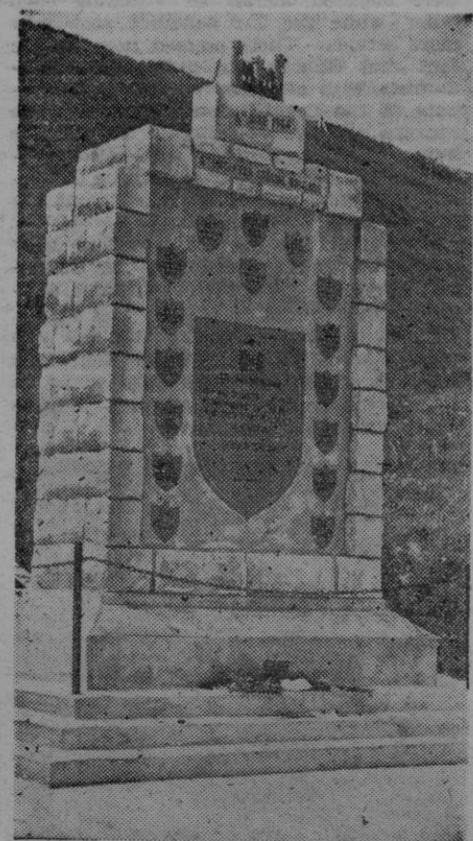
What began as another of a series of disputes between France and Syria developed last week into Europe's most serious post-war crisis—with the French and British at odds and the U.S. standing with Britain. The trouble involved French claims in Syria and Lebanon. When open warfare broke out between French troops and the Syrians (about 500 people were reported killed in Damascus), Prime Minister Churchill delivered a strong "cease fire" ultimatum to the French. A day later fighting stopped.

But there was much more involved than law and order and the independence of the 3,700,000 mixed peoples of the Levantine states. French prestige in the whole of the Middle East was at stake. And as the U.S. and Britain intervened, many Frenchmen aired an old complaint: that Britain has never been sufficiently mindful of the importance of France's Levantine interests. This, despite Churchill's comment in 1941: "We recognize that among all the nations of Europe the position of France in Syria is one of special privilege, and that in so far as any European countries have any influence in Syria, that of France will be pre-eminent."

Before the British note was received, friendly Allied intervention appeared the easiest way out for France from an impossible situation. But the tone of the U.S. and the British intervention raised the question of whether France could keep up her colonial prestige in any case. Many Frenchmen feel that no serious disorders would have arisen if the Syrians didn't believe that they could count on unequivocal British support, whatever their course.

Beneath the troubled waters there was oil. Both Britain and France have petroleum interest in the Levantine. The Mosul pipeline crossing Syria from Iraq to the Mediterranean is used by the French for refueling their Mediterranean fleet. Running south of

* Under French mandatory power in 1922, freed from Vichy French by British and Free French after outbreak of World War II and granted complete independence June, 1944, but mandate question remained unsettled.



"In memoriam . . . Sixth Engineers . . ."

it is the British Trans-Jordan pipe-line. Both lines will increase in importance with stepping-up of the war against Japan. The French are interested also in establishing naval bases and airfields on the supply route to the Far East.

It was the biggest headache in foreign policy yet faced by the De Gaulle government. It was also a threat to Allied unity, now almost split less than a month after victory over Germany.

Their First Chance

The people of Germany last week were being given their first chance by a doubting world to show that there were good ones among them. The various occupational headquarters might have differed in operation, but the goal was the same: to give the Germans a chance to slough off the last vestiges of Nazism and become part of a peaceful society.

In Berlin, Marshal Josef Stalin's obvious "good German-bad German" policy was showing strong developments. Symphonic concerts, movies and radio entertainments were reopening. Soviet troops were billeted in German homes—with Germans. Soviet newspapers and loudspeaker vans were ministering to the news-starved people. The curfew was lifted.

Said Berlin's Deputy Mayor, Karl Maron, over the Soviet-controlled radio: Apart from practical difficulties, Berlin must be an "example in atonement for Hitler's crimes in the rebirth of a democratic nation. Berlin has not perished and will rise again from the plight which is Hitler's heritage."

Russia's methods prompted London's influential, independent "Economist" to observe: "Russians are going out of their way to present the Soviet Union as the enemy of Fascism and the friend of ordinary Germans. This new Russian strategy has in it the element of competition of bidding for support of Russia against the West. The Western Allies cannot ignore it."

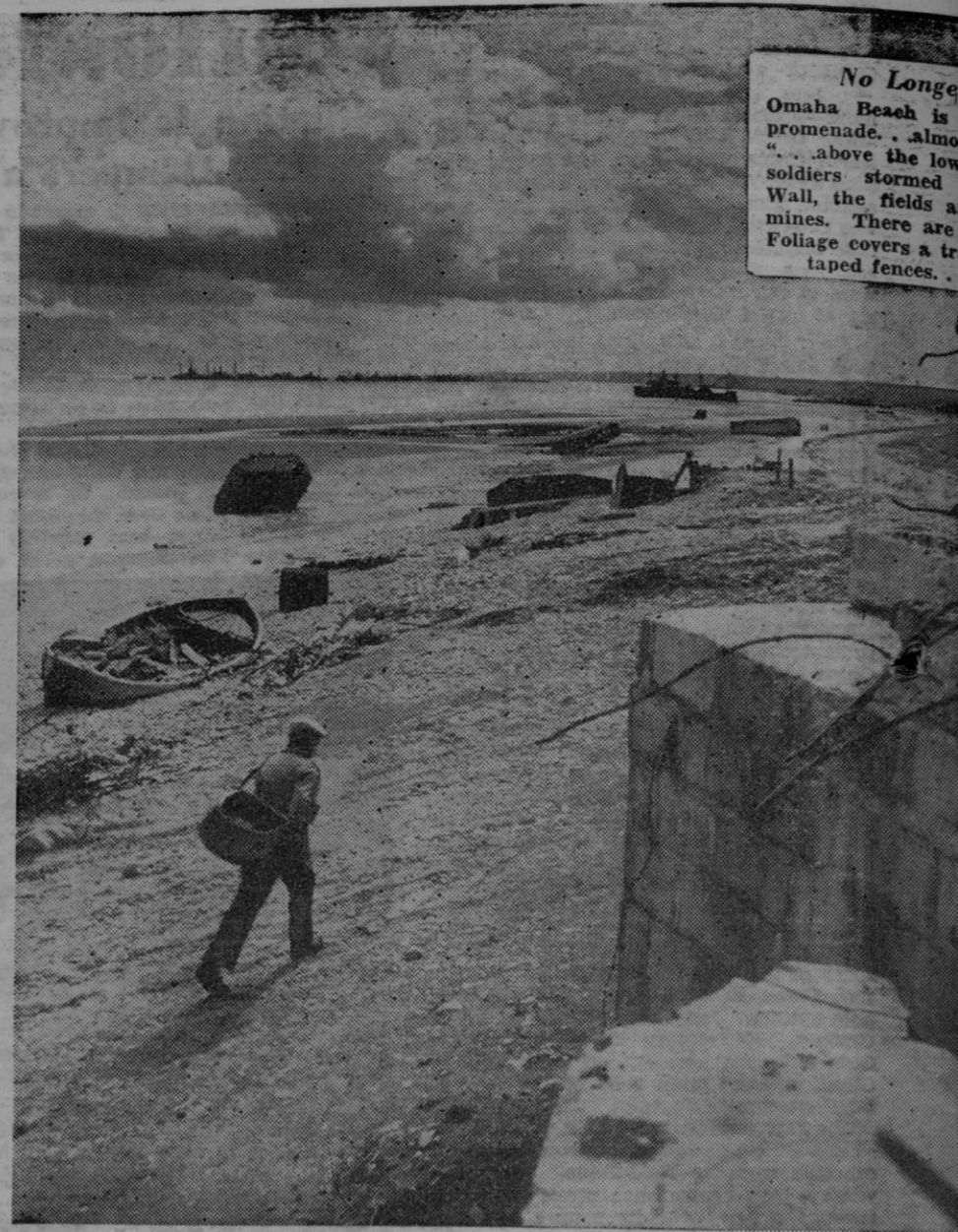
However, Moscow's unswerving plan to deal with the "bad" Germans continued to play along. Nazi war criminals were being tried in Soviet courts, the outcome of which was mostly blanketed by rigid censorship. Censorship also covered most other Soviet acts in occupied Germany. No Allied newspaperman has been free to see for himself.

As for the Western Allies, their policies were beginning to assume a more clear pattern. Their plan is to control newspapers, radio, all publishing and entertainment, which will eventually be returned to the Germans when all Nazi and militarist influences have been cleansed.

The non-fraternization order, still in effect, was seen by the High Command as the best bet yet, despite criticism.

The Western accent last week was on education of the Germans. Allied weekly newspaper circulation in Germany was estimated to be five million; bi-weeklies ran as high as two million. Books and magazines were to be translated and distributed. Radio programs are to include instructions for the population and features slanted at impressing upon the Germans their responsibility for Nazism.

SHAEP outlined a three-phase plan: (1) The closing of all German information services (completed at the time of occupation); (2) the setting up of Allied information services, utilizing German plants and technical personnel, but relying on trained Allied military personnel and civilians for guidance; (3) the turning over of the information services to the Germans, who will function under Allied supervision. Said Brig. Gen. Robert A. McClure, chief of SHAEP's Psychological Warfare Division:



No Longer a Battlefield
Omaha Beach is now "... a little-used promenade... almost free of debris," while "... above the low cliffs where American soldiers stormed the vaulted Atlantik Wall, the fields are full of flowers—and mines. There are daisies... and poppies. Foliage covers a trail bound by two white-taped fences... 'Over this trail'..."

The greatest problem is expected to be the difficulty of finding Germans with devotion to democratic ideals. "We shall have to cut very deeply indeed to find the people who will begin to meet our requirements."

A Lot of Trials

Discussion arose last week as to whether Allied justice had been cheated or better served by the suicides of Nazi rubbish—Goebbels, Himmler, Von Friedeburg, and such lesser fry as Konrad Henlein, the Sudeten Nazi, who were afraid to face music they had not composed. Many agreed with a GI who said: "Good riddance to bad rubbish."

Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson arrived in Paris to prepare the American case in the forthcoming trials. There was still Goering, Streicher, Ley, Rosenberg, Keitel, Jodl, Doenitz and William Joyce—the infamous "Lord Haw-Haw" of the Berlin radio—as subject material. The only first-line Nazi still missing was Joachim von Ribbentrop, the smooth-tongued foreign minister.

In Norway, preliminaries to the trial of Vidkun Quisling were highlighted by the outburst of the defendant: "It's a shame the way I've been treated." The fact that he still lived to make the statement caused some Norwegians to agree with him. Seys-Inquart, the Austrian traitor, was safely in custody, as was also Anton Mussert, the Dutch Nazi.

In Italy, there was talk of requesting the Allies to turn over Marshal Rodolfo Graziani for indictment in Rome. France's Marshal Philippe Pétain, waiting in a heavily-guarded fortress outside Paris,

appealed to Admiral William Leahy, U.S. Ambassador to France during the Vichy days, to testify in his behalf. Leahy made no comment. Pierre Laval was a prisoner de luxe in Barcelona, temporarily the subject of a lot of diplomatic double-talk between France and Spain on how best to get him across the Pyrenees.

AT HOME

Cabinet 'Dean'

In the early Roosevelt days, social and political reforming Harold LeClair Ickes probably had more enemies than any other cabinet member. He was anathema to the nation's oil men as oil administrator under NRA, the coal operators as coal mines administrator since 1943, and was the brunt of anti-New Deal charges of boondoggling as FWA administrator. Odds were against him, surviving even under FDR. But 13 years later, when President Harry S. Truman had completed his first cabinet shakeup, the self-styled "carmudgeon" was still in the official family.

The tall, portly Secretary of the Interior, now 71, was a reform Republican in politically-stormy Chicago around the turn of the century. He joined President Theodore Roosevelt's Progressive Party in 1912; switched back to the Republican side four years later to support Hiram Johnson's futile Presidential nomination bid. He was a staunch New Dealer when FDR appointed

him Secretary of the Interior in 1933, and now he is graced with the title of "dean" of the cabinet, in a post he has held longer than any of his predecessors.

Also oft-criticized, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins survived Roosevelt's four terms, but was among the first to go when Truman began setting his cabinet table. Miss Perkins had wanted to retire for some time. Federal Judge Lewis B. Schwelienbach was picked to take over the job.

Three comparative newcomers also were replaced: Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard by New Mexico's Congressman Clinton P. Anderson; Attorney General Francis Biddle by Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark; Postmaster General Frank C. Walker by ex-Democratic national chairman Robert Emmett Hannegan.

Some Washington observers look for more changes. James F. Byrnes, 65, shrewd middle-of-the-road Democrat, has been mentioned as a Secretary of State prospect in the event silver-haired Edward Rellly Stettinius Jr. steps out. A foreign affairs scholar, Byrnes was summoned from his Spartanburg, S.C., home by President Truman after Roosevelt's death, for advice on international puzzles.

The President refuted reports that Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury and the cabinet's second oldest member (appointed by Roosevelt in 1934) will be replaced. Truman said that he wouldn't accept Morgenthau's resignation if it were tendered.

The cabinet table is rounded out by Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal, an ardent backer of a big postwar fleet; Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace, who was Sec-

retary of Agriculture in FDR's first cabinet; Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, who has expressed intentions of resigning because of his age.

Another Change

There was another noticeable change in Washington, Pala, famous sniffer of famous shoes, was gone from the White House. In place of the renowned Scottie was a young Irish setter named Mike, a gift to the new President's 21-year-old daughter, Margaret, from Robert Hannegan, Postmaster General appointee.

Mike, unlike bold Pala, who wobbled in and out of official and unofficial functions at will, seldom enters the executive mansion's corridors, except on special permission. Even then he hightails for the apartments occupied only by the Presidential family.

The new "First Dog" is long, gaunt, rangy, will weigh some 70 pounds when full grown. Short, squat, sharp-eared Pala never weighed more than 20 pounds.

Both dogs are the wrong breeds for military service. Dogs for Defense Office reported that Scotties were ruled out long ago and that Irish setters are too friendly to be trained as sentinels or attackers. Besides, Mike is too young. The K-9 Corps doesn't "draft" dogs less than one year old.

In Many Tongues

Much-thumbed pages of foreign-language guides were getting frayed at the edges as the United Nations World Security Conference at San Francisco went into its sixth

...We Live In

week. The corps of 80 interpreters and translators were still having their hands full handling order out of the modern Tower of Babel.

Delegates from the 49 participating nations speak 15 languages and numerous dialects and personalized idioms, giving the linguists a big job in getting them on common speaking terms. All documents are printed in both English and French (official conference languages) and everything said in commission and committee hearings must be repeated in both English and French, if neither is used originally.

Declared one interpreter, who translates from English to Greek and Serbian: "Translating English is easy, but Tom Connally's Texan dialect—that's what makes the job tough."

Cupboard's Getting Bare

Worried by its own food shortage, the U.S., long a source of food supplies for her war-torn Allies, made it clear last week that Europe might have to get along without American foodstuffs for at least this summer. All lend-lease and foreign relief shipments for July, August, and September were cancelled.

Russia, which has been getting over nine-tenths of U.S. meat exports, will be the principal sufferer. While shipments of all relief foods are expected to increase by the end of the year, lend-lease food shipments will be down to four percent of the total U.S. supply, compared to seven percent at close of 1944.

EUROPE

Winnie Campaigns

When Britain's Parliament convened Tuesday after a week's recess, British Labor party members sat together for the first time in five years. The Labor members were now "His Majesty's Loyal Opposition" and Britain's wartime coalition government was at an end. Prime Minister Churchill lost no time in seeking to prove to the electorate that his new government should stay after the July 5 elections—the first in England in ten years.

In an old-fashioned campaign tour, he returned to his parliamentary district on the eastern outskirts of London and sold his constituents: "The world looks to Britain with great hopes. We must see that those hopes are realized." Hatless in a drizzling rain, the Prime Minister, accompanied by Mrs. Churchill, visited a church, a suburban rail station, a war memorial and a pub, and made other stops to deliver eight speeches in a day. Before the pub, bearing a huge sign: "Truman's Beers," he promised that the July 5 election would not delay "for even a day" the meeting of the "Big Three."

At a children's tea party, a heckler interrupted: "What about the food shortage?" Mr. Churchill replied: "I have not come here to promise you beer and skittles." The Prime Minister was in good form for the election weeks ahead.

Laborite Ellen Wilkinson sounded the note of the Labor party's attacks when she declared at a party conference that Mr. Churchill was now "the leader of one political party." In this capacity, he could not claim the allegiance Laborites had proudly given to the nation's leader in time of peril.

The Prime Minister's new cabinet, remodelled with five new members and the ten coalition supporters shifted to new jobs, was called a "Government of the Right" by the

liberal press. Mr. Churchill plainly intended to sell it as the people's best bet, able to handle Britain's affairs after the summer's elections.

'Secret Weapon'

Out of a Birmingham (England) laboratory last week came a discovery in glass which kills off flies like a death ray and which, it is believed, may be tomorrow's kitchen windows—or even a "secret weapon" for wars. The scientist-discoverer, Dr. W. M. Hampton, began his experiments to perfect a new type of glass at the request of the Admiralty, who wanted a "non-actinic" substance to protect lighter-than-air observation craft.

By accident, Dr. Hampton emerged with a new form of rolled glass, called "3A anti-fade." On the first hot day people stood beneath the windows and commented on the "eerie" coolness. The next day Dr. Hampton and his associates noticed a number of dead flies beneath the window. At week's end the new glass was still killing flies in experiment, but none of the scientists who have examined it—including Hampton—can explain why.

THE WAR

Only the Beginning

It was too early for Allied strength released in Europe to be felt in the Pacific, but the Japs were learning last week what was in store for them. Even before the Superfortresses had completed their week's work, fires caused by 8,500 tons of incendiaries dropped on Tokyo in 48 hours caused the Jap Premier to admit that the capital city was destroyed beyond repair, and would have to be completely rebuilt. When reconnaissance reports on the raids were complete, 20th Air Force headquarters announced that metropolitan Tokyo could be considered wiped out as a military target.

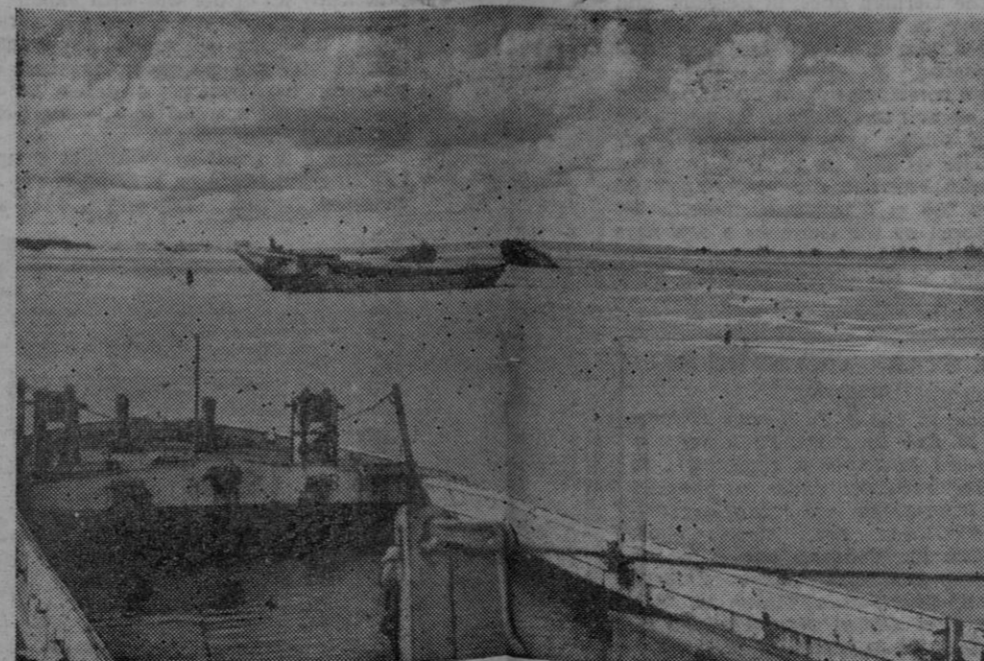
Fifty-one square miles of the city were destroyed in the six raids made by the B29's. Fifty of the Superfortresses were lost—one for each square mile of the city reduced to rubble and ashes. The area hit was more than twice as great as Manhattan Island, and formerly housed four or five million of Tokyo's 7,000,000 inhabitants. Some damage had been done to all the major targets in the city, and the Emperor's palace, while not a target, was partly burned. The same treatment was accorded Osaka and Yokohama in two 3,200-ton incendiary raids that left huge fires burning over Japan's second and fifth largest cities.

In Washington, the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee said Japan, in the next year, would feel the weight of two and a half times the bombs that fell on Germany in the last year of the European war.

The announcement that the U.S. Eighth Air Force, which struck the heaviest air blows against Germany, was moving to the Pacific could not have been reassuring to the Japs. The Eighth will operate in its new theater under its old commander, Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle, who led the first attack of 18 B29 Mitchells on Tokyo in 1942. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First U.S. Army was already on the move to the Pacific.



Valogne, among the first to be crushed.



Utah Beach is tidy... landing craft... seem to belong...



Carentan, the "bridge that will never be forgotten."



"In Proud Memory..."



Ramp

Rescued PWs Came In With Many a Story

By Wade Jones
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

St. Valery, FRANCE.

THE transient population has tapered off to a trickle now, but in its day Ramp Camp No. 1 at the old Lucky Strike staging area here was probably the screwiest installation of this entire war.

"Ramp" means "Recovered Allied Military Personnel"—another way of saying liberated prisoners of war from Germany. At the peak of its operation the camp handled 33,000 men a day with a population of more than 40,000 at one time.

These were the men who had been captured by the enemy, some as far back as the North African Campaign, and who had been shuttled across Germany from one Stalag to another until eventually freed by our columns slicing their way through The Fatherland. They arrived at St. Valery, 50 miles northeast of their embarkation port of Havre, in every conceivable combination of clothing and with stories as weird as the "uniforms" they wore.

The tale which topped them all was told by 1/Lt. Powell Moses, a B17 pilot from Georgia. It was told to him by another pilot PW in a camp somewhere south of Berlin.

"The pilot, co-pilot, bombardier and navigator all bailed out over enemy territory after the ship had been hit and badly damaged by flak. The intercom had been shot away and they had to yell back to the gunners the order to bail out. Then the men in the forward part of the ship went out through the front hatch. Before he jumped the pilot set his automatic pilot for straight, level flight. One wing dipped, however, which caused the fortress to fly in a flat circle, gradually losing altitude.

"The trouble was that the enlisted crew members didn't hear the bail-out order. They thought the pilot was circling for a crash landing and they stuck to their posts. After some minutes of flight the ship made a belly landing and the men crawled out.

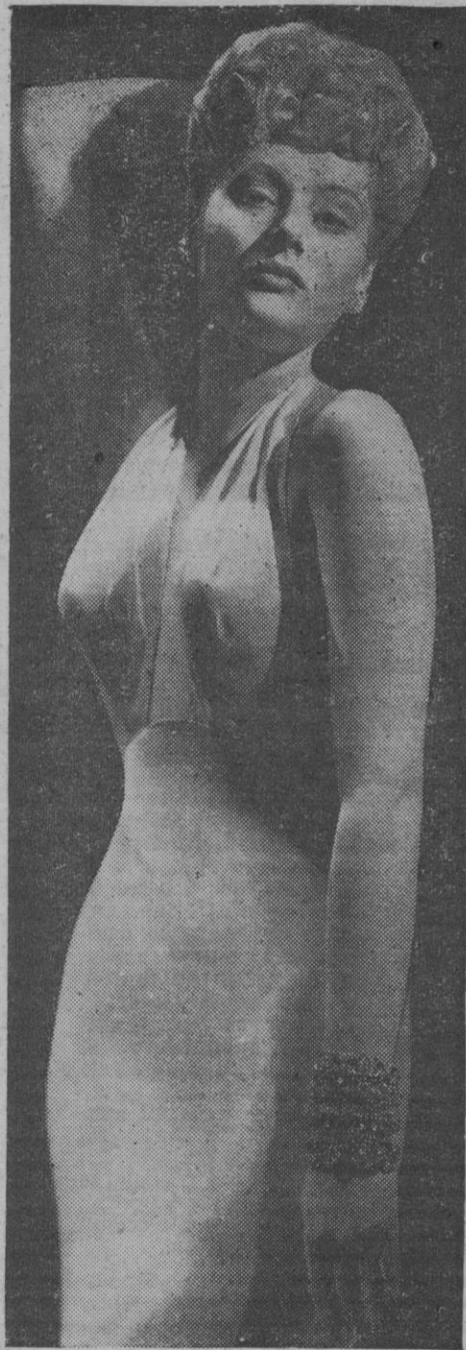
"Then, and only then, did they realize that there had been no one at the controls—that they had been flying in a pilotless airplane which had landed itself."

THE men who cleared through Ramp Camp No. 1 came rolling in to St. Valery after air evacuation from Germany, in every possible combination of wearing apparel. One man—and they talked about him for days—was wearing a Russian fur hat, a sweat-shirt, a pair of GI trousers and wooden shoes with up-curved toes. Around his waist he had strapped a gaudy Nazi party ceremonial sword. Another had on a camouflaged German sniper's jacket, Air Force flying boots, dungarees and a white towel, wrapped around his head and neck.

The camp was supposed to be for American troops, but an occasional British officer or enlisted man, confused with the Americans during liberation or evacuation, turned up at Ramp No. 1. A lieutenant colonel of a British infantry outfit, had what was probably a record for prison time—four years in the last war and five in this.

Most of the men with unusual stories eventually wound up at the desk of 1/Lt. William Mallon, who was in charge of the camp's Information and Special Passes Bureau. He's still wondering about the case of one man who asked for a pass for the purpose of finding and adopting a Belgian baby. The man said he had been caught behind the German lines, in Belgium, and took refuge in a village where a Belgian family fed him and sheltered him from the Germans.

During a bombing raid, the house received a direct hit and everybody in it, except the American soldier and a tiny baby, was killed. The GI said he wrapped the baby in a blanket, took it to a neighboring house and then hid in a haystack himself. He was captured by the Germans a few days later. He asked Lt. Mallon for permission to go back to the village, find the baby and adopt it legally.



Post-War Query

What Does the Future Hold for the Pin-Up? A Careful Survey (Sic) Reveals All

By Roy Craft

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

A MINOR phenomenon of this war—and who can say that it has not contributed to victory in Europe or that it is not hastening the destruction of our Pacific enemy?—is that refined and highly specialized art form known as the Pin-Up.

An outgrowth of an era which featured only a sprinkling of Lillian Russells, the Pin-Up was later brought to maturity in cinema magazines and that gentlemen's style manual, Esquire. In World War II, the Pin-Ups—featuring legs, bosoms and exotic coiffures—have achieved their greatest and perhaps ultimate stature.

With a peculiar combination of forthrightness and affectionate good taste, they combine in their posture and setting the American ideal of Sweethearts Glorified. Many a husband and father who wouldn't get within ten feet of a babe while doing his military chores overseas, has been known to paper the inside of his footlocker with photographs of Alexis Smith.

A SURVEY of personnel in this theater, representing a cross-section of the Air Forces, Ground Forces and Service Forces and embracing all military grades, reveals that the boys go for Pin-Ups because (and this is significant) THEY LIKE TO LOOK AT THEM!

It may be assumed, then, that as long as men are overseas, the Pin-Up will flourish.

But what of its Post-War future? When this war is over and men are back in their own homes, will they continue to plaster their walls with pictures of Yvonne de Carlo (bottom center), Gloria de Haven (upper left) and/or Marjorie Riordan (legs at lower left) and expect the Little Woman to approve?

To answer this question, The Stars and Stripes asked its New York Bureau to get in touch with George Gallup, the public opinion man.

Across the nation, women were asked: "When Johnny Comes Marching Home will you permit him to clutter the house with Pin-Ups or will you insist that he confine his artistic bent to pictures of his wife, junior at the age of six months, the family reunion at Uncle Albert's and that old high school picture of himself as a second-string halfback?"

The replies:

	Pct
Yes	52
No	46
Undecided	2*

SOME confusion resulted from the survey when it was found that the question was phrased improperly and could be taken either way but the answer of one wife of an overseas veteran of three years and 115 points summed up the general attitude of the ladies:

"He damn well better not!"

What, then of the Pin-Up?

With Redeployment, Reassignment, Re-allocation and Realignment, will the Pin-Up have a Post-War future?

Under Category I, many Pin-Ups will follow the boys to the Pacific.

Under Category II, many will remain on the walls of billets with the Army of Occupation.

Under Category III, many will be deployed through the U.S. in barracks bags and footlockers and thence to Japan.

Under Category IV, those now in the possession of men returning home for final discharge, the Pin-Up is a cooked cutle.

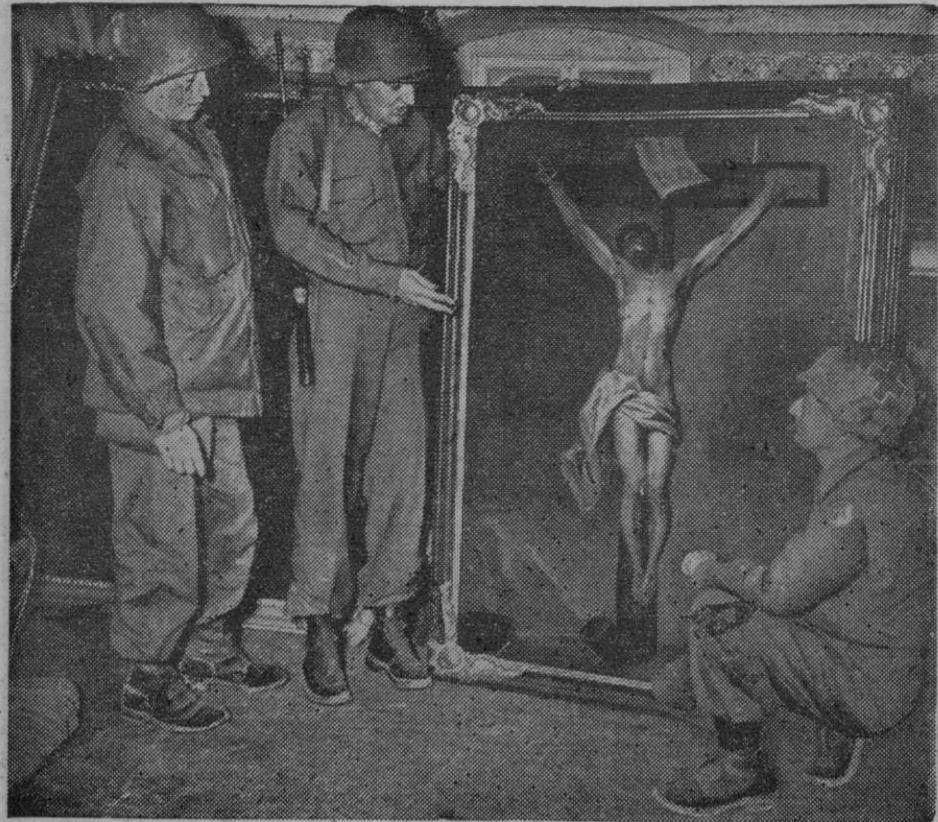
It is not for nothing that America has the bravest soldiers and the smartest husbands.

And it is a safe bet that Pin-Ups, a phenomenon of World War II, will quietly slip back into the movie magazines and gentlemen's style manuals when the last shot has been fired.

*Two of the ladies were hard of hearing and said they didn't want any.



THE STARS AND STRIPES
Magazine
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Vol. 1, No. 1.



Cpl. Philip Katzke, Brooklyn, (left) and Pvt. Fred Sisk, Cynthania, La., look at part of a \$500,000 collection of art treasures found in a country farm house near Klein Rinderfeld, Germany. Collections came from the University of Wurzburg and the Wagner Museum in Wurzburg.

Treasure Trouble

Just to Sort and Identify German Art Loot Will Be a Task of Many Months

By Ralph Harwood

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

NOT since Napoleon's wholesale confiscations of fine art has war-scarred Europe undergone such a sacking as the Germans gave her. The number of Nazi loot caches containing cultural treasure or precious metals has mounted to nearly 600 discovered, and new finds are being reported almost daily.

SHAEF Military Government officials have no illusions as to the extent of their unfolding problem. Lt. Charles Kuhn, USNR, of the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Section, and before the war Assistant Professor of Fine Arts at Harvard University, has admitted that "it will be a long time before the whole business is straightened out."

The principal concern at present of SHAEF's art authorities, working under the direction of Lt. Col. Geoffrey E. Webb, peacetime Slade Professor of Art History at Cambridge University, England, is to make sure that the perishable treasures hidden by the Germans are not deteriorating in storage. Fortunately, most of them have been found well packed.

No accurate estimate can yet be made of the amount of fine art removed to Germany from the occupied countries of Europe, according to Lt. Kuhn. It is impossible to say which collections are German in origin, which are entirely loot, and which are mixed. Just to sort and identify the contents of the repositories opened so far will be a job of months.

SO FAR as restoring collections and individual pieces of art to their rightful owners is concerned, that is a task which will probably fall later to the Allied Control

Commission. Lt. Col. A. J. L. McDonnell, of the Australian Imperial Forces, who is attached to G-5, SHAEF Mission, France, believes that the picture is relatively bright in this respect.

"Almost all of the works taken by the Germans will find their way home eventually," he said. "And the permanent losses of art treasures will be less than anyone had a reasonable right to expect."

The highlight discovery to date in Germany has been Hermann Goering's collection. The cave beneath his hunting lodge near Berchtesgaden bulged with oils, tapestries, jewel-studded knickknacks and other objets d'art acquired since 1935 by his private agent, Walther Andreas (everything-was-legally-paid-for) Hofer.

Among the 1,200 paintings gathered by Goering were Van Gogh's "Sunflower" and "Bridge at Arles," and several Renoir works; Rembrandt's "An Elderly Amsterdam Gentleman" and the portrait of the artist's first wife; a number of Rubens pieces including the "Crucifixion" and "Bath of Diana"—Goering was especially fond of Rubens' portrayal of buxom femininity; "Madonnas" by Hans Memling and Andrea Del Sarto, the first a \$75,000 acquisition from the Rothschild gallery, and the "Duke of Richmond" by Van Dyck.

Almost as startling was the cache brought to light in the mountains of Northern Italy which contained loot from Italian collections. Here were scores of crates of works by Michaelangelo, Rembrandt, Raphael, Titian, Boucher and many lesser artists. Among the immortal pieces recovered were Raphael's "Donna Valetta" and "Cardinal Bibiena," and Rembrandt's "Old Man." Sculpture included Donatello's exquisite figure "San Georgio."

What's New in Book World

'The Best From Yank' Is a Tidy Anthology Of Magazine's Top Stories and Art

"THE BEST FROM YANK" (E. P. Dutton, \$3.50) is a new tidily-printed anthology, culled by the soldier-editors themselves from what they found good when they leafed through the back issues of their magazine. It is the first time that Yank, in any form, has been made available for sale to civilians, as well as GIs. It has no Pin-Up Girls. News from Home has been left out. There are only a few of Sgt. George Baker's "Sad Sack" cartoons. Otherwise, "The Best From Yank" contains most of what made the Army weekly liked by the men for whom it was published—the enlisted men of the U.S. Army.

It has more than 60 "war reports"—first-hand accounts of great and small battles and the great and small who fought them—told in soldier language by some of the best correspondents the war has produced, Yank's own EM staff. It is well illustrated by the sketches of a mature and honest artist, Sgt. Howard Brodie; by other sketches, with pictures by staff photographers, chief among them the late Sgt. John Bushemi. It is adorned with the cartoons—a few of them brilliant with crude, shrewd GI wisdom and laughter—which have been one of Yank's most popular features.

The book contains nearly 30 pieces of fiction and humor, contributed by staffers and guests—whimsical or biting or nostalgic short stories, a few of the Sad Sack series and Sgt. Ralph Stein's zany cartoons, essays, phantasy. Even Artie Greengroin, PFC—remember him?—has been dragged

from those that have literary permanence—timelessness, if you will—and perhaps every 20 or 30 pages you come across a



piece, like Sgt. Walter Bernstein's "The Gun" or Sgt. Mack Morriss' "My Old Outfit," which still have meaning. It's less generally true, too, of the short stories, most of which seem still to have some freshness about them. —Ernest Leiser.

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"ON A NOTE OF TRIUMPH," by Norman Corwin (Simon & Schuster; \$1.50), was born a V-E Day radio play over CBS as a salute to victory in Europe. Hailed by critics and fans alike (CBS was deluged with letters) as a masterful hit, "Triumph" was rebroadcast continuously during victory week. Now the broadcast has made a graceful transition into the book world, maintaining its war atmosphere and effectiveness. Robert E. Sherwood called it an "eloquent, vigorous prayer for V-E Day," and John Mason Brown, in the Saturday Review of Literature, said "Triumph" was a "newsreel of words, of war emotions, battle reasons and peace hopes."

As a book, "Triumph" becomes several things in one: a good, heavy drama, a tribute to the armed forces, a poem of praise, a ballad of achievement. At times author Corwin lashes out bitterly at war and the system of war; he recalls the fighting in Spain, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia. Then he lightens up with a note of hope, mingled with a note of tragedy: "... We've learned that freedom isn't something to be won and forgotten. It must be renewed, like soil after yielding good crops; it must be reworked like a faithful clock; exercised like a healthy muscle."

"Coming Home" (Viking Press, \$2.75)—climbing fast to the top in best-selling fiction—is Lester Cohen's novel of a Marine who returns home from the wars. Actually three stories in one, "Coming Home" deals with corruption in city governments; with love; with an attempt to put into words the ideals, hopes and lessons learned by fighting generations. It becomes an attack on degenerate city governments. It is interesting, smoothly written, worth reading.

Erle Stanley Gardner's "The Case of the Gold Digger's Purse" (Morrow, \$2.00) is a fairly good Perry Mason yarn, but not top-flight Gardner writing. The situation and plot run close to the stock side: a man



is murdered, a beautiful girl is accused, Perry Mason arrives on the scene to solve the murder and win the girl's undying gratitude. It is carefully plotted—as are all of Gardner's stories—and the details are plausible and complete. —R. O. Jr.



out of limbo. There are poems, mostly from "The Poet's Corner" and in "Mail Call" some of the best letters Yank has received. Five pages are devoted to "What's Your Problem?"

IT is a well-planned, skillfully made-up book, and, since it has the same combat accounts, stories and cartoons Yank had each week, it is hard at first to figure why, almost throughout, there is something lacking. But there is, and as you read through the combat stories you may have read before, you can figure what it is. There's a GI way of putting it—"This stuff is gettin' awful old."

The immediacy, the vital reality they had when they first appeared in the magazine seem to have vanished, disappeared in the mass of too-swiftly-passing events. If you were there, if you were with Merrill's Marauders, or in the mountains of Italy, or at Cherbourg, the stories will move you to recollection, if to nothing else. But if you weren't there, as you read each successive story you feel vaguely that you've just finished reading one like it, and that you've been reading others like it for a long time—a very long time.

Perhaps it is an inevitable feeling, one that comes when the events of war are no longer new nor the way men react to them. Perhaps by now, all new combat stories are only the old ones, with new place names and the names of new men reacting in the old way.

This is not true of all the combat reports. Time has sifted the transiently good

"Tomorrow, the World!"



By John R. Fischetti

Desolation...

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right, you can see the white crosses of the cemetery at St. Laurent.

There are 3,600 Americans buried at St. Laurent. Among them there is no rank, no branch of service. Officers and enlisted men lie side by side, just as they died side by side. Some of the serial numbers indicate that the bodies underneath the earth were once men of the Navy. Scattered throughout the rows of white crosses are Stars of David. On 162 crosses the word "Unknown" is printed in neat black letters.

Most of the men buried here are from the 1st and 29th Divisions and the 2nd Ranger Battalion, but there are some from other units who were brought from as far south as St. Lô. More than 100 German prisoners are kept busy making gravel walks and working to keep the cemetery tidy. Closer to the sea and the beaches are six plots reserved for the 1,400 Germans buried there. There are no names on their crosses. There are only dog tags nailed to the backs.

NOT far from the cemetery is Airstrip T-2, the first airstrip built in Normandy. During the crucial days of the invasion it was busy all day long with transport planes ferrying the wounded to England and bringing back essential buck privates and three-star generals. It is now only a big bare field on the cliffs above the beaches.

On the road from Omaha to Utah Beach one of the first things you notice is that the telephone wires have been removed from the trees and ditches. The hedgerows are there, as they'll always be. But now, along the dusty lanes between the hedgerows where soldiers used to march toward the front, the cattle of Normandy have reclaimed their route. In the fields behind the hedgerows farmers are busy again with their crops, carefully marking the occasional signs which warn of mines. No one has yet estimated how many people, especially children, have been killed by the mines in these fields. But many more will die from the deadly seed.

Between Omaha and Utah Beaches is a bridge that never will be forgotten by the men who fought there, or the men who passed through the area—the bridge of Carentan. The bridge is still there, of course, and there are MPs directing traffic in the middle of the road on the Cherbourg side. And when you come into Carentan over the bridge you still have to detour around the town to the right. But the bridge isn't the same, and neither are the MPs. The bridge is peaceful now. There is almost as much civilian traffic as military.

But these MPs, with their white trimmings, aren't rear echelon commandos. They are combat veterans, who were returned to the rear for a rest. There is a paratrooper, a Ranger, a veteran of the 30th Division. . . . No, they aren't rear echelon commandos, no matter how smartly they wear leggings and gloves.

IN that shady lane along the river just outside Carentan, where the 101st Airborne waited to return to the UK for later jumps, there isn't a parachute to be seen. It's a lovers' lane now. Those twisting dirt roads which lead from the Carentan-Cherbourg highway to Utah Beach are in a fair state of repair now, but you can still see the red sticks which were stuck in the ditches to mark the roads when they were

Pétain Waits

By a Staff Writer

MARSHAL Henri Philippe Pétain, awaiting trial for treason to France, lives with his wife, under heavy guard, in two sparsely furnished rooms in one of three drab buildings at Fortress Mont-rouge, near Paris. One of the few people besides the watchful Gardes Républicains (brought in from the provinces especially for the job) who see him regularly is the driver of a truck which three times daily passes through the barbed wire barricade, bristling with MGs—to bring his food, prepared at Fresnes, 15 kilometers distant. The food is warmed-over in Pétain's room, bare of all decorations but a large painting of Gen. Charles de Gaulle. His lawyers see him almost daily and they hold animated discussions in the fortress yard. The only other visitors are the judges of the court, a priest who reads mass each morning, and two nuns who administer to the needs of Mme. Pétain. Fortress guards describe Pétain as precise. He looks sad but appears erect and military. A few of the guards refer to him with the old respect, "Le Maréchal." Most of them speak of him only as Pétain.



...Even the cliffs have changed at Pointe du Hoc where the Rangers landed. The rain and the wind have changed their looks. They're smoother now and, if possible, steeper than before. . . .

Weeds Have Grown...

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under several feet of water following the German flooding.

The roads have names now—"Rowe Road," "Danel Road," "Hinkle Road," "Olle Road." In smaller letters below the names on the white signs you can see: "In honor of Pvt. J. T. Rowe, 531st Engineers, Killed in Action, 6 June, 1944" . . . "Pvt. S. Danel, 3207 QM Svc Co., Killed in Action, 9 June, 1944" . . . "1/Lt. R. A. Hinkle, 816th Amph. Truck Co., Killed in Action, 14 June, 1944" . . . "T/5 S. N. Olle, 531st Engineers, Killed in Action, 6 June, 1944."

A mile away from the beaches called Utah you can see the white granite monument erected "in proud memory of our dead" by the 1st Engineer Special Brigade.

Utah Beach is tidy. A number of landing craft and other smaller ships have been washed up high on the beaches, but they've been there so long they seem to belong. The ugly pillboxes have been tidied up, too, and they will serve as memorials to the men who captured them.

Home Again...

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very neat and trim. I told her so and she blushed a little. "It's all right," she said. "In fact, I am rather happy here—as long as it isn't raining, of course."

I felt that I owed her some explanation for my curiosity; so I told her as casually as I could that I had known the previous owners of the house.

"Not old private councillor Siebert?" she cried. "I used to be his secretary; that's how I happen to know the place."

"No," I said, "Siebert must have been after my time."

She looked at me askance. After a pause she said: "Don't try to tell me that you've been acquainted with the SS men who lived here before Siebert moved in?"

What SS men? I inquired. What was their business here?

"Why," she explained in a calm matter-of-fact manner, "they just took over the joint. Originally it belonged to a writer, but he didn't get along with the Nazis so he left the country or was sent to a concentration camp—I don't know what happened to him. In any case as soon as he was gone the house was occupied by the SS men and their girls."

Their girls? Had our home been used as a Nazi brothel?

"They tried to be patriotic, I suppose," she continued with a wry smile. "You know the propagation of the Nordic race and all that kind of thing. The Fuehrer wanted them to have babies from racially first-class guys. So they came here and did their duty with those picked fellows of the SS. They got their babies right here—it was all very hygienic. No brothel, if you please! Rather something like a baby factory."

She had spoken quite seriously; besides, she was not the type of girl that would try to pull jokes. I didn't know what to say. And for one reason or another I did not feel like asking any more questions. So I just mumbled that it was getting late and I had to take off.

"That's a pity," she said. "It was nice talking with you. Come again whenever you want to. It's almost like home here, you know."

the litter and mess that made it seem like home for three days is buried under the silt. If you dig around you can find a few rusty shells and a few tin cans. There's a K-ration box under one of those over-hanging rocks and a rotted gas cape along the side of the cable where one of the rope ladders was attached.

Of all the rope ladders that went whooshing over the cliffs at H-Hour, trailing behind their rockets, only two are left. One is the fancy two-rope one that fell straight down from the command post to the beach where we took our 17 prisoners. The other dangles over the cliff just to the left of the point. The single rope ladders have all disappeared.

EVEN the cliffs have changed. The rain and the wind have changed their looks. They're smoother now and, if possible, even steeper than before.

That little field off to the left, where seven men were pinned down by snipers and machine-gunners, is all covered with grass. The corner of the hedgerow, where McKittrick got a bullet right through the helmet without getting a scratch himself, has been knocked about a bit, probably by some farmer who wants to put a gate through there.

"Doc" Block's "hospital," the air raid

shelter in front of the command post, is still there; it still has that musty smell from the mud and water inside. Right in the entranceway is a weatherbeaten sign with the words "Achtung Minen."

In a shell hole right in front of the hospital there's a ruined German ack-ack gun, and next to it there's a Jerry helmet, half-buried in the mud. Scattered about in other shell holes there are ammunition boxes, pieces of barbed wire and one or two broken rifles.

AS YOU come away from the point, heading toward the Vierville-Grandcamp road, you pass the entrances to the tunnels where the Jerries used to hide. And you can still see where the Jerry ammo dump was before Massney's gang sent it sky-high with bangalore torpedoes. And, of course, that dugout used by the Jerries for a P-X is still there, but like the tunnel entrances, you can hardly see it for weeds.

That's the way it is now. In another five or ten years it will probably look about the same, just a little smoother, a little more civilized.

It has been a long time. How do you measure that sort of time? Is it a year ago? Seven hundred miles ago? Or just 400 casualties ago?

Back in the States...

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from twenty to thirty cents a pound jar and oranges are eight pounds for fifty-seven cents. Milk is seventeen cents a quart, and bread is twelve cents a two-pound loaf.

Things like meat, fats and sugar are, of course, on points. Letters from home will have given you the hometown beefs about points and the lack of this and that.

There is little wrong in the clothes situation. Lower-priced articles are harder to get than previously, it is almost impossible to buy white shirts, and handkerchiefs are in short supply, but otherwise there is not going to be much trouble in getting that sharp outfit together. One thing, though. There are a lot of guys with discharges who aren't too happy at first when it comes to shedding ODS.

Kenneth W. Ensign, of Des Moines, says he can't get around to taking off ODS, because he just doesn't associate himself with civilians yet. Herb Schneider, of Washington, who got out last week and is now looking around for a business proposition, wears his broad-shouldered blue check sports coat, yellow shirt and gay tie un-easily as yet. "Made me feel funny to take that sergeant for all that dough in the crap game last night, me in my civilian clothes."

THE girls have some of their own clothing troubles, apart from around the stocking-girdle axis, especially during the sum-

mer. Cotton dresses which used to sell around eight to twelve bucks now cost up to twenty if she goes in for snappy numbers. But, to digress, whatever she pays, it's worth it. They still don't come any better than the American girl. When she smiles she shows good teeth. The sun glints in her well-brushed hair and when she walks down Main Street in those light summer dresses with that long loose-limbed walk she—well, you can remember what she does to you.

THE newspapers are still full of "help wanted" advertisements, although a lot of that big money has gone. But this kind of thing is still plentiful:

Men—no experience. Essential. 79c to 95c hour. Time and half over 40 hours. Free insurance, hospitalization, paid holidays and vacations. Steady. Post-war. Advancement.

There are some small farms going. A 74-acre farm at Old Taylor Hill, Montague, Mass., with 7-roomed house, 3 acres of alfalfa, 13 acres cherry trees, 35 acres tillable and 20 acres of timber is on the market for \$6,000, and at Stafford, Conn., there is a 75-acre fruit farm with house and cottage going for \$7,500. But probably those farms could do with a lick of paint.

In fact, the whole forty-eight states need renovating. But the frame is still as good as ever. Refurbishing the picture is going to have to wait until Honolulu is once again a vacation spot and points are things you score in bowling alleys.