

**The Weather Today**  
PARIS & VICINITY  
Cloudy, with showers, m. t.: 72  
STRAITS OF DOVER  
Cloudy, max. temp.: 64

PARIS EDITION  
**THE STARS AND STRIPES**

Newspaper of U.S. Armed Forces  
1 Fr.

in the European Theater  
1 Fr.

**The Weather Today**  
RIVIERA  
Partly cloudy, v. show., m. t.: 80  
GERMANY  
Cloudy, with light rain, m. t.: 68

Vol. 2—No. 40

Sunday, Aug. 19, 1945

# Army OKs Sending of Some 75-ers To States to Fill Out Shipping Quotas

*Red Army Cavalry Rides Through a Mechanized War*



Famed cavalry units such as this one on maneuvers in Siberia are part of the Soviet Far Eastern Army which yesterday was reported continuing an all-out drive against Japanese forces in Manchuria.

## Jap Radio Blithely Tells Of Terms—Still to Be Set

MANILA, Aug. 18.—While Allied representatives joined Gen. MacArthur here today to await the Japanese surrender delegation, Tokyo stole a march on the Allies and broadcast throughout the Orient its own version of the terms as if many of them already had been decided.

A Domei broadcast urged the Japanese to "extend all accommodations, such as transportation, living quarters and food supplies to the four powers of the U.S., Great Britain, Soviet Russia and China who will land on our homeland." There has been no indication from Allied sources that any but American troops will occupy Japan, at least in the beginning.

Declaring that Allied troops would not move into Japan as "combat units," the report added that "U.S. forces will not directly

### Japs Again Attack U.S. Planes

OKINAWA, Aug. 18.—American B32 bombers flying reconnaissance missions over Japan encountered fighter and anti-aircraft opposition today for the second straight day. Two U.S. fliers were killed by flak and two others were wounded.

Fourteen Zero fighters jumped the B32s over southern Japan despite an escort of Lightning fighters. Yesterday four unescorted B32s had been attacked by fighters and flak over Tokyo Bay with damage to one bomber but no injuries to the crew.

commandeer our food supplies, living quarters and such people's necessities, or seize funds in the banks. It is needless to hold any misgivings on these points."

The broadcast outlined the terms of the cease-fire agreement as these: "Sending our representatives to a place designated by the enemy; the formal surrender of all troops on all fronts; the means of disarming the Japanese troops; the transfer of ships, planes and other weapons; disposition of the Army;

(Continued on Page 8)

## Leopold to Live In Switzerland

BERNE, Aug. 18.—King Leopold, exiled from Elmer Tury for alleged collaboration with the Germans, will soon take refuge in Switzerland, Belgian and Swiss sources said today.

The 44-year-old monarch was under protective custody of the U.S. Army in St. Wolfgang, Austria. His wife and 14-year-old son are expected to accompany him to Switzerland.

Leopold was recently exiled by a vote of the Belgian Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

## Pacific Defense Chain Urged By House Unit

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (ANS).—A House Naval subcommittee urged tonight that the U.S. retain a mighty defense system in the Pacific.

The subcommittee, headed by Rep. Ed. V. Izak (D-Calif.) recommended:

1—"For our own security, the security of the Western Hemisphere and for the peace of the Pacific the U.S. should have at least dominating control over the former Japanese-occupied islands of the Marshalls, the Carolines and the Marianas and over the outlying Japanese islands of the Izu, Bonin and Ryukyus.

2—"The U.S. should be given specific and substantial rights to the sites where American bases have been constructed on island territories of Allied nations.

3—"With respect to Manus, Noumea, Espiritu Santo, Guadalcanal and other sites of American bases on islands mandated to or claimed by other nations, full title to those bases should be given to the U.S.

4—"The U.S. must not permit its Pacific bases to lapse back into a state of unpreparedness as in the instances of Guam and Wake prior to World War II."

### From Hawaii to Philippines

American strategy, the subcommittee said, should revolve about a mighty arm running from the Hawaiian Islands through the Marshalls, Carolines and Marianas to the Philippines.

This arm should be protected on the north, said the subcommittee, by fortifications in the Aleutians and Kuriles. Its southern flank "should be guarded by fortifications in the Admiralties, New Hebrides, New Caledonia and Samoa."

The report proposed main fleet bases at Pearl Harbor, Guam and

(Continued on Page 8)

## Paris Marks 1944 Uprising

Today is the first anniversary of the uprising of the Paris underground, and the Resistance will celebrate with street parades and ceremonies the beginning of a municipal revolution which ended in Allied liberation of the city in seven days.

Those were the seven days which shook the Nazis out of the capital.

The first liberation tremors began running through the city Aug. 15, 1944, when rumors that ex-Premier Edouard Herriot had been freed from his German prison by Pierre Laval to make a deal with the Allies flew through the city.

The following day, Parisians observed that the hated Milice, French Fascist militia, was preparing to evacuate. Toward evening of Aug. 16, 1944, convoys of Wehrmacht trucks were moving along boulevards east and north. German troops were taking ten-

(Continued on Page 8)

### Patriots

TORRINGTON, Conn., Aug. 18 (ANS).—Mr. and Mrs. Otto Waid have no trouble remembering the birthdays of four of their children. Lena's is Dec. 7, Pearl Harbor Day; Ruth's June 6, Normandy D-Day; Kenneth's May 9, VE-Day; and Franklin's Aug. 14, the day the Japs quit.

## Thousands of Idle Jam Job Offices

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (ANS).—The sudden transition to peace meant loss of jobs for mounting hundreds of thousands of war workers today as the War Labor Board invited private industry to apply its own brakes on wage increases but said it would hold its own line against pay cuts.

Every section felt drastic slashes in Army and Navy contracts. Jobless thousands jammed U.S. Employment Service offices everywhere and applications for unemployment insurance soared.

Although layoffs in many cases were only temporary, it was recalled that Reconversion Director John W. Snyder had predicted

5,000,000 unemployed by November. There was no accurate estimate of the number to date.

Aircraft workers were hard hit. Wright Aeronautical Corp. lopped off 17,000 at Woodbridge, N.J., and 26,000 in Cincinnati. The Dodge B29 works in Chicago laid off 15,000 and a similar number were sent home by Goodyear Aircraft in Akron, Ohio.

Estimates of temporary and permanent layoffs in the New York area ranged from 100,000 to 130,000. Pittsburgh reported 45,000 laid off by Carnegie Illinois Steel Corp. New Jersey added another 28,000 and the Philadelphia area listed 23,000 new jobless. The Connecticut picture was exemplified at

## Shift for September Boosted to 250,000

By Robert J. Donovan  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

Gen. Eisenhower has been authorized by Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, to send men with 75 or more points home in numbers sufficient to fill shipping quotas, it was learned yesterday.

This does not mean that the critical score has been lowered from 85 to 75 points, but merely that an exception to the rule will be permitted so as not to retard shipping schedules. Men with 85 or more points will get the first call. The fact that the next-highest priority has been accorded to men with 75 or more points, however, lends weight to reports that the revised critical score will be 75.

Whether 75-point men will, upon return home, be discharged along with 85-pointers could not be learned in Paris yesterday, but the feeling in military circles was that while these men might not get their discharges immediately, they would not have a very long wait.

### Deploy 250,000

Earlier in the week, it had been announced that divisions now alerted for return to the U.S. would be allowed to take as administrative personnel at least 800 "low-point men." How low was not stated. It was announced, however, that the low-point men would not be discharged at once.

Among other developments in the redeployment situation yesterday were:

1—Announcement by USFET that the total number of men scheduled to be sent to the U.S. in September has been increased by 50,000 to 250,000. This includes the almost 200,000 high-pointers, whose scheduled departure was announced Aug. 15.

2—In addition to seven divisions—the 63rd, 69th and 103rd Inf., 17th Airborne and Fifth, Sixth and 14th Armd.—alerted earlier in the week for shipment in September, four more divisions, composed mainly of point men, will be alerted for September sailing in a few days. USFET announced. The four were not identified.

3—To speed troop movements, the 63rd, 69th and 103rd Inf., 17th Airborne and Sixth Armd Divisions will proceed directly to Le Havre, by passing the Assembly Area Command. The Fifth and 14th Armd.

(Continued on Page 8)

## Shoots Wife by Mistake, Kills Their Unborn Child

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 18 (ANS).—Frank McBroome, 26, who said he mistook his 19-year-old pregnant wife for a prowler, shot her in the abdomen wounding her critically and killing her unborn child.

"It was purely accidental," Mrs. McBroome told officers at the hospital, where surgeons gave her only a slender chance of living. McBroome, a house painter, was held in county jail on open charges.

## Three Months' Moratorium on Draft Proposed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (INS).—Chairman Andrew J. May (D-Ky.) of the House Military Committee proposed a three-month draft moratorium yesterday.

May said five high-ranking Army officers agreed to meet with May's committee on Aug. 27 to give an answer or to discuss the proposal further.

Under May's plan, the drafting of all men would be halted during September, October and November.

"This would enable us," May said, "to utilize the labor of 18-year-olds and other young men in the harvesting of crops. We want to have bread in the cupboards and bacon on the table this winter and if we are to have them we need the help of 18-year-olds during the harvest season."

The induction of all men 26 or over was halted after Japan surrendered, but the Army still is drafting younger men at the rate of 50,000 a month.

May, in addition, insists that the draft should be quickly repealed by Congress.

### Continue Draft, S & S In the Pacific Demands

HONOLULU, Aug. 18 (ANS).—The Pacific edition of The Stars and Stripes today urged Congress to continue the draft. It said fighting men in the Pacific insisted on occupation and policing of Japan and Germany but "don't think they are the ones who should do it."

(The Pacific edition has no connection with the European editions of The Stars and Stripes.)

An editorial in the form of an open letter to Congress said: "There has been much talk about halting

(Continued on Page 8)

## 80 Germans Die In Oslo Blast

OSLO, Aug. 18 (UP).—Eighty German bodies were recovered today from the wreckage of an ammunition ship which exploded in Oslo Harbor at noon yesterday. Police set the number of injured at 94.

The blast, which shattered windows for two miles around, occurred when ammunition and mines detonated as they were being loaded on a lighter to be taken down Oslo Fjord to be dumped in the sea.

An undetermined number of Germans, many of whom were waiting at docks to be repatriated, are still missing.

A military inquiry was launched after British and American commanding generals inspected the scene.



# THE B BAG BLOW IT OUT HERE

## Low Finance

It's about time the boys that hand the financial end of this war co-ordinate their activities.

When we left Germany to be redeployed we were paid in marks but now the PXs here won't accept anything but francs. My understanding was that we were paid in legal tender, or at least in money that government agencies would accept. —Cigarette Mocher, Camp Phillip Morris.

Editor's note—Your CO is the doctor. The Office of the Fiscal Director states that:

"Allied military marks received as pay and allowance will be exchanged into French francs by any finance office in France. The commanding officer of a unit should arrange for the conversion into French francs upon the arrival of the unit in the Assembly or Staging Area in France."

## High Praise

I am a redeployed GI in a new unit going home. For the first time in my 4 1/2 years in the Army I am putting in a "plug" for an officer, our battalion executive, a darn good man.

The old boys of the battalion tell me he is a darn good "Joe." This I don't doubt, as I was in the same regiment during my basic training with him. Why is he still a major when he has three years in grade and does more for the men of this battalion than the colonel himself? Maybe it's because he is not a "yes man" . . . He will argue and fight for us enlisted men, but is always ruled down.

This major, I've been told, led the battalion, a heavy artillery unit, across France, Holland and Germany without losing a single vehicle. He made regular checks of all personnel records and administrative work, did much for Special Service, along with the SO Officer, handled 50 battalions in messing and billeting while the battalion ran the army proving-grounds. . . . When we moved back to France and were given a Com Z job, this officer acted as a liaison officer between the FA and QM. He is still on hand to see that we get a square deal around the plant while the colonel (and the remainder of the staff) moves to a nice chateau, 25 miles from his batteries. . . .

Maybe after 4 1/2 years I still don't know the Army—but who cares? I want to be a civilian and work for a man like our Battalion Executive. —(11 signatures F.A. Bn.—Ed.).

## Why Have Regulations?

Several men in this outfit with over 110 points have been set back on the priority list for shipment to the States because they have at one time or another had a court martial. Some of the boys say this is because of a SHAEF directive, and others claim it is just a unit order.

But wherever this policy originated it seems to most of us that it takes the form of punishing a man more than once for the same offense, and there's an AR forbidding that. A man is punished once when the court-martial sentence is executed, once when he loses points for bad time, and now this, which is absolutely the lowest blow to date.

This practice of seduction without salesmanship may have come down from a high headquarters, but we're willing to bet that if our regimental commander had perceived such an idea himself he would have lost sleep putting it into effect. He's the type who court-martials a man after he's already served a week of company punishment for a misdemeanor. Of course it's illegal, but what the hell, a full colonel is a pretty big weight to buck. —Low Priority, Frcht. Inf.

(Editor's note: G-1 states that: "Candidate personnel for return to the U.S. are selected on the basis of quotas established by this headquarters, which quotas are further broken down by the major commands to their various component elements. Such personnel should be selected on the basis of their adjusted service rating scores and military necessity.")

All of which means—in our book—that "they can't do that to you." We hope "they" read this.—Ed.)

## Good Neighbor Policy

Are we conquerors of the master race? Our outfit is doing sentry duty at road blocks in Germany, and recently orders came that we were to discontinue sleeping in the houses near such posts. We are now in tents, sleeping on straw filled mattress covers. . . right next to the houses where the German

people we "conquered" are sleeping comfortably under their roofs. Higher headquarters must have a good reason, we know, for taking us out of the homes.

It might be that regulations say American soldiers cannot occupy a home that German people are living in, but why can't the people double up and give us a whole house to ourselves? We have lived in tents and mostly just under the stars in combat while we were fighting the Germans. . . Not only the soldiers, some of the civilians have killed our buddies, too.—J.T.K., F.A.

## Collaborating Liberators

The other night, I was walking down the main street in Luxembourg. In front of me several GIs trailing a couple of Luxemburg girls . . . made contact and started a conversation. But the girls suddenly stopped. "You have been doing this same thing in Germany, have you not?" one of the girls asked. "Sure, we have," replied the GI. "Well, then you better go back to the Germans, we don't want to have anything to do with you," came the girls' reply.

It seems the "liberators" of yesterday are becoming the "collaborators" of today in the eyes of some anti-Nazi Europeans. Can you blame them?—S/Sgt. A. Babin.

## He Takes a Dim View

Scarcely less than three months ago, Americans and Germans were deadly enemies, committed to kill each other. But now within this short time, some of us are beginning to act like "long lost brothers." It truly would be something to laugh about if it weren't so tragic. I don't believe in the boys strutting around like a bunch of arrogant fools or anything like that, because Americans are democratic and generally human. But in my mind, the Germans are still our "enemies"—and will be until they prove themselves willing to work with respect and in harmony with other peoples in the rest of the world.

It's the same vicious cycle revolving on its course again. Americans play the part of the "sucker" and the Germans go their merry way by taking advantage of it. By the numbers the cycle goes something like this:

- 1—The Germans commit war, atrocities and kill millions (25 million this time).
- 2—Americans temporarily get fighting mad and beat the hell out of them.
- 3—The Germans become "good" and start working on our feelings and sympathies.
- 4—We forget and forgive and start feeling sorry for the "poor Germans."
- 5—Then we help them rebuild.
- 6—We forget the horrors of war and start out on a gay life of our own and leave Germany to herself to do as she pleases.
- 7—Germany becomes conscious of

## Information, Please



The original of this picture was sent to the Stars and Stripes by Sgt. Q. M. Guerry, mail clerk of the 616th QM Depot Co., with a note explaining he found it unwrapped in a bag of mail. The photograph is tinted, is in a red leatherette frame, and has the inscription: "All my love, always, Wifey, Rose." Original will be returned to owner if he writes to: "Picture Desk, The Stars and Stripes, Paris Edition, APO 887.

her freedom of action and becomes arrogant.

8—Then we have another war.

Around and around the cycle goes and when or where it will stop, nobody knows. But right now we are in step four in less than three months! It may or may not be too late to stop this cycle. It's up to us, brothers-in-arms, it's up to us! —R. F. G., 27 Arm'd Inf. Bn.

## Brass Distinctions

When a nurse "fraternizes" with an enlisted man, there is hell to pay! What about the "fraternization" between male officers and Wacs? Isn't that also detrimental to discipline? Is this war creating a New master class? —Pvt. E. R. Furbur, 841 Gas Co.

## Pleasantly Surprised

Following a recent article in S & S, I wrote to the QM Effects Depot Q-290 asking them to locate my footlocker left in England on D-Day. As an afterthought, I described a musette bag and contents which I had left on the Liege-Brussels train on VE-Day. I was surprised and pleased within a week to receive the footlocker. . . followed in a couple of days by the musette bag.

My thanks and a salute to the efficiency and super service of the personnel of Depot Q-290—Capt. J. J. Greder, 131 L.S. Center.

## Cheese Substitute?

You should have a music column featuring the lyrics of popular tunes to make your paper complete. Why not ditch those cheesecake pictures and place their morale building material in their place? —I/5 J. Simnik, 905 Ord.



## The American Scene:

# Nation Grows Furious At Jap Stalling, Attitude

By Philip H. Bucknell  
The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The week which began in wild jubilation at the victory drew to a close today with people growing hourly more furious at Japan's "delaying tactics" in signing the peace terms and mounting demands of "who the hell won this war, anyway?"

There was no mistake about it: People were in high dudgeon over the Japanese attitude toward the surrender, and their gorges rose still higher at hints from Tokyo that the Nips would have their revenge and that Japan had not lost "spiritually."

Americans wanted no "monkey business" about it. Accustomed to viewing the Japs with profound suspicion, they wanted Mr. Moto's name on the surrender document in the shortest possible order and felt that the sooner American troops land in Japan the better.

The demand from Gen. MacArthur, in whom the majority have great faith when it comes to dealing with Japs, that Nippon send its peace envoys "without further delay" was taken as a good sign.

The resignation of Joseph C. Grew Under Secretary of State was also seen as a stiffening of anti-Hirohito policy. Many people expect that he will be appointed civilian adviser to MacArthur, in much the same position as Robert Murphy has with Gen. Eisenhower.

## Welfare of Returning Yanks Gets Attention

THIS week, newspapers, industrial concerns, entertainment organizations and politicians have dedicated themselves to the welfare of the returning servicemen and women. There have been solemn undertakings to insure that the men who do not come back will not have died in vain. Without cynicism, the country is rolling up its sleeves to tackle post-war problems. Reconversion is the major topic of conversation and it is realized that it is not a question of the veteran getting his rights but the whole country being geared to a peace-time production that will absorb the unemployed and provide good living conditions for every one.

The President is calling a labor-management conference in September to iron-out labor problems and the administration is throwing into effect a large-scale reconversion plan. Industrialists have been decrying gloomy prophecies of prolonged unemployment.

People who know the end of war meant little in the way of increased comforts to other countries realized what a lucky country this is. Most of the rationing is off. Automobiles are getting filled up with gas when ever they want, most foods are now available with the probability that even meat can be had for the asking soon. Sports fans also rejoice at the lifting of the ban on traveling. The U.S. is still a prodigiously wealthy country.

THERE was little but peace and reconversion in the news this week but in Illinois, Iowa and New Jersey there have been polio scares and DDT is to be sprayed on dumps to help prevent the scourge.

IN Boston one of the saddest stories of the week was told. Lt. Travis Bryan, of Amliden, and his wife have asked for someone to adopt their paralyzed three-year-old daughter because they can't take care of her. She is suffering from spastic paralysis and her legs are useless and hands and arms show poor co-ordination. Travis explains that he has two other children and on his army pay, which after the war will be that of a staff sergeant, he cannot afford to have her in a private institution and the public institutions won't take her. The strain, he said, is making his wife ill. "We love Diana but we just can't take care of her any longer."

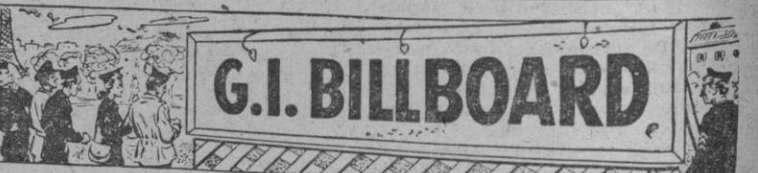
## Lie Detector Test for Mayor

MAYOR O. D. Flynn of Tulsa, Okla., isn't going to like what the city commissioners are cooking up for him. In his absence on vacation, the city has acquired a lie detector and they propose that His Honor be the first customer. His Honor it should be mentioned, has been writing back boasting of the size of the fish he's been catching.

There's a dog story from Fort Worth. A seeing-eye dog escaped a baggage car there but the cops caught him because every time he came to a red light he stopped. That's what they say in Texas anyway.

IN Hollywood, Helen Faviné, who made headlines when she crashed a Toscanini concert last April and performed a dance on the stage, is still responding to her "urge." Cops took her into custody when they found her doing a "victory dance" barefoot and attired in a transparent gown with a red spot painted in her own blood on her forehead.

IN Pittsburgh, Mrs. H. L. Michael is giving up her job—or thinking of it. Since Pearl Harbor she has cleaned, mended and altered, free of charge, uniforms for 6,841 servicemen.



**Paris Area**  
MOVIES TODAY  
MARGINAN — "Along Came Jones," Gary Cooper, Loretta Young. Metro Marbeuf.  
ENSA PARIS — "Hitch-Hike to Happiness," Al Pearce, Dale Evans. Metro Marbeuf.  
OLYMPIA — Same as Marginan Midnite show only 11:30. Metro Madeleine  
VERSAILLES ALHAMBRA — "Affairs of Susan," with Joan Fontaine and George Brent.  
MAISONS-LAFFITTE PALACE — "Week-end at the Waldorf," Ginger Rogers, Lana Turner.  
STAGE SHOWS  
MADELEINE — "No T/O for Love," Musical comedy Metro Madeleine.  
OLYMPIA — "Summer Follies," variety Metro Madeleine.  
EMPIRE — Concert by 100th Inf. Band, 1430 and 2030.  
ENSA MARGIN — Weekly celebrity concert, 2000 hours. Metro Clemenceau.

Performances every night at 2000 hours. Mats.: Wed., Sat. Sun., 1500.  
**Le Havre**  
CAMP HOME RUN — "Here's to You," USO show.  
**Troyes**  
ALHAMBRA — "I'll Tell the World," Lee Tracy, Brenda Joyce.  
**Dijon**  
DARCY — "Royal Scandal," with Talulah Bankhead and Ann Baxter.  
**Metz**  
SCALA — "Affairs of Susan," Joan Fontaine, George Brent.  
ROYAL — "Valley of Decision," Greer Garson, Gregory Peck.

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**Rheims Area**  
PARAMOUNT — "Escape in the Desert," MODERNE — "Those Endearing Young Charms," Robert Young, Lorraine Day.  
SPECIAL EVENTS  
PARC POMMERY — Circus International





**Is This the Face That Launched 1,000 Quips?**



The caption didn't explain why Errol Flynn has his face screwed up in such an odd pose. Perhaps he's allergic to blonde Anita Colby.

**State Dept. Jobs Left by Holmes And MacLeish**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (ANS).—Archibald MacLeish, poet and librarian and Julius C. Holmes, soldier-diplomat resigned yesterday as assistant secretaries of the State Department.

On Thursday President Truman accepted the resignation of Under-Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew and the choice of Assistant Secretary Dean G. Acheson to succeed him.

Holmes and MacLeish were both members of the "team" that took office last December when Edward R. Stettinius, then new Secretary of State, reorganized the department.

MacLeish, 53-year old Pulitzer Prize-winning poet, resigned as Librarian of Congress to become the State Department's assistant secretary in charge of cultural and public relations. He was the first to have such title.

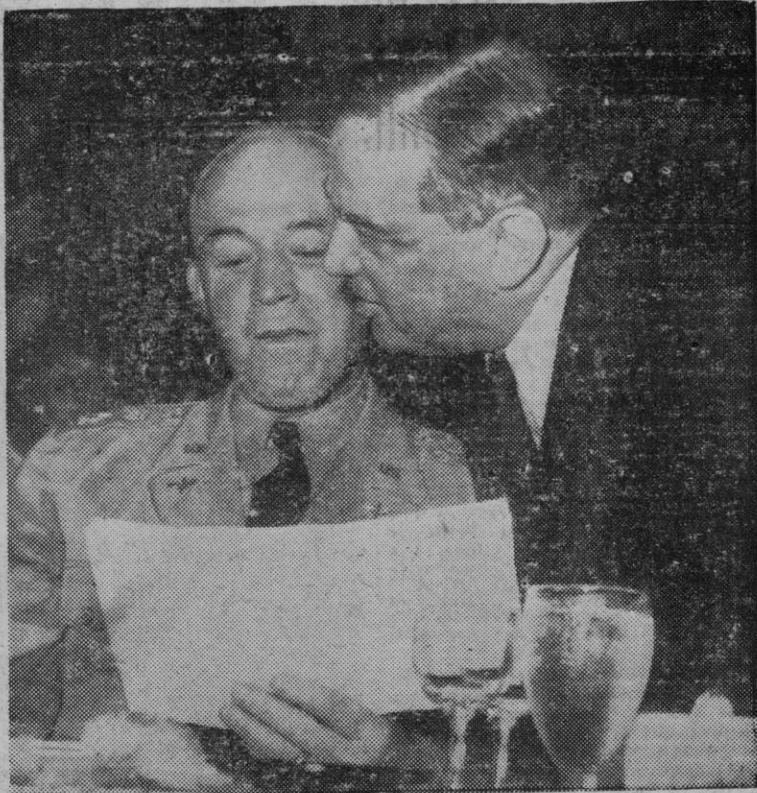
In 1941 MacLeish became director of the Office of Facts and Figures, forerunner of the Office of War Information.

Secretary of State James Byrnes told MacLeish that he could be "justly proud of what you have done to make the idea of the United Nations a reality in the minds and hearts of the American people."

MacLeish told friends he was eager to retire from public service at the close of the war to devote full time to writing.

The 47-year-old Holmes left the civil affairs staff at Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters in France and put aside his brigadier general's uniform to become assistant secretary in charge of administration in December.

**Hap Gets an Earful from Butch**



Gen. Henry H. Arnold, reported to be retiring as chief of the Army Air Forces, listens to some confidential chatter from Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia during a dinner at the Waldorf Astoria in New York.

**U.S. Pushes Happy Job Of Ending War Curbs**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (ANS).—Another batch of war-time restrictions passed into history yesterday amid official assurances that meat rationing may end or be modified next month.

As the nation progressed with the happy job of adjusting itself to peace-time living, here's what happened:

1—Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson said after a Cabinet meeting that meat set aside for the armed forces may be released Sept. 1, and civilian supplies will increase.

2—The Petroleum Administration for War ended its ban on production of high test gasoline for civilian motorists.

3—The restriction on congratulatory and greeting telegrams was removed and Western Union may even deliver singing telegrams.

4—All restrictions on sports were lifted, making the 1945 World Series a certainty and permitting baseball, football and racing to return to a peace-time footing.

5—The Office of Defense Transportation announced the 35-mile-an-hour speed limit for automobiles will be lifted soon. It removed restrictions on organized group travel and on the sale of railway tickets to travel agencies.

6—OPA suspended price controls over imported wines and spirits, not including whisky, Brandy, rum and cordials are the major items affected. Scotch and imported whisky will remain under price control. Whisky production will return to normal soon.

7—The War Production Board lifted controls over the sale of plumbing, heating and cooking equipment. A WPB official said there is no immediate prospect of removing restrictions on newsprint.

8—Deputy Petroleum Administrator Ralph K. Davies predicted the oil industry will be freed of government control by the end of the year.

9—The National Housing Agency ordered regional offices to review low rent projects interrupted by the war and to speed plans for building them.

10—OPA announced plans to make available to civilians a large quantity of cotton and rayon piece goods originally slated for the armed forces.

11—Sen. Elmer Thomas (D-Okla.) proposed the government spend two billion dollars on public works during the next three years. He said this would boost employment and make needed improvements in roads, schools, flood control and reclamation.

**WPB Cancels Controls Over Industrial Metals**  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (ANS).—The War Production Board yesterday canceled virtually all controls over the three basic industrial metals, copper, aluminum and steel, clearing the way for almost unlimited production of aluminum and stainless steel kitchenware and other long scarce household goods.

WPB retained only enough controls to break bottlenecks in re-conversion production and to make sure small business will not get squeezed out in a scramble for metals on the open market.

The cancellation means that the armed forces no longer will have the peak priority given them in the past for procurement of war materials. The Army and Navy, however, will be given enough priority to insure production of goods and equipment needed for orderly demobilization and maintenance.

All preference ratings on the metals were canceled except for an M priority, the military rating, and AAA, the top emergency rating.

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All preference ratings on the metals were canceled except for an M priority, the military rating, and AAA, the top emergency rating.

terday canceled virtually all controls over the three basic industrial metals, copper, aluminum and steel, clearing the way for almost unlimited production of aluminum and stainless steel kitchenware and other long scarce household goods.

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**Empire Crash Stand Rapped**

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (ANS).—Maj. Elmer Haslett, New York City Director of Airports, called upon the Army yesterday to apologize for what he asserted was an indirect attempt to place partial blame on LaGuardia Field for the bomber crash into the Empire State Building.

Haslett referred to a War Department spokesman in Washington who said the crash was attributable to unfavorable flying conditions and "misjudgment" on the part of the pilot and ground personnel.

The War Department said LaGuardia Field when it contacted the pilot, should not have given him permission to proceed to Newark in such bad weather.

The Army plane crashed into the building July 28 with a loss of 14 lives. Haslett asserted the disaster was "a plain case of pilot's error."

"If there is any fault elsewhere, it rests squarely on the shoulders of the U.S. Army and, in my opinion, the Army owes LaGuardia Field a public apology."

**Pine No Longer For Sweet Adeline**

DETROIT, Aug. 18 (ANS).—Sweet Adeline was vindicated last night with deepest apologies from the men who affronted her.

The Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing in America restored the song to its accepted list and begged the pardon of Composer Harry Armstrong of Boston.

Earlier this summer, the society had banned the song because of its "alcoholic past" and ever since then, said Carroll P. Adams, international secretary, the mails have been full of protests.

Heads of the SPEBSQSA gave up and admitted the grave error at a dinner planned especially for Armstrong who composed "Sweet Adeline" in 1896 for his wife "Adie."

**All Pacific Wounded To Be Home in 90 Days**

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Aug. 18 (ANS).—All wounded soldiers in the Pacific area will be returned to the U.S. within at least 90 days, Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, surgeon general of the U.S. Army, said last night.

Kirk, touring Percy Jones General Hospital with Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Burston, surgeon general of Australia, said some Army hospitals would be sold, some kept by the Army and others turned over to the Veterans' Administration.

A lot depends on the size of the standing Army, he said.

**Nightmarish Weapons to Fight Next War, Gen. Arnold Warns**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (ANS).—Gen. H. H. Arnold yesterday predicted that any future war would bring out in full maturity the terrible weapons of science now developing.

He predicted that the next war, if there is one, would see these weapons in use:

1—Manned or pilotless aircraft traveling at speeds faster than sound. "Aerial combat, as we know it—fighters seeking out other fighters or bombers and exchanging gunfire in an attempt to shoot each other down—will disappear," he said.

2—Guided missiles capable of making exact hits on targets a mile square or less in any part of the world.

3—More powerful atomic bombs "destructive beyond the wildest nightmares of imagination."

4—New defense weapons, such as a target-seeking rocket which

will automatically strike and destroy the supersonic planes or guided missiles.

5—Improved air-ground communication systems, which will make possible "intricate maneuvers, either by pilotless planes or pilotless missiles."

6—Better techniques of launching, landing and supplying airborne forces which can be dropped anywhere in the world "within a matter of hours."

"None of these things is visionary or merely possible," he said. "They are probable to the point almost of inevitability. If another aggressor arises to strike peace-loving nations, it will be with things like these that he strikes."

To keep step, Arnold said the U.S. must foster research and develop effective weapons that will provide "the greatest striking power with the least buildup."

**'Okies' Begin the Trek Home— And Now They Travel in Style**

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 18 (ANS).—Hordes of migration workers, who answered the call of California's high pay war plants, are en route home—but this time they're traveling in style.

Hundreds of cars and trucks loaded with "terminated" war workers, children, animals and household goods are leaving California daily, the California-Arizona border inspection station reported.

"And they seem to be plentifully supplied with funds," Ernest Hall, inspector in charge of one border station, said.

Released from their war jobs with Japan's surrender, the ex-war workers are loading up on soap, reportedly a scarce commodity in other sections of the country.

**State Guard Co. GI Protests Quells One Vet Test-Tube Baby**

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 18 (ANS).—They called out the State Guard to help quell 23-year-old Ralph Desourza's victory celebration.

Desourza, a former Army private still in uniform but with a medical discharge in his pocket, climbed atop a police patrol car with the cops still inside and rode through the town hailing victory.

The police couldn't get him off; a squad of MPs failed, a detachment of Naval Shore Police got nowhere, too, and finally, when it appeared riot would develop, Mayor Arthur Harriman called out a State Guard company.

Desourza was hauled off and he and three civilians were arrested for assault and battery and attempt to incite a riot.

**Hutton Divorce Up Aug. 30**

HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 18 (ANS).—The divorce suit of dime-store heiress Barbara Hutton against motive actor Cary Grant today was set for trial Aug. 30 in Superior Court. Miss Hutton charged Grant, her third husband, with causing her "grievous mental distress, suffering and anguish." Grant has indicated he will not contest the action.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18 (ANS).—A 21-year-old soldier who objected to his wife's forthcoming test-tube baby filed suit for divorce in Superior Court yesterday.

Pvt. James R. King, now at Camp Grant, Ill., awaiting discharge, charged in the suit that he had not seen his wife, Irene, since December, 1943, and that he did not approve her plan to have a baby by artificial insemination.

The suit said Mrs. King, also 21, informed her husband the baby would be born next month in Denver, Colo., where she is now living.

King's attorney said he would base his case on a New York court ruling that a husband must consent to artificially induced infants, otherwise grounds exist for divorce.

King's formal charge against his wife was desertion, according to the suit.

In Denver, Mrs. King said she "wanted a baby worse than anything" and would not contest the suit.

"I lost our own baby in March, 1944," Mrs. King said. "The doctors said I would never be able to have another child. Then I read about a doctor in Denver who could help girls like me."

**Hip Ahoy!**



Actress Anne Jeffreys of Hollywood adds proof to the contention that it's not the swim suit, it's what's in it that draws attention.



## Priestley Gives Apology on U.S. Waste Charge

LONDON, Aug. 18 (UP).—J. B. Priestley, noted British author and playwright, apologized in a letter to The Times, of London, today for citing false allegations of waste and destruction by the U.S. Army, which, he recently charged had "burned blankets and smashed grand-pianos" in an effort to protect the "American market-price profit system."

Other Priestley allegations, made during a speech at a Labor party rally, cited the destruction by steamrollers of large amounts of new crockery and the burning of bed linen, bicycles and tires.

In his public apology, Priestley admitted his "rumors" lacked the basis of solid fact, and added that numbers of "large American officers, amiable but firm, descended on me. They later left me blushing and stammering in the dock."

"These officers proved to me, in their subsequent report of investigation, that a few pieces of badly chipped enamelware (dangerous for hospitals to use) had been distorted into tons of crockery, and that pieces of bed linen had been destroyed for obvious hygienic reasons," Priestley wrote.

"In like manner, one broken packing case became seven grand pianos," the author admitted, saying that he had "been guilty of working in the rumor factory."

## French Delay Moving Pétain

A French Justice Ministry spokesman said yesterday that Henri-Philippe Pétain would remain indefinitely in the prison fortress of Portalet, in the Pyrenees, and that there were no plans to move him immediately to the Ile Ste. Marguerite, near Cannes.

The Ile Ste. Marguerite has been reported in the French press as the place where the former marshal of France is most likely to serve his life sentence. Ministry of Justice officials said arrangements were completed to keep Pétain in the Pyrenees fortress for several weeks.

The 89-year-old one-time head of the collaborationist Vichy government was condemned to death by the French Supreme Court for treason, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, head of the provisional government.

## Contraceptives Needed, Churchman Declares

OXFORD, England, Aug. 18 (AP).—Contraceptives "are necessary in family and social life" and the church should stipulate conditions for their use in shaping a "proper" eugenics policy, the Conference of Modern Churchmen was told today.

The same speaker—the Rev. J. P. Hinton, vicar of Westbury—condemned human artificial insemination as having "no spiritual background or reality."

## Tricolor Replaces Union Jack in Berlin Zone



French troops, taking over the Berlin zone ceded by the British occupation forces, raise the Tricolor of France near their headquarters while departing British troops lower their country's Union Jack.

## Chesscake—With Peach Icing



Iced chess replaces mechanical refrigeration for these Hollywood beauties trying to keep cool during a hot game. Players (left to right) are Barbara Bates and Daun Kennedy; kibitzers (in the same order) are Julie London and Jean Trent. "Some pawn, eh keeds?"

## Navy Will Cut Pilot Program

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (ANS).—The Navy announced yesterday that its post-war pilot training program would be readjusted to obtain a yearly quota of 4,300 Navy and Marine aviators.

It is estimated that this goal would require taking in about 500 candidates per month, based on the training attrition rate experienced in past years.

Since the Navy has been accepting high school graduates for aviation training it has given officer candidates the equivalent of two years of college education prior to actual pilot training. It said this policy would be continued until substantial numbers of two-year college students become available from civilian colleges.

Training of enlisted combat air crewmen in the reserve is expected to stop immediately, but the Navy plans to put 50 Regular Navy men into the air crewmen program each week to maintain its complement of combat air crewmen.

## Navy May Use Atomic Bomb In Test to Sink Battleship

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (ANS).—Chairman David I. Walsh (D-Mass.) of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee disclosed yesterday that the Navy might try to sink a battleship with an atomic bomb in a test to determine the weapon's effects on surface ships. He said the Navy was especially interested in the effects of near misses and was considering using an obsolete vessel.

After the last war, the Army allowed the late Brig. Gen. Billy Mitchell, pioneer advocate of air power, to demonstrate the sinking of an obsolete ship with bombs.

## It's the Softest Job in the Army, Says GI Night-Club Bouncer

By James Cannon  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer  
WITH THE XXII CORPS, PILSEN, Aug. 18.—Cpl. Victor Worth says he has the softest job in the Army.

"Even though I may wind up with a cauliflower ear," added the short and muscular 102nd cavalryman, who used to run a bar in New York.

Worth is the assistant manager of the Electra Night Club, one of the five Army cafes in this leave city.

"I get a bust in the snoot every once in a while," Worth said. "But I roll pretty good with a punch."

As he spoke, a lanky Pfc arose and challenged a corporal. They glared at one another and held their hands like prizefighters posing for a weighing-in picture.

"Excuse me," said Worth, and he ran between the two gladiators and told them to sit down and have a good time. But suddenly the Pfc looped a right hand to Worth's already skinned nose. He smothered the aggressor and yelled for two MPs who were in the foyer. The battling Pfc was hauled out.

"Most of the guys come here to have a good time, but there is always a wise guy who can't hold his beer," Worth said. "We take him out and that's that. We don't have him locked up or anything. Just get him out."

The music of the Czechoslovak band reminded you of Glenn Miller.

"The Germans wouldn't let them play, but for five years they've been playing on the sly," Worth explained. "They got some songs off the radio and now they got all the latest ones from the USO people and Special Service." "We never had anything like

this where we came from," said Pvt. John Werner of the Bronx and the 88th Div., who had journeyed from Italy to Pilsen with a convoy of DPs.

"The girls are nice and the music sounds American and the beer is good. . . What the hell more does a guy want?" asked Sgt. John Duffy of Boston.

"And I get paid for hanging around here," said Cpl. Worth.

## Vinson Hints Strongly of Cut In Income Tax

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (ANS).—Strong prospect of tax relief by Jan. 1 was seen today in an assertion by Treasury Secretary Fred M. Vinson that revision of taxes on 1946 incomes was being considered seriously by the government.

Although he declined to say specifically that reductions were contemplated, there is talk in Congress of relief for both business and individuals. Consideration of a reconversion tax structure is expected to get high priority when Congress reconvenes Sept. 5.

Vinson said he soon would discuss taxes with Chairman Walter F. George (D-Ga.) of the Senate Finance Committee and that he has been in close touch with Chairman Robert M. Doughton (D-N.C.) of the House Ways and Means Committee, where tax legislation originates. Government officials emphasized strongly that the most immediate need is adjustments to stimulate expansion and employment.

## Roosevelt Loan Report Aug. 27

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (ANS).—A report on the Treasury investigation of loans obtained by Brig. Gen. Elliott Roosevelt will be given the House Ways and Means Committee Aug. 27, Secretary of the Treasury Vinson announced yesterday.

The investigation was undertaken at the committee's request after Columnist Westbrook Pegler reported in June that:

1—Roosevelt borrowed \$200,000 from John Hartford, president of the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., in 1939;

2—Jesse Jones, then secretary of commerce, effected a settlement for \$4,000, and

3—Hartford listed the remainder as a bad debt on his 1942 income tax return.

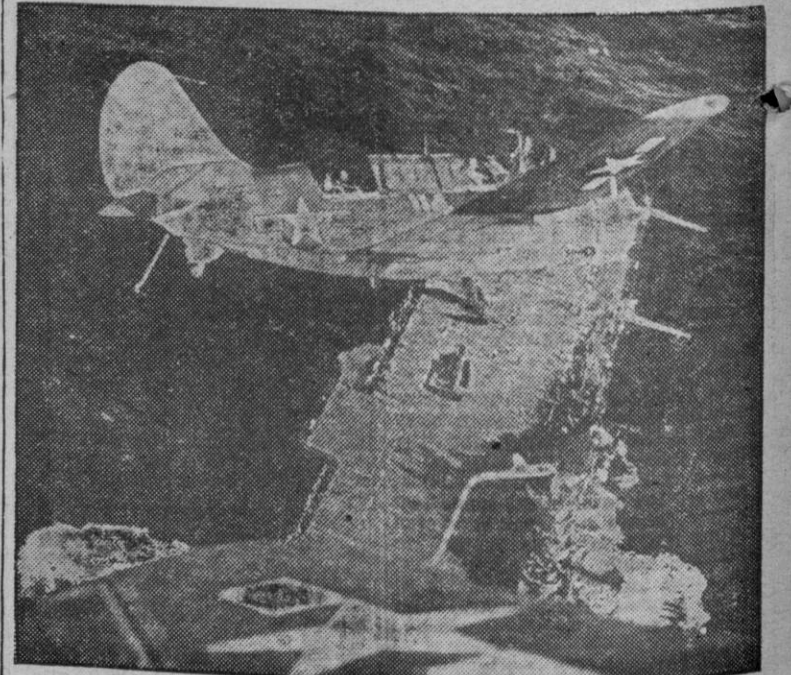
Gen. Roosevelt retired from active duty three days ago. He said recently in a statement that the facts produced in the Treasury's investigation "will be their own answer to the falsehoods, half truths and sly implications of that small irresponsible section of the press which does not hesitate to violate the truth."

## Frankie Plowed Under By Corn Enthusiasts

MUNICH, Aug. 18.—The argument between Sgt. Charles Eckels, production manager of AFN, Munich, and Cpl. Ken Marvin about the relative popularity of Frank Sinatra and Hill Billy Roy Acuff has been settled.

A tally of 3,700 votes cast by GI listeners during a two-week popularity contest which Announcer Marvin conducted on his "Munich Morning Report" program proves that there is definitely a place on the airways for corn as far as GIs are concerned. Acuff led Frankie by 600 votes. As a result, a new all hill billy show called "Hill Billy Jamboree" will be inaugurated by AFN Munich soon.

## Helldiver Comes Home to Roost



A U.S. Navy Helldiver peels off to come in for a landing on its carrier after participating in attacks against Japanese supply ships.



### Austrian Court Sentences 3 Nazis to Hang

LONDON, Aug. 18 (UP).—The new Austrian People's Court sentenced three Nazi SS men to death for shooting Hungarian Jews during a march to a concentration camp, the Vienna radio said yesterday. Condemned to hang were Rudolf Kronberger, Alois Frank and Wilhelm Neuteufel. A fourth man, Konrad Polimofsky, was sentenced to eight years' hard labor. The trial was attended by U.S., British, French and Russian observers.

### Norway Executes Ex-Gestapo Member

OSLO, Aug. 18 (UP).—Norway's first death sentence in more than 60 years was carried out yesterday when Reidar Haaland, who fought for the Nazis on the Russian front and later joined the Gestapo and tortured his countrymen during the occupation, was executed by a firing squad. King Haakon had rejected Haaland's appeal for clemency.

### VFW Assails Legion's Plan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (ANS).—An American Legion proposal to furlough servicemen with full pay and allowances until they find employment was described by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, yesterday as a "delaying and makeshift attempt to solve the veterans employment problems."

Edward M. Scheiberling, American Legion national commander, suggested that since the nation has spent billions on the war, it could profitably spend another billion or two to tide veterans over until they get jobs.

In a statement on the plan, Jean A. Brunner, VFW national commander, said "the furlough proposal would create endless confusion and might place a premium on idleness. The veteran... should receive every encouragement to find productive employment."

The VFW is advocating legislation to give the veteran employment seniority for his period in the armed forces and a discharge bonus to carry him through on emergency.

### World Civil Air Groups Elects American Head

MONTREAL, Aug. 18 (UP).—An American, Dr. Edward P. Warner, today was elected first president of the interim council of the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization. Dr. Albert Roper of France, head of the International Commission on Air Navigation for the past 25 years, was named secretary general.

The bid of the U.S. delegation for "freedom of the air" which would permit airlines to pick up and discharge passengers within foreign countries along their routes provided the dominating controversy as the conference closed its third day of sessions. The proposal is opposed by a number of nations, including Greece and Egypt.

### 2 GIs Die in Crash

MARSEILLE, Aug. 18.—Two enlisted men were killed and two others seriously hurt Wednesday night in a collision involving a jeep and a truck and trailer, the provost marshal announced today.

### AMERICAN FORCES NETWORK

1411 Kc	PARIS	1234 Kc	LE HAVRE	1231 Kc	RHEIMS	1267 Kc	NANCY
Time	TODAY						
1246-World News	1905-Guy Lombardo						
1245-Organ Music	1930-Paris Show						
1215-Sunday Serenade	2001-Hour of Charm						
1230-Concert Hall	2030-Spike Jones						
1301-Highlights	2100-News						
1305-Baseball	2105-Nelson Eddy						
1500-News	2130-Command						
1505-Sunday Music	Performance						
1520-Family Hour	2201-Radio Theater						
1601-Symphony Hour	2300-Pacific News						
1655-Highlights	2305-Soldier, Song						
1701-Duffie Bag	2315-State Dept.						
1800-News	2330-One Night Stand						
1810-Sports	2400-News						
1815-Yank Bandstand	0015-Midn't in Paris						
1830-Jerry Wayne	0200-Final Edition						
1900-U.S. News							
TOMORROW							
6600-Headlines	0900-State Dept.						
6601-Morning Report	0915-AFN Bandstand						
6700-News	0945-Winged Strings						
6705-Highlights	1001-Morning After						
6710-Morning Report	1030-Pop in French						
6800-News	1035-Merely Music						
6815-Johnny Mercer	1100-American Album						
6830-GI Jive	1130-At Ease						
6845-Lazy Man's Reveille	1145-Melody Roundup						

Short Wave 6.080 Meg News Hourly on the Hour

### Big Man in International Money Circles



Pvt. Thomas Feliciani, of Chicago and the 108th Gen. Hosp., displays some of the 150 different banknotes and other paper currency he has collected since August, 1942. Bills represent every country in Europe, as many in South America and Asia. The bankroll is worth about \$500.

### Topkick's Tommy Gun Was Hot; A Civilian Now, He Wins CMH

By Pat Mitchell  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

FRANKFURT, Aug. 18.—Believed to be the first civilian to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor, Leonard A. Funk, of Wilkensburg, Pa., one-time first sergeant of Co. C, 508th Parachute Inf. Regt., was decorated with the nation's highest award for breaking up a German attempt to liberate 60 German PWs held under Funk's guard, the War Department announced today.

Funk, who until his recent discharge on points wore the Silver Star and the Distinguished Service Cross, won the CMH as a result of his one-man cleanup of a German paratrooper squad which infiltrated U.S. lines in the Ardennes campaign in an attempt to liberate paratrooper prisoners captured earlier by Co. C.

According to veterans of the 508th, a German major and four English-speaking, white-hooded German paratroopers, all carrying captured American guns, strode openly into the tiny village square of Holzheim, Belgium, where Funk

### Victory Services Planned for Today

Military celebration of cessation of hostilities and non-denominational services will be held at 1100 AM today, at Salle Pleyel, 252 Rue Faubourg St. Honoré (Métro Ternes). Lt. Gen. John C. H. Lee will speak. Prayer and benediction will be said by Chaplain Chester R. McClelland, senior chaplain, Seine Section.

A victory service, featuring a GI choir of 15 voices and Sgt. Al Sedgwick, speaker, will be held at 8 PM today in the Methodist Church, 4 Rue Roquepine (Métro St. Augustin).

### Lightning Kills Vet Of Three Invasions

PATERSON, N.J., Aug. 18 (ANS).—Lt. Alfred W. Bohny, 21, who survived battle wounds, three invasions and a year in a German prison camp, was killed by lightning yesterday.

His father, Alfred J. Bohny, of Wyckoff, N.J., vice-president of Modern Central Silk Dyeing Company of Paterson, received word of the accident from Camp Wolters, Tex.

Bohny went overseas in 1943 and took part in the invasions of Sicily, Salerno and Anzio.

### U.S. Woman Traitor Suspect Held in Vienna

WITH U.S. FORCES IN AUSTRIA, Aug. 18.—Constance Drexel, of Philadelphia, who was indicted in absentia for treason, was seized yesterday in Vienna by U.S. troops.

The German-born naturalized American, who allegedly broadcast for the Nazis at \$32 a week, was located on information supplied by Red Wackernagel Jr., of Lancaster, Pa., a news correspondent for the U.S. Information Services Branch of the II Army Corps.

Only "Reported Theater, Music"

Miss Drexel, according to Wackernagel, told him, before her arrest, that she did only "reportage" of theater and music events in her broadcasts from Berlin. A year ago, she said, her radio talks were given up because of the end "of the cultural life in Germany."

Miss Drexel was quoted by Wackernagel as saying she went to America at an early age but returned to Europe to study. She asserted, he said, that she worked for the American Red Cross during World War I and, upon her return to the States, she worked for a Philadelphia newspaper, covering Washington "from the woman's angle."

She told Wackernagel, the correspondent said, that she returned to Europe in 1939, shortly before the start of the war in order to be with her mother at Wiesbaden.

When her mother died, Miss Drexel was quoted as saying, she moved to Vienna and made her home there.

Miss Drexel was indicted more than two years ago with Ezra Pound, who broadcast for Fascism from Italy; Robert Best, former wire service writer in Berlin, who became a German citizen, and five other Americans. Pound was taken into custody by American troops in northern Italy at the end of the war in Europe.

### 11 Red Cross Clubs Operate in Berlin

In the six weeks that American forces have been in Berlin, the Red Cross has opened 11 clubs in the German capital, Frederick A. Carroll, ARC commissioner, announced here yesterday.

Carroll also announced the appointment of Edward T. Ingle of Washington, D.C., as director of clubmobile activities in the ETO.

### \$12,000,000 Surplus Goods On Sale in ETO

Property worth \$12,000,000 has been declared surplus in the European Theater by the War and Navy Departments and was put up for sale yesterday by the Army-Navy Liquidation Commission.

Foodstuffs were included in the surplus property but James S. Knowlson, the Commission's Central Field Commissioner for Europe, said that the Army of Occupation and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration are expected to use all food stocks on hand.

The commission intends to sell goods at prices fair to both purchasers and to U.S. taxpayers, Knowlson said.

No property purchased as surplus will be re-imported into the U.S. in the same form or substantially the same form, he said.

Where purchasers plan to resell, he added, provision will be made to prevent discrimination against U.S. concerns doing business in foreign countries.

U.S. government agencies and American educational and charitable organizations, such as the Red Cross, will have first priority on surplus material. Second priority goes to American firms which want to rebuy their trade-marked merchandise. Foreign governments come next, and Knowlson pointed out, it was likely they would be the sole foreign purchasers and would control all private purchases in their countries to avoid inflationary speculation.

### Ex-Foe Freed Of Posing as GI

BOSTON, Aug. 18 (ANS).—A former enemy flier, who successfully posed as an American soldier and drew Army pay, was freed of an impersonation charge yesterday, but his case was given to immigration authorities for disposition.

A U.S. commissioner dismissed the case of Enrico Di Nino, 22, a former lieutenant in the Italian Royal Air Force, who was charged with defrauding the Federal government by posing as a staff sergeant in the U.S. Army Air Forces and drawing pay.

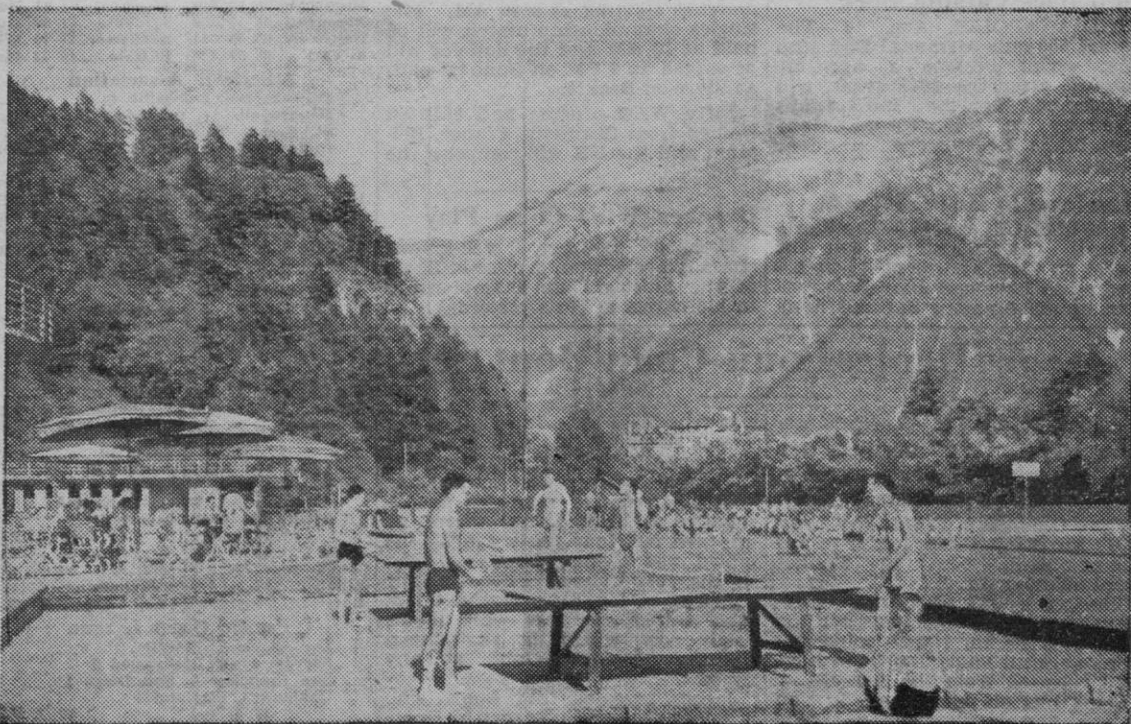
Di Nino was turned over to immigration authorities pending investigation of his entry into the U.S. He was freed in \$500 bail.

Di Nino said he had not planned the impersonation for fraudulent purposes and had refunded some \$500 given him in Army pay. Di Nino came to America in 1937, but returned in 1940 to his native Italy to join the Italian forces. After Italy's surrender, he flew as an escort to Allied planes, was shot down, captured and ultimately liberated. He passed himself off as a member of the 12th AF.

### 863rd AA Gets Citation

NINTH AIR DEFENSE COMMAND, Germany, Aug. 18.—The Presidential Unit Citation has been awarded to the 863rd Anti-Aircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Bn., for extraordinary heroism in action during the Battle of the Bulge from Dec. 16 through Dec. 23, it was announced today.

### Yanks Relax at Playground in the Alps



With snow-capped Alpine peaks as a backdrop, American soldiers on a seven-day organized tour of Switzerland play ping-pong in shorts and loil around an outdoor swimming pool at Interlaken.



# Charlie Hare Wins ETO Net Title

## Beats McKee In All-Com Z Singles Finals

**By John Wentworth**  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

LONDON, Aug. 18.—S/Sgt. Charlie Hare, Chicago, captured the ETO singles championship at historic Wimbledon this afternoon before a crowd of 3,000, turning in an exhibition of top-grade tennis to defeat T/4 Dick McKee of Miami Beach, 2-6, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4.

It must have seemed like old times to Hare who had played in a number of tournaments at Wimbledon with many British Davis Cup teams and once handed the great Don Budge a terrific battle on the same court on which he performed today. After losing the first set to the tiny colorful 24-year-old Floridian, big Charles settled down and grew stronger as the match progressed.

McKee, former seventh ranking singles intercollegiate player, had the crowd wondering for some time that they might have an upset coming up. His backhand, always his strongest game, was terrific at the start and he waded through the tall blond tourney favorite to win the opening set in a stirring fashion.

But Hare's powerful serve began to take effect in the second set, and although McKee repeatedly drew bursts of applause by nipping the baseline with his sensational backhand shots, Hare in the long run was too steady for all departments.

If McKee had one glaring weakness it appeared to be his serve, even though in the four sets he copped eight games on his service.

The laugh highlight of the match came promptly at 4 PM when tea was served. The Yanks in the audience went wild. McKee poured and Hare grinningly gave out with a "cheers" in his solid British accent.

## Skilled Officials To Guide Sports

Nationally-known coaches, officials, administrators and skilled Army personnel will handle key positions in the Athletic Division's winter sports program which will begin operating throughout the ETO today.

Maj. L. M. Reiss, Hunter, N.Y., director of technical service and schools for athletics, is in charge of the program, working in conjunction with Floyd Eastwood.

Members of the entire group will be divided into three separate staffs and will be made available to the Third and Seventh Armies and USSTAF from today to Sept. 15. They will aid the major commands in the training of coaches and officials.

## 100th Div. Cops Title

MANNHEIM, Aug. 18.—The 100th Inf. Div. softball team captured the Seventh Army crown here yesterday by shading the Third Army Div., 1-0. By winning, the 100th Div. qualified to tackle the Third Army champions, with the victor entering the ETO tournament.

## Auto Race Coming Back

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 18.—The annual 500-mile Memorial Day auto race, which became a war-time casualty after the 1941 event, will be resumed at the Indianapolis Speedway in 1946, according to Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, president of the speedway.

## Cleveland to Host Playoffs

NASHVILLE, Aug. 18.—The World softball championships will be staged in Cleveland, Sept. 14-20, according to Raymond Johnson, president of the Amateur Softball Assn.

## Jacobs Denies Louis-Conn Bout Set

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Promoter Mike Jacobs, czar of American boxing, today labeled as "premature" reports that he had signed Heavyweight Champion T/Sgt. Joe Louis and Cpl. Billy Conn for a return championship bout in Yankee Stadium next June.

The teeth-clacking boxing entrepreneur said arrangements for the "\$3,000,000 dream fight" could not be made until Louis and Conn have been released from the Army.

Louis has 61 points and, in lieu of the Army's plan for a steady reduction in critical point scores, expects to don civilian garb within six months. Conn, now in the ETO,

# ODT Lifts Ban on Sports Travel

## Carom Shot Off Larkin's Aching Chin



Tippy Larkin (left) finds his own glove hitting him when Willie Joyce's shot sailed wide. But Larkin won decision, giving Joyce first Garden setback.

## Bob Cochran Fires Record 65 To Take Lead in Memphis Golf

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 18.—Amateur Bob Cochran of St. Louis wielded his putter like a magic wand to still the big noises of professional golf in the second round of the rich Memphis Invitational tourney here yesterday, firing a seven-sub-par 65 for a new course record and a halfway-mark aggregate of 133.

Cochran's scorching performance handed him a two-stroke advantage over another unheralded contestant, George Low Jr. of Clearwater, Fla., who added a 66 to his first round 69. Nine strokes behind Cochran lagged Byron Nelson, the prohibitive favorite, who fired a 73 as virtually every putt hung on the lip of the cup.

Not too far off the pace was Jug McSpaden, who carded a 68 for a 36-hole total of 136. Another dark horse entrant, Gib Sellers of Hot Springs, Ark., added a 68 to his first round 69, almost equalling Cochran's brilliant 30 on the outgoing nine. Lenny Dodson and Amateur Fred Hass of New Orleans each duplicated his opening 69 to share the next position with 138's.

Jimmy Hines and Buck White of Memphis had halfway scores of 139 after shooting 70's yesterday.

## WAC Netters Prep For ETO Tourney

The WAC tennis tournament for the ETO championship will be held in Paris under auspices of Seine Section next Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Two courts will be used for the four-day eliminations. One is the Stade Jean-Bouin (Metro: St.-Cloud) and the other is Vivre-en-Beauté (Metro: Neuilly), with matches starting at 9:30 AM. The singles championship match will be held at 10 AM and the doubles will be staged at 2 PM on Sunday, both at Vivre-en-Beauté.

Fifty WAC officers and enlisted women from Germany, France, Belgium and the UK will comprise the field.

## Beecher Wins Chess Play

Richard Beecher, well-known chess player, won the semi-finals of the Liberty Club championship in 116 moves in Paris yesterday.

was scheduled for a furlough to the States next month. And it is safe to assume he will not return to the Continent with peace established.

Louis often has expressed a willingness to meet Conn, whom he knocked out four years ago as the crown was slipping from his head in the 13th round, either for war charities or for GIs overseas. Conn, who thinks he can whip Louis easily now, will fight the Brown Bomber "anywhere and at any time."

Jacobs revealed that Louis who is under exclusive contract to Uncle Mike, would engage in several warmup bouts prior to the projected tiff with Conn.

## World Series, Racing Given Go-Ahead Nod

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The first official government "green light" since Pearl Harbor was turned on today—this time to stay—when the Office of Defense Transportation removed all travel restrictions on sports.

This cleared the way for the World Series, post-season football games, winter horse racing and hockey, among others, and will permit the playing of traditional intersectional football games in large cities.

The order rescinding blockades on sports groups was divided into two sections:

(1) Lifting of ban on transportation of race horses and show animals.

(2) Canceling limitations on amount of travel by baseball and football teams and other professional and amateur sports groups.

## CDT Appeals to Magnates

While the action swept the boards of all official regulation on sports travel, the ODT asked athletic groups to "take it easy," pointing out that railroad passenger facilities will continue to be jammed with troop movements for several months.

The ODT stressed that restrictions on travel had been established through voluntary co-operation between itself and colleges, high schools and professional sports groups. In cautioning that today's action is not an invitation to indulge in widespread travel, the ODT said the whole situation "might have to be reviewed again" if the railroad situation should change for the worse.

Since there never was much doubt that the World Series would be played as usual despite ODT edict, football and horse racing benefit the most from the lifting of the ban. Professional football will be able to play its 13-game pre-season exhibition schedule, collegiate gridders will be allowed to travel cross-country and turf owners will be able to ship their thoroughbreds from northern tracks to Florida and California for the winter season.

## GI Golfer Connects For Hole-In-One

ST. GERMAIN-EN-LAYE, Aug. 18.—Playing in a foursome, T/Sgt. Ezio Casagrande of the AG Cable Section, USSTAF, used a No. 2 iron on the seventh hole and drove the ball 170 yards down the fairway of the St. Germain golf course. It landed a few feet short of the green and rolled into the cup.

Sgt. Pinkey McCrome, Cpl. Ralph Easton and Cpl. Harry Cramer completed the foursome.

## Andrews Goes AWOL For Third Times

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Nate Andrews, right-handed pitcher of the Braves, vanished yesterday for the third time this season, just a few hours before he was scheduled to hurl against Cincinnati.

## Minor League Results

International League			
Rochester	3-3	Jersey City	0-6
Montreal	2-2	Newark	2-12
Buffalo	2-5	Syracuse	1-3
Baltimore	12	Toronto	2
W L Pct		W L Pct	
Montreal	.78	43	649
Toronto	.66	55	550
Baltimore	.65	55	544
Newark	.63	57	528
Jersey City	.61	61	500
Syracuse	.51	69	419
Rochester	.51	70	415
Buffalo	.48	72	405
American Association			
Milwaukee	6	Louisville	4
Minneapolis	14	Columbus	13
St. Paul	3	Toledo	0
Indianapolis	7	Kansas City	7 (called end of 9th)
W L Pct		W L Pct	
Indianap.	.77	48	624
Milwaukee	.75	51	599
Louisville	.70	57	552
St. Paul	.60	60	500
Kans. City	.50	72	405
Minneapolis	.50	72	405
Toledo	.50	72	405
Southern Association			
Atlanta	12	Mobile	8
Chattanooga	8	New Orleans	5
Little Rock	12	Birmingham	5
Memphis	14	Nashville	7
W L Pct		W L Pct	
Atlanta	.77	38	673
Chattanooga	.71	44	620
Mobile	.65	49	570
N. Orleans	.65	50	563
Little Rock	.40	74	352
Birmingham	.40	74	352
Eastern League			
Utica	2-1	Binghamton	1-3
Hartford	8-2	Albany	3-4
Scranton	4-1	Wilkes-Barre	2-0
Elmira	11	Williamsport	0
W L Pct		W L Pct	
Utica	.66	43	612
Wilkes-Barre	.63	50	558
Albany	.62	51	549
Hartford	.59	52	536
Scranton	.54	54	500
Elmira	.50	59	455
Binghamton	.47	66	413
Williamsport	.43	68	386
Pacific Coast League			
Los Angeles	3	Seattle	0
Sacramento	2	Hollywood	0
San Francisco	5	San Diego	1
Oakland	5	Portland	4
W L Pct		W L Pct	
Portland	.80	53	617
Seattle	.79	59	571
Sacramento	.75	66	535
S. Francisco	.72	69	514
Hollywood	.68	73	485
San Diego	.65	78	452
Los Angeles	.61	79	438
Hollywood	.56	85	395

## Once Over Lightly

By Gene Graff

Stars and Stripes Sports Editor

THE WAY ETO athletic teams will be traveling around Europe the next two weeks, you'd think they had been sweating out the ODT's relaxation on sports travel and now suddenly are being blinded by the "green light" flashed on yesterday in the States. Not that this is true, because the sports program here was formulated long before J. Monroe Johnson came to the aid of poor homefront sports magnates. It just appears to be.

What's more, additional mileage granted football teams and turf owners in the States is small stuff compared to the local itinerary between this date and Sept. 2. GI qualifiers and the Wac-kies, too, will venture to such places as Nice, Rome, Frankfurt, Paris and Nuremberg to compete for championships, which should be just about par for this or any other course.

**MEN'S BASEBALL** and softball finals at Nuremberg next Thursday will knock the lid off the hectic two-week period. Semi-finals among commands are being played this week, and the eventual finalists will come together in the "ETO World Series," a best-of-seven-game test in each sport. The writer's hesitant guess is that Third and Seventh Armies and XVI Corps will walk off with most of the diamond laurels.

Simultaneously with the baseball-softball jamboree, GI Janes who look chic in shorts...and some who don't...will do or die in a four-day squabble for the tennis crown at two locations in Paris. For GIs in the area who appreciate pulchritude, and some good tennis, too, admission is free and both courts are easily reached by subway.

**MEDITERRANEAN** champions will duel ETO champions in a gala track and field meet at Frankfurt, Aug. 26, inaugurating inter-theater sports warfare. And ETO swimmers will reciprocate by visiting Rome, Aug. 31-Sept. 1, to test the MTO squad. The five-day WAC softball playoffs will commence at Nice, Aug. 29.

There is an added treat for a few hundred early arrivals tonight at the Columbia Red Cross club in Paris, where Wacs and ARC gals will compete in the female part of a swimming meet. GIs and male officers will race, too, but the only thing guaranteed is that the girls will look right pert in their bathing suits. The slower they swim, the longer they'll be in your line of vision, so don't worry if the times are slow.

## Feller Hopes For Discharge

GREAT LAKES, Ill., Aug. 18.—Bobby Feller, chief specialist in the Navy and strikeout specialist on a baseball field, was anxious today to get back into a Cleveland Indians uniform but he wasn't sure he would make it this season.

"I'm going to check up on my points right away," Feller said. "I want to get back into my baseball uniform before the season ends, if possible. With two or three games under my belt, I should be back in top shape. In fact, I'm in just about as good physical shape as I can be right now."

The fireball artist saw extensive overseas service with the Atlantic fleet before being assigned to the naval station here, including several months on the convoy route to Murmansk.

## 16th Repple Depple Wins

The 16th Repple Depple all-stars chalked up their 11th consecutive baseball victory yesterday by subduing 1st Gen. Hosp., 8-3, at Compiègne, France.

## ETO Swim Stars Rome-Bound For Inter-Theater Title Meet

Studded with former star collegiate and club performers, the ETO swimming team will leave for Rome today or tomorrow to prepare the coming ETO-MTO aquatic meet slated for Aug. 31 and Sept. 1.

The ETO champions will witness the Mediterranean theater event on Monday and then begin intense training for their duel with the MTO champions.

Some of the top-notch mermen in the business are on the ETO aggregation, including such stars as Pvt. Andrew Dimant, USSTAF, Pawtucket, R.I., winner of the 400 and 1,500-meter free style in the ETO meet and New England champion in 1939; Pfc David Brockaway, USFET-GPRC, Marshalltown, Iowa, holder of the top spot in the ETO

one-meter and three-meter diving and Iowa State AAU champ, and Pfc William Palmer, Seventh Army, Sioux City, Iowa, who won the ETO 400-meter breaststroke in 6:55.

A tentative schedule of events follows:  
Aug. 31.—1,500-meter free style, 400-meter breaststroke, one-meter diving, exhibition and comedy diving, 200-meter backstroke.  
Sept. 1.—300-meter medley relay, 400-meter free style, 200-meter breaststroke, three-meter diving, 100-meter backstroke, 100-meter free style, exhibition and comedy diving and 800-meter free style relay.



Valuable Addition to Bruin Staff

Cub Manager Charlie Grimm (left) puts a friendly arm around Hank Borowy and gives him some good advice about how to pitch to National League batters.



Acme Photo

Behind The Sports Headlines

By Hal Schram Detroit Free Press

MAJOR leaguers who discover that Father Time has crept up from behind to rudely boot them into the discard, might take a friendly tip from Satchel Paige, baseball's great Negro pitcher.

By Ed Danforth Atlanta Journal

HERE'S how unfair the blanket transfer rule in force in the Southeastern Conference works: Bill Harris, 240-pound football center, played freshman football at Alabama before he joined the Navy.

By Arch Ward Chicago Tribune

LEFTY O'DOUL, former major league star who has been manager of San Francisco for 11 years, was fined 25 bucks a week ago for an altercation with an umpire.

Runs for the Week

Table showing runs for the week for American League and National League teams.

Hogan to Leave AAF on Sept. 5

MIAMI, Aug. 18.—Lt. Ben Hogan, golf's "mighty atom," has received his discharge from the Army Air Forces effective Sept. 5 and will rejoin the professional golfing circuit for their fall tour.

Hogan was leading money winner among the pros in 1941 and 1942 before entering the service.

Keller Returns To Yankees

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.—The fading Yankees received a shot in the arm today when it was announced that their slugging outfielder of pre-war days, Charlie "King Kong" Keller, is rejoining the club.

Keller, who entered the Merchant Marine late in 1943, has been inactivated and has been reinstated by the American League. He will be with the Yanks when they play a doubleheader with the White Sox in Chicago tomorrow.

The slugging outfielder swatted 122 homeruns and drove in 492 runs during his five seasons with the New Yorkers. He has been working out in Baltimore to get in shape for American League pitching.

Chet Gladchuck Joins Brown at Kingsport

KINGSFORT, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, which is making its debut in big-time football this fall, today acquired Lt. Chet Gladchuck, former Boston College All-American center, as line coach.

Gladchuck, who was an almost unanimous selection for center on the 1940 All-America team, will serve under Head Coach Lt. Earl Brown, former Dartmouth mentor whose appointment was announced last week. Gladchuck played one season with the New York grid Giants before entering the Navy.

Atlantic City to Build Model Race Track

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—Construction of an elaborate \$3,000,000 horse racing plant in Atlantic City will start in September and be completed for operation in May, 1946, John B. Kelly, president of the new organization, announced today.

Kelly said the new plant will have a helicopter landing field, fireproof barns containing 1,000 stables, air conditioning units for officials, stewards and the press and two huge elevators to carry all fans to the upper level.

"However, we have put a lot of

Senators Bump Tigers Again, 3-1; Phils Drop Cards to Help Bruins

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The Cubs capitalized on Philadelphia's triumph over the Cardinals and their own 4-3 victory over the Dodgers yesterday to spread their National League advantage to six full games.

The Chicago-Brooklyn contest ended with the Bums violently disputing a decision at first base which choked short a rally after two runs had scored. Augie Galan's double drove in two runs and chased Claude Passeau. Then Dixie Walker slashed Ray Prim's pitch to deep short and was called out by Umpire Tom Dunn when Len Merullo whipped the ball to first base.

Hal Gregg limited the Cubs to six hits, including Andy Pafko's eighth inning homer while the Bums rapped Passeau for seven. The winning run was fashioned in the ninth inning on a single by Paul Gillespie, a sacrifice, and error by Ed Stevens and a fielder's choice.

Brewer Handcuffs Pirates

The Cardinals stumbled to the Phils when Andy Seminick clouted a homerun with a man aboard in the seventh inning to gift Dick Barrett with a 3-2 verdict over Charlie Barrett. The Cards had moved out front in the sixth inning when Emil Verban's single followed Ken O'Dea's triple, but Seminick's shot produced victory for the Phils.

Jack Brewer's six-hit pitching and a costly error by Frankie Gustine marched the Giants to a 3-2 triumph over the Pirates. A hit batsman, a walk, Gustine's miscue and a single by Napoleon Reyes resulted in two runs in the third inning, and the winner was counted in the fourth on singles by Mike Schemer, Brewer and Johnny Rucker.

Johnny Barrett's 12th homer scored Pittsburgh's first run in the fifth inning, and two singles sandwiched around an infield out accounted for another in the same frame. Ken Gables was the loser, allowing nine of New York's ten hits before Art Cucurullo replaced him in the seventh.

Rain kept the Reds and Braves indoors at Boston yesterday.

The Mad Russian



Pvt. Lou Novikoff still can smile, although he now waves a GI broom instead of a baseball bat. Novikoff was inducted at Ft. MacArthur, Cal.

Browning Wins 2 Dash Events

ASSEMBLY AREA COMMAND, Aug. 18.—Winning seven of the 12 individual events and the 1,600-meter relay, athletes from Camp St. Louis scored 57 points to easily outdistance the field in the Mourmelon Sub Area track and field championships.

Far behind the victors, came Camp Philadelphia with 20 points. Mourmelon Sub Area finished third with 13, Pittsburgh had ten and Cleveland trailed with eight.

Although St. Louis blanketed the field, individual honors were captured by Cpl. James Browning, 202nd Gen. Hosp. entrant representing Camp Philadelphia. A former thincad at Fullerton junior college, Browning tallied 14 points with two first places and a second. He scampered to victory in the 100-meter dash in :11.2, won the 200-meter romp in :24.9 and finished second in the 200-meter low hurdles, losing to Pope of St. Louis. The winner was clocked in :28.2.

Other winners:

- 400-Meter Run.—Hancock (St. Louis). Time—.58
110-Meter High Hurdles.—Pope. Time—:16.9
800-Meter Run.—Brown (St. Louis). Time—2:17.1
1,500-Meter Run.—Carr (St. Louis). Time—4:57.1
High Jump.—Edenberger (Pittsburgh). Height—5ft. 7in.
Broad Jump.—Burgess (St. Louis). Distance—19ft. 1in.
Shot Put.—Morrow (Mourmelon). Distance—52ft. 6in.
Discus.—Trubee (St. Louis). Distance—122ft. 5in.
Javelin.—Jackson (St. Louis). Distance—154ft.

23 Vets Report To Detroit Camp

DETROIT, Aug. 18.—The Detroit Lions of the National Football League, who opened their training camp at Windsor, Ontario, today, announced that 23 veterans of the pro loop have signed contracts.

With the exception of Fireball Frankie Sinkwich, now attached to the Superbomber Base at Colorado Springs, Colo., most of last year's squad will return.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The Senators turned back the league-leading Tigers yesterday, 3-1, and their second victory of the three-game series, reducing Detroit's American League advantage to two and a half games.

Southpaw Mickey Haefner knuckleballed the Bengals into submission on seven hits, while the Griffs touched Stubby Overmire for nine, including a fourth inning homerun by Buddy Lewis, his first circuit smash since he returned from service.

A double by Hank Greenberg in the first inning drove in Jimmy Webb with one run for the Tigers, but Lewis' homer knotted the count in the second inning and the Nats surged ahead in the sixth on singles by Fred Vaughan and Rick Ferrell and an error by Bobby Maier. They scored again for good measure in the ninth on singles by Ferrell, Gil Torres and Mike Kreevich.

Marse Joe Banished

Manager Joe McCarthy of the Yankees was banished from a game for the first time in his 14-year tenure at New York as the Browns won a no-count decision from the Bronx Bombers, 4-1. In the fourth inning, when the Browns scored all of their runs, McCarthy raised strong objection to a close decision at first base and was ejected.

Ken Holcombe of the Yanks coasted along on a one-run lead given him in the first inning until he lost control in the fourth. Two walks, singles by Pete Gray and Len Schulte and a double by Frank Mancuso then did enough damage to ease the burden on Nelson Potter, who stifled the Yanks with four hits for his tenth victory.

The Red Sox ended their six-game losing streak and snapped the White Sox' six-game winning string with an 8-2 decision. The Red Sox clubbed Johnny Humphries for two runs in the second inning, then shelled him to the showers with three runs in the sixth for his ninth setback.

Rookie Beats White Sox

Otis Clark, rookie knuckleballer, throttled the Chicagoans with eight hits, handing them their fifth loss in their last 17 games. Johnny Lazor, Tom McBride, Skeeter Newsome and Jim Steiner each swatted three hits for the winners.

Squelching a ninth-inning rally after three runs had scored, the Indians continued their belated pennant bid with a 6-4 triumph over the Athletics. Veteran Mel Harder limited the A's to six hits until two were out in the ninth. Then three hits, and error and a walk proved his undoing, but Steve Gromek put out the fire by retiring the first batter to face him.

In his first appearance since rejoining the A's after liberation from a Nazi prison camp, Phil Marchildon had trouble. He relieved Bobo Newsom in the fifth inning with the score tied, 1-1, and yielded four walks and two hits for four runs in two innings.



Table showing American League and National League standings.

66th Div. Qualifies For ETO Softball Play

MARSEILLE, Aug. 18.—The 66th Inf. Div. Black Panthers whipped the USFET softball team, 3-1, yesterday for the second time in two days to qualify for the ETO championships at Nuremberg, Germany, Aug. 23.

Ralph Minnis, the winning pitcher, struck out 13 rival batters, and was helped by Stan Lewandowski, who homered in the second inning.

Blondie



By Courtesy of King Features Syndicate



By Chic Young



By Chic Young





Mrs. Wisecarver Cuts Up



Making faces to let cameramen know how she feels about them, Mrs. Elaine Wisecarver appears in Los Angeles Juvenile Court to answer charges that she contributed to the delinquency of her three-year-old child. Last year Mrs. Wisecarver faced a kidnapping charge for eloping with a 14-year-old schoolboy.

86th Division Going to Pacific

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18 (ANS).—The 86th "Blackhawk" Div., first combat outfit returned to the U.S. from Europe, is being sent to the Pacific, Army officials announced today.

The division, which sailed for Europe last February and saw 4 1/2 years of combat in the final days of the German war, is leaving all high-point men eligible for discharge in the U.S. The division now is at a west coast port.

Before returning to the U.S. the division was screened to eliminate all men with 85 points or more. After 30-day furloughs, the division was reassembled at Camp Gruber, Okla., and was screened again. This led to transfer of EM with scores considerably lower than 85 and men over 33.

Quisling Trial On Tomorrow

OSLO, Aug. 18 (Reuter).—The trial of Vidkun Quisling, who headed the German puppet government during the occupation, will open Monday before a civil court consisting of three judges and four jurors chosen by ballot.

Quisling may be sentenced to death if he is found to have been guilty of treason after 1942, when amendments were made to Norwegian law by the government-in-exile in London.

Some 75-ers Will Go Home

(Continued from Page 1)

Divisions will be processed through AAC.

4—The 1,000,000th man to leave the ETO since VE-Day is expected to sail from Le Havre tomorrow, Transportation Corps announced. The man, who will be selected from the shipping list of the 35th Inf. Div., now preparing to embark, will be given a plaque.

The 35th and 45th Divisions were in the course of being redeployed when the Japanese war ended and will sail as scheduled, USFET announced.

The announcement added that ships which had been scheduled to carry men from Marseille to the Pacific already are being diverted to Transatlantic service. From Marseille yesterday came word that three ships, loaded with a total of 7,403 troops, had been re-routed to the U.S. after receiving a last-minute change in sailing orders.

British to Release Million This Year

LONDON, Aug. 18 (UP).—Britain's Ministry of Labor officially announced today that approximately 1,000,000 men and women would be released from the British forces by the end of this year. About 100,000 women are included in the demobilization plan.

Swiss to Demobilize

BERNE, Aug. 18 (AP).—The Swiss Army of 500,000 men, ranging in age from 19 to 60, will begin demobilizing Monday, the Swiss Federal Council announced today.

Pacific Defense Chain Urged By House Unit

(Continued from Page 1)

Saipan, Iloilo in the Philippines, Manus in the Australian Admiralties and Noumea in French New Caledonia.

Secondary fleet bases, the report continued, should be maintained in the Midway Islands, at Okinawa, on Subic Bay in the Philippines and in the Palau Islands. Fleet anchorages in the Marshalls, Western Carolines and New Hebrides were proposed.

**For Peace, Not Imperialism**

Mactan Island in the Philippines was recommended as a main naval air base. Large landplane and seaplane bases were urged for Okinawa, Puerto Princess, Tawi Tawi and Guimaras in the Philippines; the Bonins, Kuriles and the Aleutians; Pearl Harbor, Midway, Canton, Johnston and other Hawaiian ports and Samoa; Tontouta, Magenta, Espiritu Santo, Efato and Guadalcanal.

The report said retention of islands in the Pacific "will be predicated solely upon the desire and responsibility to maintain peace in the Pacific rather than upon imperialism. Some central administrative center must be established in the Pacific for governing all islands retained by this country," the report said. "The most apparent logical sites are Honolulu and Guam, depending on whether Hawaii is granted statehood.

**Self-Rule Is Urged**

"The islands should ultimately be given their independence or remain territory of the U.S. or be made an integral part of this country, perhaps as the 'State of the American Pacific.'"

Natives should be indoctrinated to the American way of life "as soon as possible without infringing upon their customs and institutions" and a maximum of self-rule should be encouraged, the report stated.

Pacific S & S...

(Continued from Page 1)

induction of men for the armed forces as soon as Congress reconvenes. We have no intention of advising you what course to take, but can tell how the men in the Pacific feel about the idea—they are pretty angry.

"They see no excuse for discontinuing the draft until enough men are inducted to occupy Japan and Germany. They are convinced that if the U.S. does not police the Nips and Nazis a long time, come two, five or maybe ten years, we'll have won the war only to lose it, but the GIs overseas don't think they are the ones who should do the occupying.

"They've just won the war and believe they have earned the right to go home as soon as replacements are obtained. They feel the only fair method of selecting occupying forces is to choose physically-fit young men who have not been away from home from one to four years.

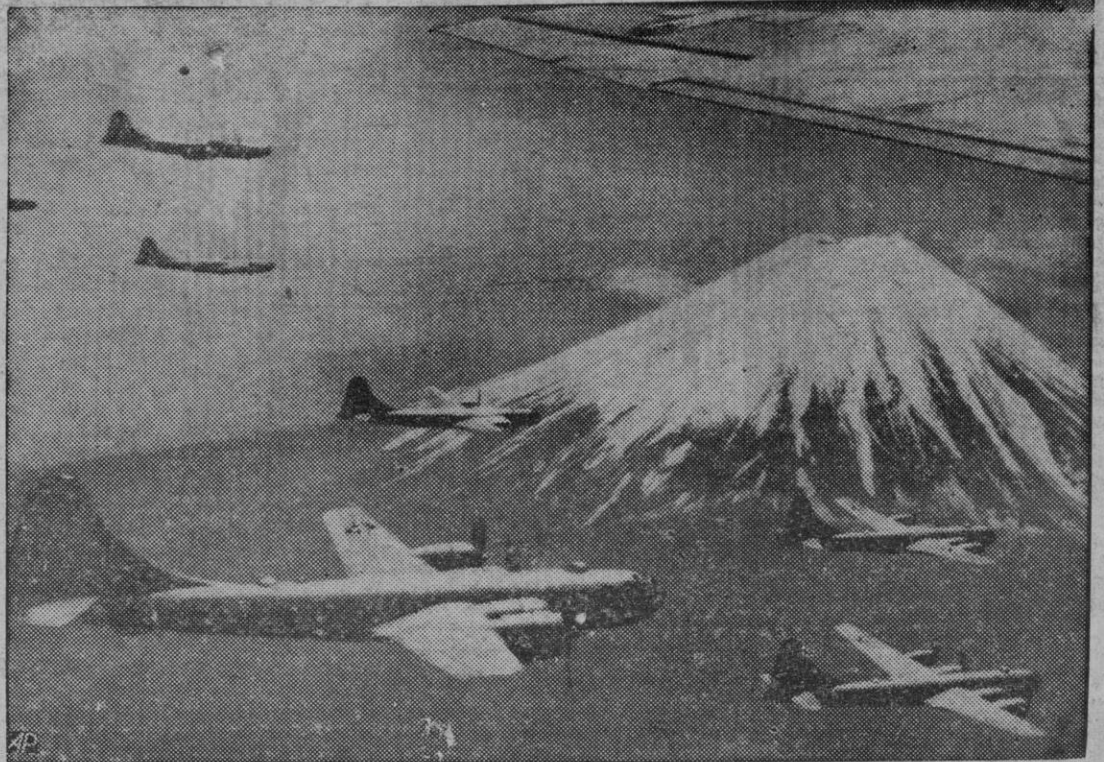
"GIs are aware civilians will not accept induction happily now that the war is over. They can sympathize with the unwillingness to make hard economic domestic and personal readjustments in climbing into uniform—they can sympathize because they have been through it."

Daddy's Home from the Pacific



Flown home from the Pacific with other wounded veterans, Pvt. E. S. Robinson of Millbrae, Calif., is welcomed by his wife Marie and their daughters, Linda and Joan, at Hamilton Field near San Francisco.

Signpost on the Highway to Tokyo



Snow-capped Fujiyama, revered by the Japanese, proved a valuable ally to the United States by providing a check point for navigators of B29s which plastered Japan's industrial cities with bombs and incendiaries.

Paris Marks 1944 Uprising

(Continued from Page 1)

minute breaks in the Place de la Concorde.

Paris knew that four years of occupation were ending.

On Aug. 17, the railway workers went on strike. The next day the collaborationist newspapers, "Aujourd'hui" and "Pariser Zeitung," ceased publication. The French trade unions called a general strike. Gestapo agents were burning papers in their headquarters in the Rue des Saussaies.

Jittery German automatic riflemen were firing at passers-by in the streets at night. The city was seething.

One year ago today, the French Tricolor floated over Paris for the first time in four years. FFI formations quickly occupied the Ministries of Colonies and Finance and the Place Vendôme. The Germans counter-attacked but were hurled back.

Sunday, Aug. 20, 1944, the Germans dug themselves in in the Senate buildings, the Ministry of the Marine and the Majestic Hotel and annex. A truce was agreed to by which the Germans could evacuate the city, but was broken two days later—and the battle mounted in fury.

Tuesday night, Aug. 22, barricades were thrown up in front of the Theatre Francais, on the Rue d'Alesia and Avenue d'Orleans. Fighting continued, with German tanks roaming the boulevards.

On Aug. 24 at 7:45 PM, a patrol of the French Second Armd. Div. reached the Porte d'Italie. At 11:28 that night, a French-manned Sherman tank arrived at the City Hall. The city went wild. The next day, the remaining Germans in Paris surrendered at the Gare Montparnasse.

Japanese Blithely Announce Terms of Parley Not Yet Held

(Continued from Page 1)

transfer of prisoners of war; the landing points of the occupational armies; territories for reparations and occupation; and the signing of such agreements regarding them.

"Such subjects," it continued, "as the enforcement of free vote, revision of school books, official recognition of political parties and accommodations for the occupying army will be decided upon."

Negotiations on "territorial reparations as well as the carrying out of the enemy's demands as disclosed in the Potsdam declaration" already have started, the radio announcement said.

Tokyo officially advised MacArthur that the Japanese peace emissaries would begin their postponed flight to the Philippines capital at 7 AM Sunday (midnight Saturday, Paris time). This was flashed to the Allied Supreme Commander scarcely an hour after he had warned the Japanese that he would brook no further delay in the meeting originally scheduled for Friday.

Flying in what Tokyo said would be "two unarmed twin-engine single-winged land attack planes," the Japanese delegation will proceed to Ie Island, off the west coast of Okinawa, from Kisarazu air-drome, southeast of Tokyo. MacArthur had told the envoys in his original message to start their trip from Satano Misaki on the southern tip of Kyushu Island.

**Fleet on Guard**

From Ie, the unidentified emissaries will be flown in a U.S. plane to Manila, where MacArthur and newly-arrived British, Australian and Chinese military leaders are waiting to put the enemy surrender on paper. It probably will be Monday morning before the preliminary surrender conference gets under way, since the Japanese delegation is not expected to reach Manila until tomorrow night.

Forewarned of possible enemy treachery, Adm. William F. Halsey's U.S. Third Fleet off Japan was reported by an American radio correspondent with the fleet to be experiencing "vague uneasiness." Rigid anti-aircraft practice was being maintained, the broadcaster said.

On the Asiatic mainland, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek prepared to accept the surrender of all Japanese forces in China, while Russian troops continued their offensive in Manchuria, Korea and Sakhalin Island.

Chiang directed the Japanese commander, Lt. Gen. Yasuji Okamura, to send his surrender envoys to the U.S. airbase at Chihkiang in western Hunan province instead of Yushan in northeastern Kiangsi, as first informed. The generalissimo's message said the Yushan airfield was not ready for use.

According to Domei, Okamura had ordered his troops in China to cease fire at dawn today. The same source also reported that two commissions would carry on administration until the Chinese government took charge of areas formerly administered by the Japanese-sponsored "National Government of China Union," which was dissolved yesterday.

In Manchuria, last night's Soviet

communiqué reported Japanese troops "began to surrender on several sectors." Moscow announced that some 20,000 members of the Kwantung Army, which has been ordered by the Russians to lay down its arms by Monday noon, were taken prisoner during the day.

The communiqué also revealed sweeping new gains for the three Red Armies in Manchuria. Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's Trans-Baikal Army moved to within 120 miles of the Chinese Great Wall and less than 190 miles of Peiping, the ancient capital of China. Malinovsky was only 300 miles from linking up with the First Far Eastern Army, driving for Harbin from the east.

Allied troops of the Southeast Asia Command were advised by their commander, Adm. Lord Louis Mountbatten, that they had "a big job ahead" in rounding up "several hundred thousand Japanese scattered over a thousand miles" and repatriating tens of thousands of Allied prisoners in the area when they are liberated.

To help encourage the surrender of enemy forces, the British IV Corps in Burma dropped leaflets, the appeal of which was so touching, one Allied officer said, that the Japanese translator at Corps headquarters wept while transcribing the message. What it said was not reported.

It was disclosed that the U.S. Sixth Inf. Div., in the Kiangnan area of Luzon, had suffered 33 casualties since Japan sued for peace more than a week ago. Enemy troops in the area thus far have refused to stop fighting.

Diplomatically, China was credited with two steps toward strengthening Allied solidarity in the Far East. Chungking announced that French officers would participate in the ceremony when Japan formally surrendered French Indo-China, following representations for such participation from Paris.

A new meeting was held in Chungking between Shao Li-tze, former Chinese Ambassador to Moscow and one of Chiang's most trusted advisers, and Hsu Ping, the Chungking representatives of the Chinese Communists. This session apparently was to pave the way for the impending conference between the generalissimo and the Communist leader, Mao Tse-tung, or his representatives, with the view of improving China's internal political affairs.

Soviet Group at Harbin To Pick Up Jap Envoys

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18 (ANS).—A Soviet commission landed today at Harbin, Manchuria, to pick up the Japanese surrender party for that province, the Russian radio at Khabarovsk reported in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

The broadcast, directed to Gen. Otozo Yamada, commander of the Japanese Kwantung Army, said the Soviet party reached Harbin at 7:30 PM and would fly the Japanese delegation directly to Marshal Alexander M. Vassilievsky. The Japanese surrender delegate was identified as a Gen. Hata.



B.D.C.

THE STARS AND STRIPES  
magazine

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**Will the Peace Pay Off?**





# The Price Paid

**Dead - 260,000...**

"This is one of my buddies. He won't be in the victory parade. It was all over for him six months ago. The Nips got him and a couple of thousand other Leathernecks after the landings on Iwo Jima. They died 750 miles from Tokyo."



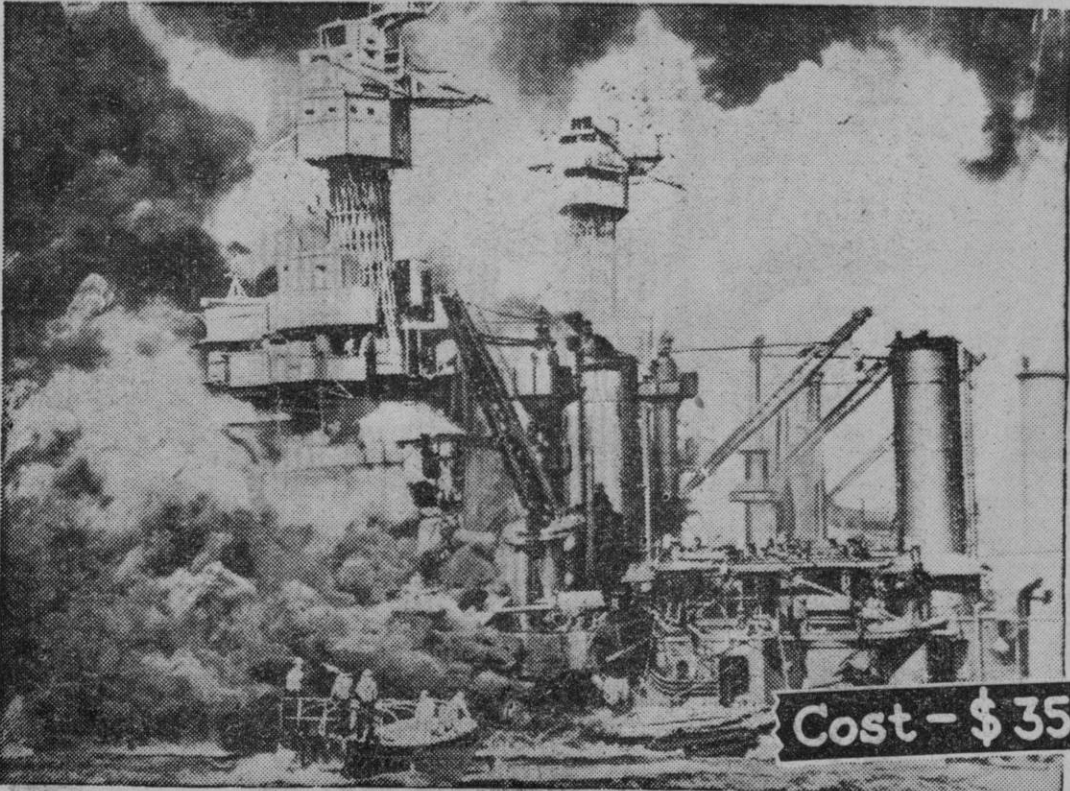
"We sure were a bunch of sad sacks in Tunisia. You can't blame us for not knowing the score. We were just beginning. We learned plenty from the Jerries at Kasserine and Faid, especially how to use our tanks."



"When we sailed into Salerno we thought it was going to be a cinch because the Eyties had surrendered. We learned different. Then came Anzio and Cassino, mud and hills, and one break through after another. One of the high spots was when we got into Rome."



"Once we passed Rome, we hit the same bitchy up-and-down country. We thought we had cracked the Gothic Line, but we were stuck outside Bologna for months. We figured we were lucky when we found ourselves on top of a hill firing down instead of vice versa."



**Cost - \$ 350,000,000,000...**

"I remember how bad I felt when I turned the radio on Dec. 7 and heard Pearl Harbor was attacked. I felt a lot worse when the news came out about how most of our fleet was put out of action there. I'm glad the Jap navy got theirs before the end came."



"Those mined beaches and hedgerows in Normandy kind of stalled us for a while. Then the Jerries held us at places like St. Lo and Caen. But once we busted out they couldn't stop us, and we rolled right into Paris and right out again."





# 'Of Free Countries, Working Together'

ALMOST a year before the United States entered the war, President Roosevelt made his famous speech on the four freedoms. Concluding his annual message to Congress, Jan. 6, 1941, he declared:

"... In the future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms.

"The first is freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world.

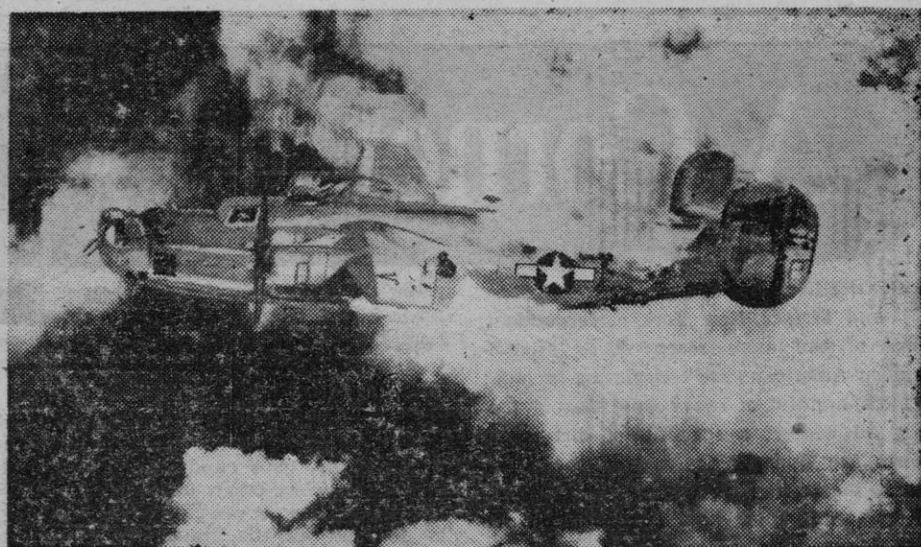
"The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way—everywhere in the world.

"The third is freedom from want—which, translated in world terms, means economic understandings which will secure to every nation a healthy peacetime life for its inhabitants—everywhere in the world.

"The fourth is freedom from fear—which, translated into world terms, means a world-wide reduction of armaments to such a point and in such a thorough fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbor—anywhere in the world.

"That is no vision of a distant millennium. It is a definite basis for a kind of world attainable in our own time and generation. That kind of world is the very antithesis of the so-called new order of tyranny which the dictators seek to create with the crash of a bomb.

"Since the beginning of our American history we have been engaged in change—in a perpetual, peaceful revolution—a revolution which goes on steadily, quietly adjusting itself to changing conditions—without the concentration camp or the quick-lime in the ditch. The world order which we seek is the co-operation of free countries, working together in a friendly, civilized society..."



"The Air Corps boys were a great help, even though they lived too good and didn't rightly appreciate us guys on the ground. Anyway, I didn't envy them when they got hit in the air and roasted inside."

# Now or Never

## Not Nations But Individuals Will Fashion the Destiny of Mankind

By Arthur Goodfriend

Editor, The Stars and Stripes

NOBODY knows how much this war has cost. Nobody could possibly know. The value of a man is beyond computation. All we know is that Americans fell at Oran. They died in droves on Anzio and Omaha Beach. They left a bloody trail across Normandy and France. The Roer ran red, and there are graves on both banks of the Rhine. There was blood in the Pacific, too. At Pearl Harbor and at Guadalcanal. At Kwajalein and Iwo Jima. On Luzon and Okinawa. Blood on the beaches. Blood in the jungles. Blood in the wake of 1,070,000 Americans, killed or wounded or missing in forty five months of war.

There were British casualties—1,430,000 men from all the Empire. There were 63,208 women and 15,359 children under 16—among 146,760 victims of the blitz, the buzz-bomb and the V-2.

Russia's price: 21,000,000. The census of France is less by 2,000,000. Add 3,000,000 Chinese. Add 1,500,000 Poles. Add the dead, the wounded, the missing of other valiant allies. Add and add and add—or is subtract a better word?

German losses are close to 13,000,000, according to Hitler's tally. There are at least 3,000,000 fewer Japanese to populate the Emperor's isles. Countless ghosts of murdered civilians, of those who fell to disease, famine and every other kind of man-made disaster, lift their hands to be counted. Tot it up. The sum is said to be 55,000,000 wounded, missing and dead.

STATISTICS cannot tell the story. Too much life has slipped beyond the sight and count and ken of mortal men. No metaphysician can count the unborn, nor know what crop might have been reaped from seed which never was sown.

Never in history has man dealt so harshly with man. Were the bygone wars of a thousand years fought at one time and one place, the battlefield could hardly be more littered with human debris, nor so soaked with blood, than the scene of this latest and most grievous of tragedies.

The toll in treasure defies all computation. To set down the figures is merely to place ciphers one beside the other. Direct war costs of all countries are said to exceed a trillion dollars. Enough researchers figure, to give more than \$500 to every man, woman and child in the world.

PRACTICALLY everything man has added to nature—buildings and bridges, railroads and highways, hospitals and colleges—every reproducible asset conceived and constructed by human sweat and thought—could have been rebuilt with that kind of cash. The stigma of poverty could have been erased. Slums and swamps could have been replaced with mansions and fertile fields. The gaudy dreams of tomorrow's architects could have been translated into stone and steel, paint and plastics. A chicken in every pot? That would be merely the hors d'oeuvre of a feast which would make the banquets of the gods seem like cheese and crackers. Food, housing, medicine, education, transportation and pleasure for all could have been bought for sums that went into bombs, bullets and bayonets.

That was the cost in life. That was the cost in goods. The price in tears, in time, in common decencies—these can be reckoned only in the ledgers of the Lord.

What possibly could be worth it? What did it buy? What has man to show for it?

If there is a man who thinks the waste of war has been worthwhile, he has yet to raise his voice. But there are those who profess to see salvage in the wreckage.

Spurred by war, science has wrought

miracles. What might have taken centuries of peace to reveal, war has uncovered in a decade. Aero-dynamics and atomic power, Penicillin and prosthetics, Rockets and radar. The technology of war has taken man farther and faster toward control of the forces of the universe than might have been realized in generations of peace.

War has opened man's eyes to his wealth and power. Iron, oil, wheat, wool, and even uranium, were needed in undreamed-of abundance. In the earth, in the sea, in the air, and in the limitless resources of his own mind, man found the materials for war. No matter how prodigal he has been, his inheritance is still boundless.

Time and distance have been telescoped by the exigencies of war. The tedious journey of yesterday is a mere trip today. Oceans and deserts are shrunk from miles to inches. The obliteration of man is matched by the obliteration of distance. War has made the survivors neighbors.

Farmer, laborer, scientist, miner, businessman, white-collar worker—every trade and profession, whipped by war, developed new techniques which promise as much for peace as they delivered for the battle. The record is impressive. Yet somehow the values seem hollow. The loss seems too great, the profit too scant. If war pays off, it must be in some other currency.

THERE are some who point to war's great paradox—that from its hell and fury comes social progress. History's greatest war has proved what men can do when they unite in common purpose. In a conflict spread around the world, peoples separated by the barriers of distance, speech, custom and social systems, united and defeated not only powerful and dangerous enemies but every impulse that tended to drive them apart. They proved the power of unity. They set an example that offers the world its most potent promise for lasting peace.

The hard-won gains are already being guarded. A mighty organization has been set up to preserve the unity so formidably implemented in war. At San Francisco and in the capitals of many nations, signatures attest that men are determined to work together for peace as they labored for victory in war.

These are but a few of the answers. None is advanced as an apology for war. None submits that the gains might not have been purchased more cheaply. None suggests that the battlefield is the only market place in which humanity can buy progress. And none, by the same token, satisfies man's search for the essential meaning of the experience. A greater lesson, he feels, must be learned from it all. A lesson which, learned once and for ever, may prevent new and more terrible wars.

The lesson of war, it seems certain, will not be found in a count of corpses nor a tally of wasted treasure. Neither will it be learned from the consoling aspect of new secrets of science revealed, new techniques of production developed, new forces of nature explored with their rich promise of service for peace as for war. Not even the spectacle of great and small nations gathering around a table to formulate new codes of international behavior, offers final assurance. The lesson does not altogether lie in contemplating man's progress from rocks to rockets, nor from pipes of peace to international charters.

The lesson of war seems to lie in something else—in something within man himself. It rests in the determination of individuals to prevent new wars. It is as personal as a conscience. It is as forceful as the urge to eat. It is as real as the impulse to mate. Gradually, it is dawning

(Continued on Page VII)



"The worst time came last Christmas when Von Rundstedt counter-attacked in the Ardennes. Between the Jerries, the snow and the cold, we had it bad. But nothing else mattered while we moved up to relieve the paratroopers who were holding out in Bastogne."



"Will we ever forget the God-forsaken Pacific islands and those son-of-a-bitch Jap snipers? At least, though, when we got hit our medics were there to carry us back to the beach and out to a hospital ship. As long as we didn't lose an arm or a leg, we couldn't complain."



"This Coast Guardsman lost his pal during the Luzon invasion. We'll go home from the Philippines but he'll stay there. Now the argument is going to start whether he died in vain. Did he?"



# A Corner for Comment

ACCORDING to France Herron, *Stars and Stripes*' New York correspondent, some of the more recent ideas atomic-minded Americans are considering include: a mere handful of snow could heat a factory all winter; a spadeful of dirt could power the Queen Mary around the world for an indefinite period; a rocket craft fueled by atomic energy could reach the moon and other heavenly bodies. France then says that the best use to which atomic energy could be applied at present is "to quiet the shaken nerves of those who believe the worst about the atom which, after all, has been with us for quite some time."

From Delhi, which he points out rhymes with belly, *Stars and Stripes* correspondent Andy Rooney writes: "One thing no one in Delhi complains about is PX rations. If the ETO has the world's worst PXs Delhi, India, has the Army's best. Beer and certain brands of cigarettes are the only rationed items. Each man gets 30 cans of beer a month and three cartons of cigarettes. Some brands of cigarettes are unrationed and steady beer drinkers can usually get extra beer."

"It isn't as good as you think," a little PX lieutenant told him, a little embarrassed



"Who cares about the news? I only have 20 points."

about the great plenty on his shelves. "We have a real tough time getting some critical items. For example, this month we only got 90 bottles of hair tonic for everybody in this whole headquarters."

"THERE may be a critical shortage of hair tonic on the PX shelves," continues Andy. "but candy is not rationed, you can buy as much ice cold Coca Cola and fruit juices as you can drink and there is no limit on the amount of American cookies or canned peanuts you can buy. Over the PX counters in Delhi there is a little sign: 'Coca Cola to take out must be purchased by the case!'"

Pfc Howard Mason writes from Antwerp to complain that Carl Pierson's note on *The Yearling* referred to a "pet horse," when the story is of a pet deer. In a way we're glad the mistake was made, because it proves what we've always said about copy readers, that they don't know a horse from a dog on the ground. Carl had it correctly out some lines were left out when the proofs of the story came out and one of our smart copyreaders, who had never read the book, merely assumed it was a horse and let it go at that.

T-4 James F. Rogers, now sweating out the next shipment at Rheims calls our attention to an article by William L. Shirer, one of the more intelligent commentators, on a subject of particular interest to GIs now that the war is over and they are going home. Commenting on the lack of political education in the Army, Shirer says:

"The blunt truth is that many of our soldiers who served in Europe developed a distinct dislike—to put it mildly—for the peoples of Britain, France, Belgium and Italy. Worse, they will return home to this country where isolationism died while they were away, more isolationist than were *The Chicago Tribune* or Senator Wheeler or Mr. Lindbergh in the days before Pearl Harbor.

"President Truman may go to a dozen Potsdams, and Congress may shout itself hoarse for international co-operation, and the folks who stayed at home may believe passionately that the way to avert another war is to work with other nations to keep the peace. But a lot of soldiers returning from Europe will say: 'A plague on all their houses,' or if you want their real

language: 'To hell with those lousy limies, frogs and wops. I had enough of 'em.'

"Those soldiers' impressions, I believe, are based largely on ignorance. Even though they passed a year or two in England, France, Belgium or Italy, they never really got to know the people of these lands. As Dorothy Thompson has written, 'Our men are camped in France like alien occupants. They have their own billets, messes, rest camps, amusements and publications, with no contacts with Frenchmen. Their interests and contact with French life are through the bars, the black market, and restaurants for men able to afford them, and the women of an easier kind.'

"THE relatively few combat troops that got to Paris for a couple of days quite naturally were not in the mood for introductions. Their nerves needed something else. The tens of thousands of rear area troops in and around Paris did not seem much interested. They were homesick for one thing and the officers, who were themselves getting a most superficial idea of France, did nothing to help them.

"No wonder, then, that the Americans developed a dislike for the French and the French for the Americans. They saw our worst side and what we saw of them did not enthrall us. I never will forget the ridiculous characterization I got of the French from many an officer and GI. They were perfectly sincere. But they were ignorant. The worst part of it is they will return home and speak with the authority of those who have been there. People at home will naturally believe them.

Shirer ends by calling upon the Army to take the lead in educating soldiers "in the field of decent human relations with our Allies." Rogers ends by saying: "Knowing the Army as I do, I doubt very much if the brass hats will do anything of the sort. So much the worse. By neglecting this serious problem, we are sowing the seeds for future misunderstandings and conflicts among the nations of the world."

ONE thing our writer Paul Green overlooked last week in his article, "What Vet Organization Will It Be?" was the possibility that veterans as a whole may not want any organization at all. This has been pointed out to us by two soldiers stationed in Germany, S/Sgt. Charles Sayre and Pfc George Lloyd.

"Why a veterans' organization?" they ask

us. "What have such groups added to our national welfare, culture and fund of knowledge in the past? We firmly believe that veterans should not be set apart from their fellow-citizens by the presence of these artificially contrived organizations. When we go home, we want to be Americans just like any one else. We don't want—and we don't think we'll need—any special privileges. We believe that the only veterans who will require any more than discharge pay and unemployment compensation (already provided for) are the disabled ones. And we cannot help but feel that the American people in their gratitude will never forget these deserving men.

"The records of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars are from unblemished, though they are never criticized by vote-getting politicians and revenue-minded newspapers. These two organizations, guided by opportunists, have been consistently against labor and, often enough, have done little to discourage race hatred in our country.

"HAVE not local posts of at least one of these organizations refused membership to patriotic Japanese-Americans, members of fighting units which battled furiously in Italy and France to prove the loyalty of the Nisei?"

"No thanks. Let men of the same trades, professions or businesses form organizations to improve working conditions, ethics and knowledge in their different pursuits, but do not ask us to join a great club of men with whom we have nothing in common but past service in the Army. We can't see it."

## THE STARS AND STRIPES

Magazine

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THE COVER

At the grave of an unknown U.S. Marine on Tarawa, Sister Raphael of the Catholic Order of the Sacred Heart offers a prayer for those who gave their lives for freedom.

Vol. 1, No. 11

# Letter from America

THE man sat in his high-ceilinged living room gripping a newspaper and when he wasn't reading he was listening to the radio which blared forth latest news of Japan's surrender. This man was anxious for the war to end. He was anxious to see the boys come home again because for more than three years he had been sending them away. He didn't relish the job he held; he did it only because it was his duty. This man was chairman of the draft board.

Seeing the draft board man at home is not seeing the same man you looked at over a glass-top desk some three years ago, the man who signed the paper that sent you off to the wars. This man at home is definitely a human being, filled with logic and understanding. His stories are stories he doesn't like to repeat for he knows that many of the boys didn't want to leave, yet he signed them away. Although boys from all over the nation were being signed away, he will tell you that their departure left a cold feeling down deep inside him—something no doubt most draftees were well unaware of.

Things have changed now. Remember the old days when the front office was cluttered up with chattering civilians trying to comprehend the job which lay before them and trying to comprehend the big man with the thick-lens glasses whose pens scratched mercilessly and whose reflection was seen plainly in the glass-top desk? And in the small room in back, there were few private cases, which were registering appeals, and you may have wondered what sort of appeal you could register. All the while, men came and went and the

draft board was one of the best known places in town.

BUT today the big office in front is quiet and lonely, save for the few that walk almost silently through each month en route to induction stations. The men on the board have grown used to their job, but they still are apt to feel that cold sensation that makes the stomach turn somersaults. In the old days, the draft board was stripped of personnel and equipment. And when the Federal government allowed them only T1 typewriters, they had to buy others from their own pockets. Many worked without salaries of any kind, and they will tell you that in those hectic days following Pearl Harbor it was the town's volunteers that saw the program through and made the job a success. While you were worrying about which camp was going to nail you, the draft boards worried about funds and help, because the files grew larger each day and more and more came only to sign and go away, leaving nothing but a small card with a name and address typed on it.

They tell you now that nearly 100 percent were willing to go off to the wars and only a smattering handful requested deferments. Of course, very few wanted to go right away. Generally they had business which needed last minute shaping up, and they wanted that extra week. But most of them said outright that the country was at war and they were prepared to join those already fighting. For this, in case you didn't know, the man across from you leaning on the glass-top table was mighty proud.

Even today he can still smile because he knows his boys beat back the Germans and the Japs and brought home the bacon.

REMEMBER when some of the fellows were classified as essential to war work and you walked away growling beneath your breath and wondered just what man on earth was more essential than you? Well, here's an example of why the draft board man classed him as essential. Some years ago, the British sent some commandos across the Channel to France to steal nothing but a few German tires. At that time the Allies were anxious to know just how well the Axis were making out with tires. And when the battered, decimated commandos returned to England, the tires were sent to the U.S. to be tested. Testing required the knowledge of an intricate machine known as a spectroscope—and only two men in the area knew how to operate it. For this reason, they were classed as essential. There was no favoritism shown. As the draft board chairman said: "A doctor can make a mistake and simply bury it, but when a draft board makes a mistake, the entire town is on its neck."

Things have changed now, and the crowded rooms and corridors of yesterday are now practically empty. Once in awhile, a youth clambers up the stairs, removes his hat and walks in, surveys the man across the glass-top table and says: "My name's Wilson, Sir, from 27 Elm." Then he surveys the place with a searching eye and without realizing says almost in a whisper: "So this is where Joe went through in '42."

NOWADAYS, your draft board's biggest responsibility is helping the vet return to his place in civilian life. As the draft board chairman said: "It's drafting in reverse now." You feel a certain thrill to be able to amole into the same old front office look the man with the thick-lens glasses in the eye and say: "I'm back Sir—and I'm looking for a job." Also, you may be looking for medical aid or dope on schooling or other answers to numerous questions.

The man in the high ceilinged living room turns over many thoughts as he listens to the radio and reads the papers today. A cool breeze from the Sound nearby wafts through open windows and stirs flowers on the sill and sprinkles new life around him. He looks at his daughter of 22 and his tiny wife. He looks at the trees outside and he grips the paper a little tighter as news of Japan's defeat comes over the radio. He wishes the news had come a little earlier and then some of the boys wouldn't have had to stay away for so long.

And if you asked him if he would draft American youth again, he would tell you yes—and would say it emphatically. Only now he can't see drafting warriors for the battlefields—he sees drafting some 25,000 youths each year to work in the laboratory to combat the products of science in the coming years. He thinks American ingenuity and American ways can keep peace for all time, and until the people's minds are accustomed to working toward that end, he would gladly draft the 25,000 each year to make them do so. But then in all frankness he would tell you that he isn't quite sure what he thinks and that it is up to the big boys at top to figure that one out—and he hopes they'll figure it right this time.

After that, the man will smile and draw a small booklet from his pocket showing veterans coming home again and he will say to you: "Not like the old days when we sent you off, is it? You know, I'm rather proud of this drafting in reverse. And I can't wait to see the expression on their faces as they come in to tell me they've got the last laugh after all."

France Herron.





# And Now That the War Is Over

By Jack Raymond

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

**H**OW will the people of our times recall the events through which they have just lived? A police reporter coming to the scene of an accident will get conflicting versions from almost every participant. How can millions of people just embroiled in a greater accident be expected to remember clearly all of its details, all of its ramifications? For example, how would one tell the story of the war? When did it begin?

Did it begin May 7, 1919? On that day during the peace conference at Versailles Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, chief of the German delegation, protested vigorously that the Allied terms were not in keeping with the conditions by which Germany had laid down her arms in 1918 and that many of the clauses were impossible of fulfillment.

Or did the war really begin, as some history books will record, on September 1, 1939. On that day German tanks rolled into Poland. Two days afterward Britain and France, finally exasperated, declared war on Nazism. Did the war begin for Americans on Dec. 7, 1941? On that day Pearl Harbor was attacked. Or had the Mukden incident in Manchuria been the tip-off?

**W**HAT of the events of the war itself? How could the people understand what was going on if they did not see it all from the same point of view?

In Sept., 1938, the young, strong soldiers of Hitler's Nazi Reich found exhilaration in the blitzkrieg, but the people of Warsaw suffered the bombing by the Luftwaffe. In the winter months of 1939-40 the people of the United States were reading amusing stories of a "phony war" but in France there was paralysis because the nation was unprepared.

In the spring of 1940 the Germans thrilled to descriptions of the *Sieg im Westen*, gloried in the symbolism of the Armistice at Compiègne. But Britons listened with horror to the story of Dunkirk told through the puffed lips of survivors, and the proud people of Paris saw Hitler's shadow across the tomb of Napoleon.

Will those who lost the war remember their early victories and try again? Will those who won the war and stand now mighty in the world forget the pains they suffered?

On Nov. 11, 1940, the British sank half the Italian fleet at Taranto; from December through February, 1941, General Wavell carried out a triumphant campaign in Egypt and Libya. But on April 3 Rommel forced the British to evacuate Benghazi and five days later Goering introduced 'Coventryize' to the dictionary. April 27 Athens fell, June 1 the British evacuated Crete.

**T**HEN came dates for strategists to encircle. On June 22, 1941, the Germans invaded Russia. By July 5, they had reached the Dnieper. Then came "a day that will live in infamy." On December

## How Will Recent Times Be Described By Those Who Lived Through Them?

7, 1941, the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. Then came days that will live in glory. Surprised, outnumbered Americans made heroic stands at Bataan and Corregidor; at Guam, Wake and Midway, and even managed to preserve the latter island against the Jap advance.

Memorable dates registered swiftly during the war. But for every remembrance let us say of the raid on Tokyo by Doolittle on April 18, 1942, or the first 1,000 bomber B-29 raid on Cologne May 30, one must recall also the fall of Tobruk on June 21, the fall of Sevastopol July 1, the fall of Rostov July 27.

Military historians undoubtedly will for sake the dates for the big picture. Even as they lost Sebastopol, the Russians stopped the Germans in the winter of 1941-42 before Moscow and Leningrad.

Can people who participated solely in the Western Hemisphere war be expected to understand the war in the East? Will the people of different countries remember their allies' contributions in the war? The British will remember that great stand at El Alamein in the summer of 1942. Americans will cherish the Battle of Midway and the landings at Guadalcanal, in which American sea power seized the initiative from the Japanese in the Pacific. Russians will glorify the stand at Stalingrad. Each event must be placed in its proper niche.

**T**HAT summer and fall of 1942 is military tide turned. But are there only military lessons to be drawn from the British at El Alamein Nov. 2. Or is there a lesson in co-operation in this fact: a supply ship making the voyage from the United States to the British troops by way of the Cape of Good Hope was sunk, and a U.S. armored division on maneuvers in the States was stripped of tanks to replace those lost at sea.

The Russian defense of Stalingrad and how after 60 days (Sept. 14-Nov. 19, 1942) they not only drove the Nazis from the city but initiated an ultimately triumphant surge westward surely will always be remembered. But it may escape some that the Russians destroyed one of their great cities to do it, that for the first time since the battle of Madrid in the Spanish war a large city became a battlefield, and solely at the choice of the defenders.

Great victories followed for the Allies. But costly battles also took place. As the Russians swept westward eventually to drive the Nazis out of their country, the Americans successfully invaded Sicily and Italy in the summer of 1943. Thus began a campaign which made Salerno, Cassino, Anzio and the Gothic Line names to be remembered.

On the other side of the world, in the tropical jungles of the Southwest Pacific, the fighting was also tough and seemed

as slow and difficult as on the road to the Po Valley. Americans climbed the Solomons-New Guinea ladder towards Rabaul, campaigns were conducted in New Georgia, Bougainville, New Guinea, Arawe. And in the central Pacific that fall, there were Makin and Tarawa, and Jan., 1944, there was Kwajalein. Tough battles, bloody ones against a foe who gloried in his own death, it seemed. Who will forget Saipan and the reconquest of Guam a few months later. Men also fought in Burma. Would those campaigns have to compete with each other for recognition?

**O**R will the great day in American military history of the war be D-Day, June 6, 1944? That was the beginning of the inexorable march under Gen. Eisenhower to end finally less than a year later after the meeting with the Russian and the surrender of the Nazis on May 8. There was bitter fighting all the way, and yet there was a fantastic glamor attached to it. The man who fought in the hedge-rows, in the Ardennes, in the Siegfried Line, cared not a whit about glamor. But it was there. More news correspondents covered the activities of the Western Front armies than covered any other armies.

What will be most emphasized about the war on the Western Front? That countries like France were liberated? That fiendish atrocities due to cynical political systems and malleable people were uncovered? What will be most emphasized about the aerial destruction of Germany and the final surrender to our ground forces? Will it lead merely to continuance of debate between the value of each?

And the war in the Pacific, which ended so soon afterward. People will remember the picture of the flag raising at Iwo Jima. They will dip back and remember the pictures of the prisoners liberated from Santo Tomas University. But will the soldiers who were there remember the natives in the villages and think of them in terms of the white peoples of Europe? Will the heroism of the Filipinos be compared with those of the Jugoslavs?

**W**HAT of the great nations? The Britain which permitted a Nazi grab in Czechoslovakia in 1938 went to war over the invasion of Poland a year later. The Russia which denounced war and Fascism continuously for two years made a pact with Fascist Germany on August 23, 1939, and less than a month later Europe was at war. France, which fought with Britain in closest partnership, suddenly gave away and signed a separate armistice. The United States, which gave destroyers to Britain, sold scrap iron to Japan. It will be the job of the historians to explain these seeming contradictions in international attitudes.

What of the leaders of recent years? Already the members of the original Big

Three have been assigned by their contemporaries to immortality. When President Roosevelt died, the world wept and none denied the greatness of a man who had guided the people of the United States through the greatest crises they ever had faced. When Premier Churchill was ousted he was cheered, even by those who did it, as the savior of the people of Britain, the man who had come to their rescue in the dark days before Dunkirk and led them to enjoy the triumph of their righteous war against Fascism. As Stalin sits now behind the walls of the Kremlin in Moscow, his own people hail him in unquestioned reverence and the peoples of the world recognize freely the magnificence of his leadership in the Soviet Union's years of peril.

But what rôle has the historian in store for the others? For men like De Gaulle, whose voice was indeed a voice from the wilderness in the days of Vichy France? For men like Marshal Tito, who rallied his people and fought with them against an aggressor even as that aggressor reigned supreme in Europe? For the hardly known leaders of the resistance movements in Greece, in The Netherlands, in Italy, in Denmark, in Belgium, and in Norway?

**T**HE problem of how to describe enemies of our world—the Hitlers and Mussolinis—will not be an easy one. To say they were evil would be extreme simplification, albeit true. Mussolini, although he once was congratulated by many persons in the democracies as having done good for Italy (he made the trains run on time) was quickly revealed to be a sawdust Caesar, nothing more than a Capone-type gangster. In the later years of his rule he was a puppet. No Italians bemoaned his ignominious death.

Hitler will afford material for historians and psychologists alike—and perhaps some mystics among the Germans, since his death in Berlin never was proved. There is every danger, in view of the recent education of Germany, that he may be set up as a martyr. To show him up before the Germans in his true light will be a special task. People of other countries know him for what he was.

From the start of the war years the scientists played a tremendous rôle. But never was that so striking as in the very last day when President Truman announced that atomic energy had been harnessed. The ramifications of this discovery is something that most persons cannot even begin to approach. The atomic bomb struck fear in the hearts of its users as well as the enemy. That genius of man's investigation had successfully explored a long-hidden secret of nature would have to wait for more rational times to make full impact.

As in the past the useful histories of our times will have to be written many years from now. But things happen so swiftly. It is well, occasionally, to recapitulate. Ideas often are blurred in the events of the tomorrows which rush so quickly upon us.



# THIS ATOMIC WORLD

By Lyle Dowling  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

## Putting the Atom Under a Microscope To See What Makes It Spin

IT floats down from the sky rather slowly, its fall retarded by a parachute. As bombs go, it's not especially large. Then in a split second, comes a detonation of unparalleled intensity. For scores of miles around, the countryside is lighted up by a flash far greater than sunlight. Things animate and inanimate for two, three and maybe more miles around—who can say?—are destroyed in an outpouring of energy greater than anything yet known on this earth. That is the atomic bomb let loose on Japan, from what official statements and much speculation tell us.

With horror, the bomb brought hopes as well. The war will end sooner, people said to themselves when they read of the marvel; soldiers will get back home sooner. There was hope, too, that the new sources of energy could now be tapped with which to power the world of tomorrow, giving to the whole world the dream of a wonderful new life.

We know nothing whatever about how the bomb works. But it's a good guess that the clue to the operation of the bomb is to be found in some particular phase of atomic physics that's far from immediately obvious. Many hints have been dropped as to uranium—but it may not be any of the uranums. Everybody talks about "splitting the atom" to release its energy—but the fact is that still more energy could be produced by persuading nuclei of hydrogen to combine somehow with free electrons. Making energy by creation is, according to the formulae, an even more promising

prospect than that of making it by destruction. Undoubtedly, E. O. Lawrence of the University of California's radiation laboratory and his huge cyclotron had something to do with it. So did two Japanese scientists, Akiyama and Nagaoka.

LET'S find an atom and take a look at it—with the aid, of course, of a super microscope—Buck Rogers model No. 2039. As we turn the knob that increases the magnification more and more far beyond the power of even the most advanced electronic microscope to penetrate the extremely small, the machine throws on a screen an image of what we are looking at. Now we aim it at a piece of paper and start spinning the control. The paper gets bigger and bigger. First, we can see its texture easily and are surprised that what seemed so smooth now appears coarse and rough. As we increase the magnification, we seem to be on very rough terrain—with canyons and jagged hills and valleys. Presently, these get so big that they are seen to be made of fibrous fragment. And soon the fibers themselves begin to show gaps.

The magnification increases so much that the surface of the fiber is seen to be made of almost nothing—specks of stuff of some kind at enormous distances from each other. Thanks to our supermicroscope, we soon see that these are arranged rather like the pictures of the solar system in our

textbooks—except that we are surprised at the distances. The space is terribly empty.

Then it dawns on us that ordinary materials are made of molecules and that the molecules are made of atoms—and the atoms are put together very much like our own solar system. There is a sun or nucleus, and moving in orbits at vast distances from the nucleus are the planets or electrons. Of such infinitesimal tiny solar systems is our universe made it would seem—and what makes the difference between an atom of hydrogen and an atom of uranium is that the former has but one electron or planet while the latter has 92. In atomic theory and practice, the number is of crucial importance and it must have a great deal to do with the atomic bomb.

IF we wanted to talk in a more strictly scientific way—which scientists are obliged to do if they want to get results—we would immediately drop all talk of miniature solar systems and how the atom looks. The word pictures and visual images are merely convenient and none too accurate aids to the imagination. Actually, a scientist works simply by knowing how the atom and its components behave. He does not have to know how it looks and indeed most of the ingredients do not look at all.

An atom of uranium has 92 electrons floating around in orbits. An atom of mercury has 80 and one of gold has 79. It occurred to many people that if they could knock 12 electrons out of a uranium atom the atom would become a mercury atom—thus accomplishing the object of the long search for transmutation of elements which, in the form of the search for the philosopher's stone that would change lead to gold, has long been a motivation of chemical and physical research. A Japanese scientist named Nagaoka some time ago passed a four-foot spear for several hours through a mass of oil and mercury and reported finding gold in the paste mess. His results were not confirmed. Dr. Lawrence and his cyclotron did the trick in 1934.

The nucleus or sun of a heavy hydrogen atom contains two positively charged electrons, or protons, instead of the one proton characteristic of ordinary hydrogen. Such hydrogen nuclei, known as deuterons, make ideal bullets for shooting at electrons. The cyclotron is a device for imparting great velocity to the deuterons and using the speeding particles to bombard any substance. The first machine used weighed 85 tons—but it worked. As a kind of by-product, it produced neutrons—which have weight but no electrical charge and which are regarded as the ideal material for high-powered sub-atomic bullets. For some years the neutron has been the main candidate for the job of cracking the atom.

WHEN last heard of, Dr. Lawrence was working on a 4,900-ton cyclotron to produce streams of particles carrying energies of more than 100,000,000 volts. He intended to shower these on uranium, hoping that under the tremendous impact great volumes of the slow heavy neutrons would be released. These, he believed, with their great power to destroy, would blast other atoms near them, thus releasing more neutrons which in turn would split still more atoms. With each such splitting, vast electrical energy would be released—it would be hoped what was called a chain reaction. If the atomic bomb works on any such lines as those projected a few years ago, then the secret must lie both in the material that explodes and in some new means making a very light cyclotron to set the material off.

Uranium, although the heaviest element, is not the most stable. Radium is lighter but less stable. A gram of it costs around \$100,000. The size of the sums mentioned in connection with the perfection and manufacture of the atomic bomb may point to the use of some form of radium. Or some other or entirely new substance may be the element chosen for splitting.

As to social effects, the happiest certainly are those which would ensue if a way to slow down the atomic bomb could be found so that relatively milder explosions would be available as a source of energy, just as explosions of gasoline properly controlled run an automobile. No one has yet said that this step has been taken but the control of such explosions by slowing them down did not strike Dr. Lawrence as difficult a few years ago.

SOME people were worried lest once the chain reaction began the process might not stop. One atom might set off another and eventually the whole world would just blow up, they feared. To quiet such fears Dr. Lawrence said in 1940:

"That's not really such a great danger because the neutron's own properties will protect us from such an eventuality. You see, the slow neutron has great disintegrating power. Well, use this power to release the subatomic energy. But as the explosions continue, the element we are breaking up will become white hot. As the temperature rises the neutrons will streak along at a constantly faster pace.

"As you know, a neutron loses in disintegrating power and gains in penetrating power as it speeds up. Pretty soon all these neutrons released will be just passing through the atoms without destroying them—and the reaction will come to a natural conclusion."

If uranium or others of the rare highly radio-active substances are the only practical source of atomic power, then nobody need expect the millennium just yet. It is like discovering that diamonds are a better source of power than coal which they probably are—but so what. If atomic power is made available for peace-time uses in a cheap and safe way, it places at the disposal of man an unbelievably more potent source of energy than steam coal or electricity. There is enough atomic energy in a cupful of ordinary water to take a battleship from New York to England and back. What is important is how much it would cost with present methods to get at that power.

A cheap convenient atomic motor would open up the possibility of entirely smokeless cities of light and heat produced in portable layers of clothing wired to cool man in the summer and to warm him in the winter and of a degree of productivity that would make the greatest luxury available to everyone—assuming mankind took the trouble to use the new source of power in that direction. Motor lights and electric appliances could have their power sources built right in, thus eliminating wiring. Amounts of material used up would be so small that the machinery would seem as if driven by itself.

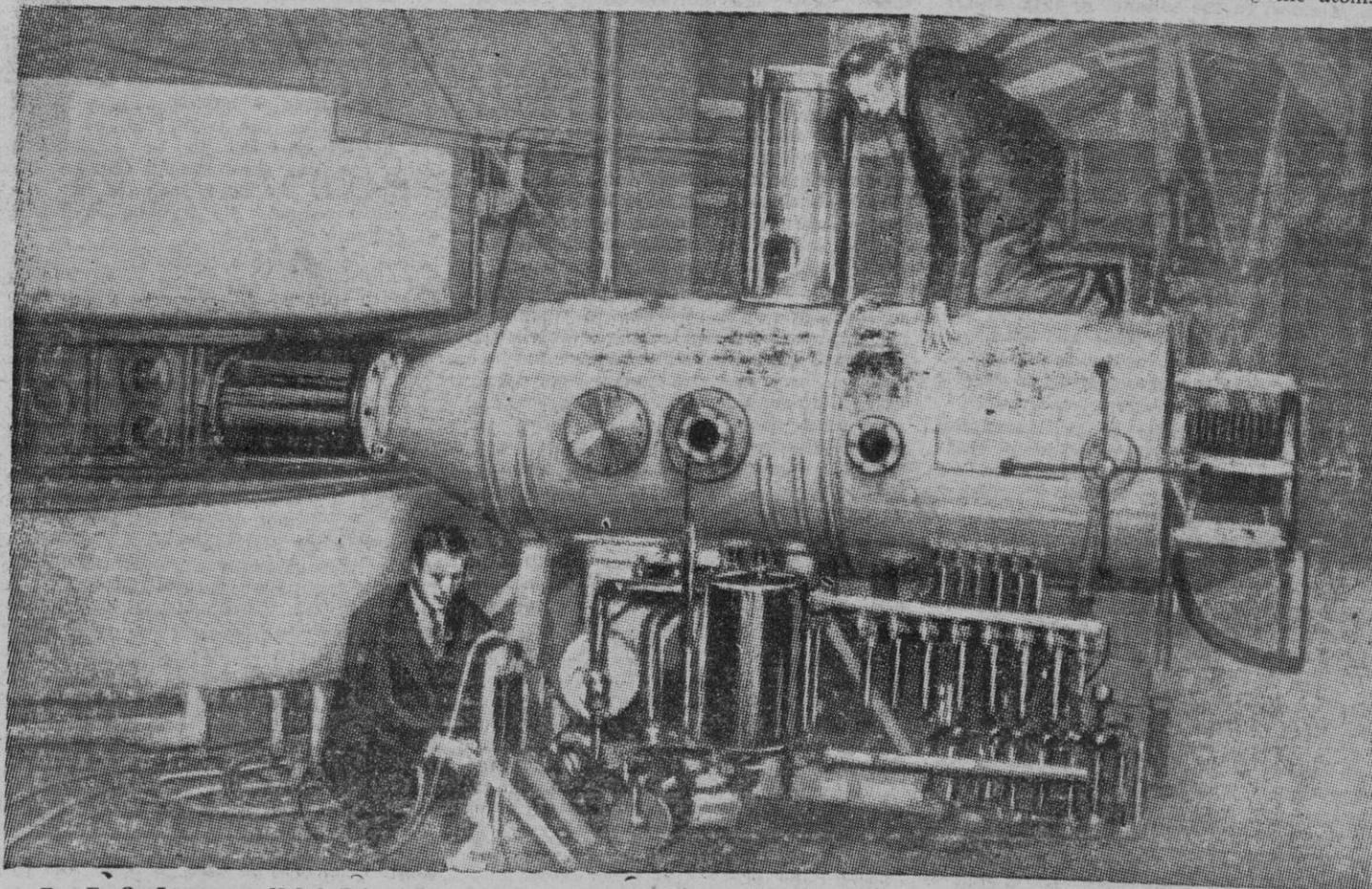
History gives us little hope, however, that simply by making war more horrible we can eliminate war. For one thing, every new war has been more horrible than the previous one. For another, principles utilized in making new weapons can be utilized in making new defenses. If science has been able to detonate atoms in uranium, maybe other scientists will be able thus keep the bomb carriers from even coming near.

The tank, a formidable weapon, led to the creation of ways to knock tanks out.

It is important not to lose sight of the fact that wars, like civilizations, are made by human beings—not primarily by machines. The machines are only some of the ways that men use to fight their wars.



This was in 1940, when Jap scientists tried unsuccessfully to get American atom research secrets from Dr. Ed McMillan.



Dr. E. O. Lawrence, Nobel Prize winner, making adjustments on his atom-splitting machine at the University of California.

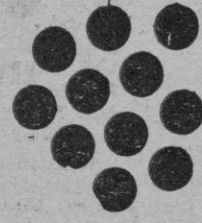




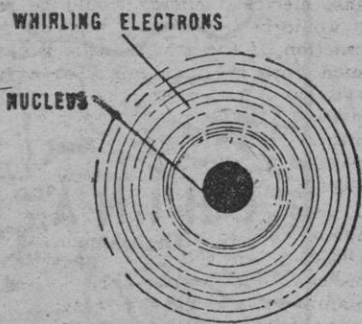
Simple in Principle

THE bomb that helped end the war, despite the years of work required to prepare it, is simple in principle. The release of atomic energy, with its infinite possibilities for peace and war, has long intrigued scientists. Their success in harnessing the atom, which blossomed in the explosions over Hiroshima and Nagasaki, is explained in the accompanying diagrams. The diagrams, which take first things first, were drawn by an artist of the Daily Express of London.

No. 1. THE ATOM

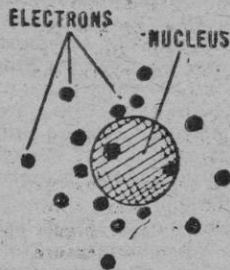


ITS SURFACE WOULD LOOK LIKE THIS



Here is an iron atom magnified still more

Round a central **NUCLEUS** Spin 26 minute particles called **ELECTRONS**

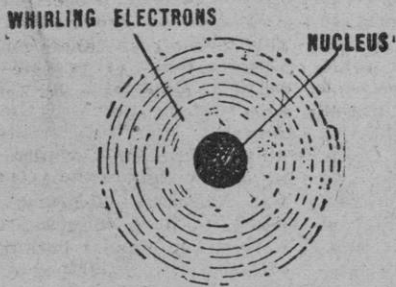


Here they are in a still picture

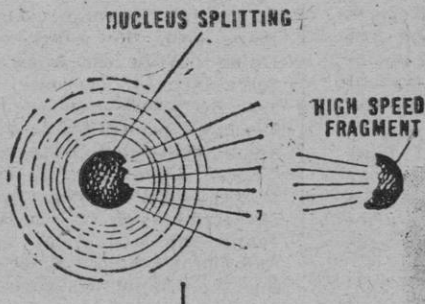
There are 92 kinds of atoms. They all have the same basic structure but differ in the size of their nuclei and the number of electrons in them!

Everything—you, the ground you walk on, the water you drink, and the air you breathe—is made of different combinations of these 92 atoms.

No. 2. THE ENERGY



The atom of the metal uranium has a bigger nucleus than the iron atom and the extra energy of 66 more electrons. It is also more energetic in another way. It is



**RADIO ACTIVE!**

This means that there comes a time in the life of every uranium atom when it suddenly splits. A fragment of the nucleus shoots out at 9,000 miles a second!

Nobody knows what decides the moment a particular atom shall split. Only a minute percentage of the atoms in a piece of uranium are splitting at any one time.

If we could recover this fragment— and put it back in the nucleus— it would not fit!

A bit has disappeared. WHERE HAS IT GONE?

IT HAS BEEN CHANGED INTO THE ENERGY WHICH GAVE THE FRAGMENT ITS COLOSSAL SPEED.

One ounce of substance completely changed to energy would boil 800,000 tons of water. But for one pound of uranium to lose 1/1,000 part of its weight as energy normally takes 9,000,000 years

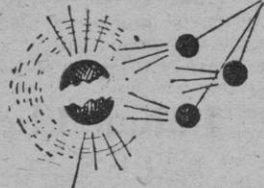
**IN THE ATOMIC BOMB IT HAPPENS! IN LESS THAN 1 SECOND**

No. 3. THE BOMB



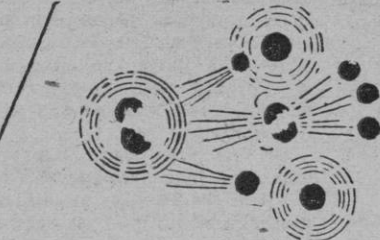
In the atomic bomb a high-speed fragment from a radio-active metal is fired at a piece of uranium of a special kind now known to be U235

AU 235 atom splits into six bits like this:

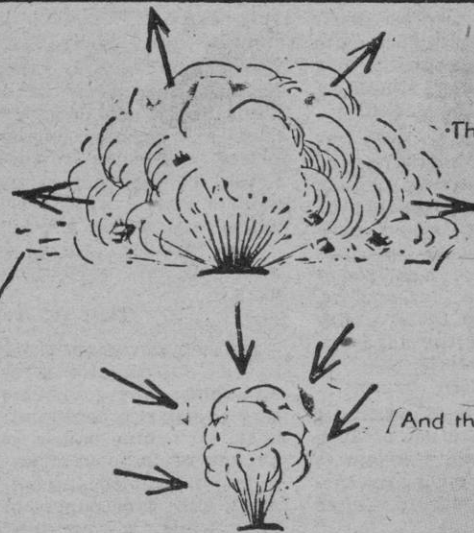


The two large bits break off at high speed! The three small fragments fly out at super speeds. The remaining bit is consumed in driving them

The super speed fragments travel through the rest of the uranium 235. More and more substance is made into energy. In the final build-up myriads of particles are flung outwards in an instant of time.



They are slowed up by colliding with the atoms of oxygen and nitrogen in the air. The friction produces enormous heat. The air is made incandescent



**THIS PRODUCES THE OVERWHELMING BLAST!!**

Or Never...

(Continued from Page 111)

on us that the reason for war, and the secret to its prevention, lies within each of us. Not in the governments. Not in machines for war or peace. Not in the hands of diplomats and politicians. But in the heart, soul and conscience of man.

We are learning that machinery for production is the tool of man. It will make ploughshares or swords—as he wills. Each individual must will the ploughshare, or eventually there will again be swords. Machinery for transportation can carry frightfulness or freight. The cargo space is there. Jet propulsion will serve either purpose without discrimination. It is up to each one of us to determine the nature of the load.

MACHINERY for peace is not unlike any other machine. It is a delicate, efficient, altogether admirable mechanism. It stands, sleek and shining, before the front door of the world. But man must sit at the wheel, step on the starter, and guide it

through the traffic. It cannot and will not run by itself. Unless man wants it to run and directs its course, it is headed for violent collision. Unless man—multiplied by millions—lubricates it with his compassion, goodwill and forbearance, the machine will creak, falter and fail.

The lesson of the war is locked in the issues which it decided. Was man to be slave and servant of the State? Or was the State to serve the common man? The dignity of man was the prize at stake. Victory has not given us that dignity. It has merely vouchsafed us another chance to realize it—if we will.

Out of the welter of the war and the confusion of the strange new peace, that fact alone seems to stand out clearly. The importance of the individual. The power that lies within him to decide his fate. Governments today more than ever are sensitive to the will of the people. The vice and qualities of the individual are reflected in the mass. If to smear, or cheat, or exploit a neighbor is man's desire, let him not be surprised to find these traits in his government. And let him not complain that his government has led him to war.

The day is past when individuals can place the responsibility for peace on their governments. Peace is not the plaything of diplomats. It is the daily duty of the man in the street.

War's romance has vanished. Its stink, its mud, its rottenness are no longer secrets buried in the shrouds of the dead. Newspapers, radios, moving pictures have recorded it for all to see and hear. What happens when man's hatreds and frustrations are multiplied by millions is at long last manifest. The result of man's selfishness, greed, lust for power, wealth and glory, is carved, not on some far off and forgotten tombstone, but in the minds and memories of us all.

This time, war has really come down and touched all the people. Touched them intimately, deeply, unforgettably. This time, few can shrug off war as the occupation of soldiers. This time, all of us have been in the line. "We, the people." Men, women and children. The young and the old. The strong and the weak. All of us, whose individual will for peace becomes collectively the world's determination that there shall be no war.

To maintain the bonds that link us with

our Allies, to be wary of the evil forces that tend to split us apart, to treat with each other openly, fairly, honestly, to meet without suspicion and mistrust—these are the qualities which nations must have if they are to deal in peace with each other. These are qualities which nations can have only if the individuals who comprise the great national groups share them.

Peace or war tomorrow depend upon the individual. If the responsibility may be said to fall more heavily on any single group of men, it is upon those of us, the citizen-soldiers, who have seen war and the world. If this costliest of all wars will have succeeded in teaching this greatest of lessons, then perhaps it has not been a total loss.

The lesson is not novel. It has been repeated throughout all the grades in the curriculum of history. The lesson is progressive. It started with rocks. It ends with rockets. The main difference is that this time we have either learned it or we flunk for good. This time we graduate into a new way of life. Or, as the ultimate penalty for our wanton stupidity, we retreat to an age darker than man has ever known.



# The World...

## THE WAR Nine Tense Days

The war ended, if anything, more dramatically than it started. It ended, really, on Monday, Aug. 6, when an American plane dropped a single atomic bomb that annihilated 60 percent of Hiroshima, a Japanese city of 375,000. Yet, though this fantastic new weapon sealed Japan's fate, the war staggered on for nine more days. Another atomic bomb cut down Nagasaki, and the exchange of peace messages began.

Negotiations over the fate of Emperor Hirohito lasted for four days, but preliminary celebrations greeted Japan's first request for peace terms and each development thereafter. For soldiers and sailors who had seen the very worst that war had to offer, the waiting from day to day seemed almost unbearable.

While enemy leaders pondered the Allied conditions, carrier planes and Superfortresses blasted Honshu Island as a final convincer of the unswerving purpose of the Allies. On Tuesday morning (ETO time), the Tokyo radio broadcast that the terms had been accepted. Then, at 1 AM Wednesday in Paris and midnight in London, the great announcement came at last: The Japanese were ready to lay down their arms. Gen. Douglas MacArthur was named Supreme Allied Commander to rule Japan and accept the surrender, the Allied armed forces were ordered to cease offensive action.

President Truman stated that the proclamation of Victory Day must await the formal signing of the surrender terms by Japan. But the Allied world could wait no longer. This time the celebrations went all-out.

## MacArthur Reigns

In 1942-43, when the ETO was claiming the bulk of U.S. men and supplies, Gen. Douglas MacArthur held command in the biggest U.S. war theater with relatively the smallest U.S. military force.

His achievement in bringing the war home to Japan with a minimum of men, equipment and supplies, had been set down as one of the outstanding accomplishments of the war. There was little doubt that MacArthur was an outstanding candidate for the job of running defeated Japan.

With his new job, America's most experienced Pacific commander might now be taking, on the biggest peacetime military problems of all. As military ruler of 70,000,000 Japanese, MacArthur would have jurisdiction over a population perhaps twice the size of that ruled by Gen. Eisenhower in American-occupied Germany. Their problems might be said to be vastly more complex, especially since the Japanese differ greatly in outlook, customs and experience from all the Western nations.

There was much comfort in MacArthur's choice; with the possible exception of 10th Army commander Gen. Stiwell, he knows the Japanese—their tricks, their psychology, and their cunning—probably better than any other Western general.

## Postwar-Mortem

Japan experienced the full fury of a two-front war during the short time between Russia's entrance and Japan's capitulation. The Emperor's cohorts had a taste of what Germany had to take from Soviet troops on one side and American and British combined operations on the other.

In the six days before the end, three Russian armies raced across Manchuria against what appeared to be negligible opposition. They advanced as much as 150 miles inside Manchuria in a great pincer movement aimed at Harbin, through which run most of the Manchurian communication lines. Red Army columns were fighting on a 1,000-mile front on a scale reminiscent of the battles on the Eastern Front. They succeeded in cutting off some 27,000 square miles of north-west Manchuria.

### Spearheaded Russian Forces

Leading the Russian forces were a trio of veteran commanders of the war in Europe. Supreme commander of the Far Eastern Forces was Marshal Alexander M. Vassilievski, former chief of the general staff who took over leadership of the Second White Russian Army when Gen. Ivan Chernykhovsky was killed. West of Harbin was the Trans-Baikal Army of Marshal Rodio V. Malinovsky, chief of the Second Ukrainian Army, who captured Nikolopol, Dnepropetrovsk and Stalino. East of Harbin was the First Far Eastern Army of Marshal Kiril A. Meretskov, spe-

cialist in winter warfare, who took a prominent part in the fighting around Stalingrad and later led the Carclian Army along the Finnish front. An unknown was Gen. Maxim A. Purkayev, commander of the Second Far Eastern Army, involved in minor operations north of Harbin.

Russian troops were also active in Korea and oil-rich Sakhalin island. An amphibious force seized Korean ports to advance as much as 22 miles inside Korea. Another force moved down from Russian-occupied northern Sakhalin to the Jap-held southern half.

### No Immediate Letup

The final days in the Pacific were featured by widespread Allied air operations. Superforts took a day off the day the Japs' surrender offer was known, but later hit Shikoku island. More than 1,500 carrier planes of Adm. William F. Halsey's British and American fleet raided northern Honshu and just before Japan's final capitulation blasted the Tokyo area. Planes of the Far Eastern air force needed Japan each day.

On land, GIs on Luzon fought to the last in attacks on hold-out Jap remnants. Elsewhere, Jap pockets in the Solomons and forces in the Chekiang area of China gave up before the final whistle.

## Inside Japan

What kind of nation will American soldiers find as they march through the Japanese home islands? It won't be the fairytale Japan pictured on travel posters. Reports which have sifted from Japan in the last four years indicate that in addition to bombed-out cities, the Yanks will find a civilian population largely impoverished by the stern demands of its war effort.

The Japanese male civilian has been allowed a single shoddy suit and shirt per year and a half, plus three pairs of socks and a towel. Everything else has gone to the armed forces. A society to glorify the discarding of overcoats was formed in 1943.

### Frivolities Tabooed

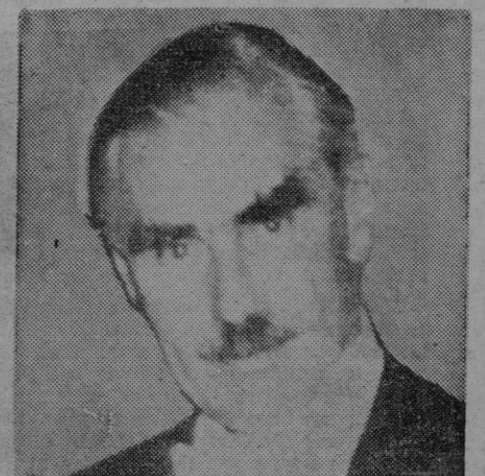
Despite their temporary possession of the Dutch East Indies oilfields, Japan is reported short of gasoline, especially for civilian use. In the cities, buses run at no more than hourly intervals and taxis have become practically non-existent. It will be a cold winter in Japan's austere homes, too, fuel being very scarce.

Since the outbreak of the China "incident" dancing and other forms of open frivolity have been banned. The government has closed down a great many night club restaurants, hotels and amusement places, and early in the war 1,100 Tokyo beauty parlors decreed the end of the permanent wave. Factory workers, half of whom are women, have been working 12 hours or more a day, and even children under 12 have been pressed into part-time work.

### That Was Teaser

By their own standards, however, the Japs haven't suffered too severely from food restrictions. The government found it necessary to cut rice consumption by only 30 percent, to nine ounces per day per person. On top of this, the Japs have been getting a few vegetables and all of two ounces of meat, and three ounces of sugar per month. Fish, which is important to the Japanese diet, has been reduced to only ten percent of the normal supply, because of the shortage of gasoline for fishing vessels. The inevitable black market exists, and the rich Japanese businessman who can find a table in the grillroom of Tokyo's Imperial Hotel, or what's left of it, may eat in an atmosphere of meager luxury.

As to the sex question, the traditional propriety of Japanese women is undoubtedly still strong. Geisha girls and courtesans alone might be friendly—for a price.



Under Secretary Grew Still An Active Principal

# Manchuria: Allies' Peace Headache

WHEN peace came to the Far East, the Allies found themselves sitting atop the East Asia territorial question. Of all the peace questions facing the Allies, the matter of resolving Chinese and Russian wishes over the territory of Manchuria, and the return to China of the most important and other Jap-conquered territory was promised by Churchill, Roosevelt, and Chiang Kai-shek as far back as Cairo late in 1943.

The surrender ultimatum of the Big Three from Potsdam reaffirmed the Cairo declaration of the earlier Big Three. This statement, which has long been regarded as the main basis of the territorial settlement with Japan, pledged that "Manchuria, Formosa, and the Pescadores shall be restored to the Republic of China... and in due course Korea shall become free and independent." But Russia, which has a vital interest in the Far East, had signed neither the Big Three's declaration at Cairo promising the return of Japan's Asiatic gains to China, nor the Nine-Power Treaty of 1922 respecting the territorial integrity of China.

Diplomats were wondering last week whether Russia would want dominating influence in Manchuria and seek the return of the ice-free Port Dalren in Korea, taken from her by the Japs in 1905. Consequently, there was high interest in T. V. Soong's recent conversations with Josef Stalin in Moscow—a meeting which it was hoped would lay the basis for a united front in China and a stable East Asia.

Quite apart from Russia's power in East Asia, there was some doubt as to whether China, or even the Allies, could make good the return of Manchuria to China. While the Allies undoubtedly will force Japan to evacuate, this alone would not necessarily restore it. For between Chungking-ruled China and Manchuria is Communist-ruled China with its capital at Yanan. Geographically, Communist China is best equipped to occupy Manchuria, and the termination of the Russian campaign found the Red Army approximately on Red China's flank. Since the U.S. is backing the Chungking government, the possibility of continued civil war in China was looked upon as more than a purely Chinese affair.

## EUROPE The Showdown

As Yugoslavia's National Congress convened last week to prepare for the autumn elections, King Peter and Marshal Tito renewed their old-standing political quarrel. Tito's uncompromising repudiation of the monarchy from the standpoint "not of personality but of the system, wrought from King Peter a no less uncompromising reply. Foreign observers felt Tito's remarks might be said to preclude the issue left open by the King's statement of last June, under which the eventual decision was to be left to "the people themselves."

On the other hand, King Peter's publicly-expressed fear that Yugoslavia would fall under the domination of one party, the Communists, could not be regarded as exactly helpful, coming when it did. The National Congress was then meeting for the express purpose of enlarging the basis of political representation in preparation for the holding of free elections.

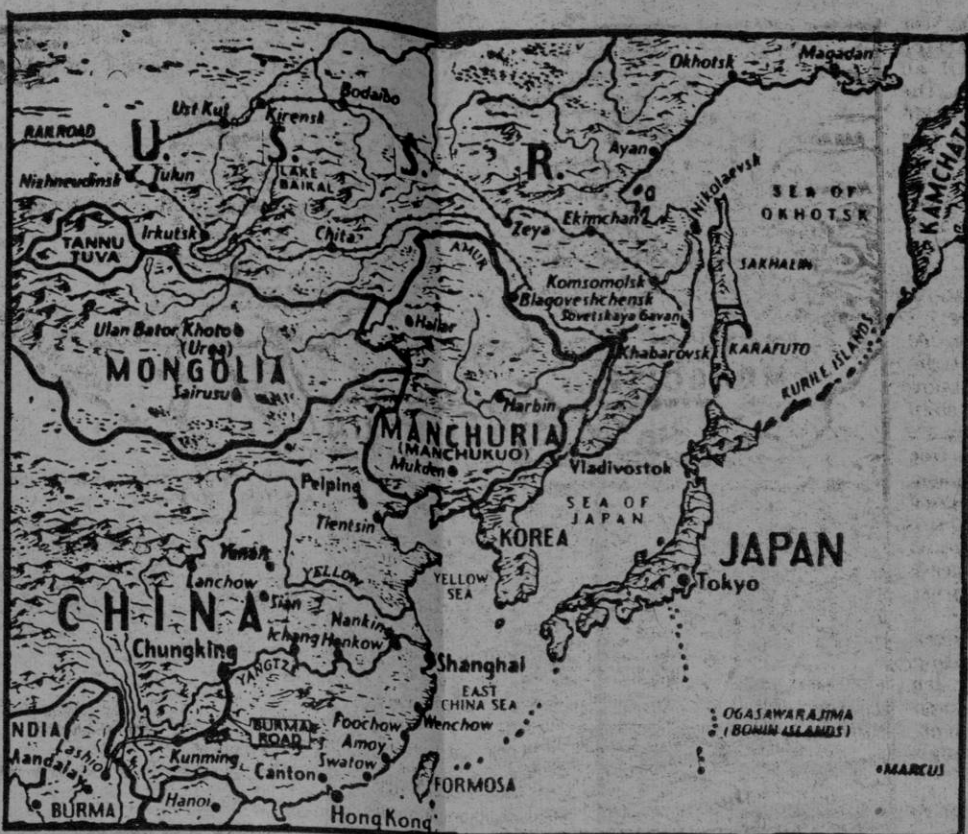
The number of pre-war Parliament members who were non-collaborators and might be added to the National Congress by this enlargement was believed to be comparatively small. This, it was felt by outsiders, was less important than another test of democracy: whether real freedom of speech would be granted all parties in the pending election campaign. Yugoslavia's Vice-Premier had said that "the democratic right of former collaborators and their followers will be restricted." This was regarded as fair, for Croat-Quisling Pavelitch and Serb-Quisling Nedich could no more be expected to take part in the elections than Vichy government members could be expected to be eligible for the Constituent Assembly in France.

The real test, observers felt, would be in whether opposition leaders of known standing and integrity would be able to campaign. Vladimir Matchev, former head of the Croat Peasant party and once the most popular Croat leader, was one of these. But he had fled from Yugoslavia. And it still was not clear whether his recent activities marked him as a collaboratorist, as some Yugoslav political sources had asserted. While the censorship was said to have been lifted in Yugoslavia, outsiders awaited more complete news accounts from Belgrade before accepting this statement as a true fact.

## ... For the Birds!

Royal Air Force brass last week puzzled over the problem of how to release from military service some 60,000 carrier pigeons and an unspecified number of specially-trained falcons.

A nation which in peacetime enjoyed pigeon racing, Britain, throughout the six



years of war, maintained a large pigeon air force. Every RAF night bomber carried one or two birds trained to race home in the event of a forced landing. Britain lauded the work of the pigeons in their wartime mission, wished them good roosting, and figured on demobilizing the corps for its definite TD to Trafalgar Square and other popular pigeon hangouts.

The falcons, however, posed a knottier problem. Trained to intercept and bring down enemy carrier pigeons, these Dead End Kids of the aviary probably had no intention of going back to peaceful pursuits. Highly efficient killers, the falcons had been declared "essential" in the war against Japanese carrier pigeons.

Now, however, with the surrender of Japan, the falcon squadron awaiting redeployment sat moodily on roosts in British ports muttering disgruntled cries of "icken," while impatiently awaiting a change in orders from the topside RAF brass.

## Italian Cheese

Down in Gorgonzola, Italy, Stars and Stripes reporter Stanley Meltzoff grew lyrical about the reopening of the town's cheese industry. "Packed to the rind with an astonishing and unforgettable flavor, pierced and riddled with holes which give to its interior a mottled green texture like marble," he wrote, "Gorgonzola is a cheese which must be experienced to be understood."

"Its haunting flavor may be compared with a mixture of flat beer, almonds and halazone tablets. In texture, it resembles toothpaste left in the tube long enough to harden and to become soft through with green corrosive marks. Its odor is indescribable, but strong."



King Peter



Marshal Tito

Renewed An Old Quarrel

question was particularly urgent in view of reports that fighting had been renewed between Chungking troops and the Communist armies at a point north of Sian in Shensi Province.

Both Russia and America can be counted upon after the peace to prevail upon China's two great factions to settle their differences without fighting. And while Chungking's authority over the vast areas to be returned to it is in question, the wishes of the 40 million Manchurians who live there may also alter the final settlement. For 15 years they have lived through changes which may make China's

former rule seem distant and questionable. This is the background to the Soong-Stalin conversations now going on in Moscow.

The Potsdam surrender terms also call for complete disarmament of the Japanese military forces and establishment "in accordance with the freely expressed will of the Japanese people, of a peacefully inclined and responsible government." This, it was believed, would pose a problem for the Allies even greater than that of finding a government for Germany. Germany is a Western country and must eventually have some form of Western government. But Japan, even with its Western constitution, is so different in customs and outlook from other Western peoples that it might be impractical or impossible to impose upon it some traditional of democratic government.

HIROHITO, who will be retained under the peace terms, has been attacked as the heart of the archaic Japanese social system and the figurehead in which the ruling classes rule Japan. Only by crasing the Emperor, and thus erasing the Japanese past, it has been claimed, can a new social system be brought to the Japanese which will eventually raise their social development to their high state of technical development. Those who defend retention of the throne, insist that, unlike Hitler, Hirohito was not a usurper, that since he reigns more than rules, the country might well be run through him by those who succeed the Jap militarists. The loss of the Japanese Empire, they say, will be a sufficient revolution in the Jap social order to represent a break from the past, even if the dynasty and religious institutions stay.

The question of bases for U.S. Pacific forces, and reciprocal use of all Pacific bases, will also be probed in the peace talks. Pearl Harbor will continue as the main base. Others are necessary in the Marshalls, Carolines, the Marianas, which were formerly Japanese mandates, and the Philippines, in addition to bases which have been suggested on Korea and in the Ryukyus.

## Rare Discovery?

During the bleak years of Nazi occupation in Amsterdam a man named George Scager visited an obscure art snop, was startled by a painting being carried in, studied it closely, then bought it. The painting, if it proved to be what Scager believed it was, would be a fabulous discovery—the finding of a hitherto unknown work by the 16th-century Venetian master, Titian.

The painting was a "Danae", a subject which Titian is known to have painted at least four times. One of the known versions hang in museums in Vienna, Madrid and Leningrad while the fourth, which previously was in Naples—and valued at \$500,000—was reported to have been stolen by the Nazis.

Scager claimed last week that his Danae is a hitherto unknown fifth version, possibly the first that Titian painted of the subject and, being a long-time student of old masters, was so certain of the authenticity of his find that he was anxious to go personally to New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art for an inspection by the experts, and possible sale.

Scager said that all that he could learn of the painting's origin was that the art dealer had bought it at a public auction of the effects of the famous Dutch silversmith, Miele, whose death occurred a short time earlier. The dealer was said to have paid 800 guilders (about \$320) for the Danae.

\*Titian's subject—Danae—according to the Greek myth, was the daughter of the King of Argos who, having been warned that a son by her would slay him, confined Danae in a tower of brass. Zeus then descended to her in a shower of gold. Their son Perseus, after varied adventures which included the killing of Medusa, fulfilled the prophecy and caused the death of his grandfather.

## INTERNATIONAL The 'Mukden Incident'

On the night of Sept. 18, 1931, a bomb exploded near Mukden, on the tracks of the Japanese-owned South Manchurian railway. Japan, claiming it was the work of Chinese soldiers, before morning—in fact, even before the bomb went off—Jap troops were marching into Manchuria. Japan never declared war on China, so the "Mukden incident" lasted 14 years.

Despite volumes written over the circumstances surrounding the Mukden explosion, there is still no proof of who was responsible—or even that the explosion occurred at all. To prove that the track was blown up by the Japs eventually produced a collection of damaged plates splintered ties and a slightly bent 100-pound rail. It never was explained how the Changcun-Mukden express arrived on time that night with no one noticing the alleged broken rail; how the Chinese should have picked for the explosion a spot 200 yards from a large Jap military encampment; or how the Jap troops up and down the railway moved into action against the Chinese with clock-like precision.

Looking back over the war-filled years, it was plain that the incident afforded the Japs the same opportunity the Reichstag fire gave the Germans, an excuse to reach out for greater power. For Japan this meant elimination of China's northern armies, annexation of Manchuria, and a hold on China south of the Great Wall.

Two American characters in the Mukden drama were still active. Henry Stimson, as Secretary of State in 1931, did his best to awaken the world to the looming threat of Jap aggression. Now, as Secretary of War, his contribution in halting the Jap war machine was major.

From the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo before the war, Ambassador Joseph C. Grew advised Washington repeatedly that the U.S. should come to terms with war-minded Japan or be prepared to stop her by force. As Assistant Secretary of State at the war's end, Grew's counsel on treatment of defeated Japan was being carefully weighed. He was credited with being author of the original memorandum advising retention of Hirohito in the new Jap state.

From Mukden in Manchuria to Pearl Harbor, back to Manchuria was a long road. But the situation gradually was reversed. Instead of a weakened China, Japan's final opponent in Manchuria was the most powerful Asiatic state of all, Russia, which sent her armies crashing through the enemy's puppet state. The "incident" was ended,

# ...We Live In

## Sampan Express

In a region where motor fuels were at a premium, the U.S. Army Services of Supply resorted finally to a most primitive mode of transportation to haul rations and equipment to the front. On the many rivers behind the central China front, slow-moving fleets of ancient Chinese junks and sampans had moved American supplies to Chinese troops.

Responsible for the creation of the sampan fleets were Lt. William Andrews, T/Sgt. George M. Dilow and K. George Sadaoban, the son of Swedish missionaries. Composed of junks and sampans loaned by local piers, together magistrates, plus some wrecks contributed by the Chinese Navy, their transportation force had grown to number almost 500 craft. At one Hunan Province river junction, Col. Arthur L. Bradstreet was motorizing his portion of the fleet by fitting a few sampans with American boat engines and a couple of salvaged jeep motors. He figured he could thus double the speed of his river operations.

## AT HOME On Going Home

Everywhere in the U.S. last week, families with service stars in the windows of their homes were wondering how long it would be until their boys would be back again. Now, in their hysterical joy, these folk with sons and husbands at the gates of Japan no longer felt the pang of envy when neighbors prepared to greet their men returning from Europe. And wherever ETO GIs met, too—on bomb-pocked Strasse in Germany, on the Cannibiere in Marseille, in Parisian sidewalk cafes or London's Piccadilly Circus—the talk turned to the question: "How soon do we go home now?"

An official announcement on the Army's revised demobilization plan which would let the millions of soldiers know when they might expect their discharge, was still forthcoming. Meanwhile, however, speculation and rumors flooded out of the news wires and latrines. "Informed sources" and "military observers" in Washington said that the Army would be reduced to a force of from 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 men within a year after VJ-Day, with top discharge priority going to approximately 550,000 men already eligible under the point system. Some Washington guessers said that the Army would step up its discharges to 500,000 a month.

### The 'Experts' Again

Nearly all speculation agreed that the critical point score would be reduced drastically, some "experts" saying that it would be below 30 points. The WAC score of 44 points also seemed sure of being lowered. It was predicted that speedy release would be made of railroad men, coal miners and others urgently needed in industry at home, regardless of points. The possibility was aired that many men making up the first occupational forces for both Germany and Japan would be replaced, as time went on, by men now in the States with no overseas service and by new inductees.

Most earnest students of the demobilization reports were the troops funneling into Marseille—the great spout for pouring ETO men and supplies Pacific-ward. The outlying port continued to handle a peak load; and, until orders were received to the contrary, ships would continue to sail for Manila and points east. There was always the dramatic possibility, however, of a shore-to-ship wireless message being received in mid-ocean: "CHANGE YOUR COURSE, PROCEED TO THE U.S."

## Forty-nine?

The domain of the U.S. Interior Department is vast, and the behavior of its Secret-



Secretary Ickes Would Make It Forty-Nine

ary often peripatetic. So when statehood for Alaska first was proposed, some Americans thought it merely another grand gesture from the Secretary of the Interior, who sometimes makes extravagant claims for his department. But last week, Mr. Ickes was serious, and Alaska was apparently closer to becoming a 49th State than ever. Statehood for Alaska was officially approved by Mr. Ickes and his letter to its governor, Ernest H. Gruening, declared, Alaska was equipped for statehood, its citizens now have the right to vote for several territorial officials, he pointed out, including a delegate to Congress.

To thousands of GIs and Americans who have come to know Alaska since the war, the Ickes statement was good news. Many of them, according to most reports, are determined to settle for good in Alaska as soon as opportunity offers, and the prospect of a full franchise, and the closer relations that statehood would bring, looked good to them—as well as to the 72,000 Alaskans who long have been urging it.

## Kaiser-Kist

Henry Kaiser, West Coast industrial giant whose name has become synonymous with mammoth plans and efficient production, last week gave Californians a sneak preview of a post-war life in beautiful California, low-priced, prefabricated, and bearing the Kaiser trade-mark.

God and the OPA permitting, Henry Kaiser within a year will have an iron in the following lines:

He will offer prefabricated homes at \$150 down, \$30 monthly installments.

Kaiser truck trailers built of lightweight magnesium.

An aluminum destroyer for the Navy, capable of 60 knots per hour.

A Kaiser health bill to provide a cheap and voluntary nation-wide health insurance plan. Kaiser airplanes and helicopters.

Sand, gravel, and cement to be poured into foundations of Coast building projects. More merchant ships for anyone who wants to buy one.

Kaiser steel mills and a new low-priced, lightweight car which will compete with Ford and Chevrolet.

Realizing that success of his ventures and of his attempt to industrialize the West depend on steel, Kaiser hopes to toy the government-constructed plant at Fontana where steel was turned out to feed the West Coast's sprawling war industry.

If he gets to only Fontana (and the Bank of America will back him if he is able to purchase or lease it) he'll make tin plate for the tin can industry, cold strip for his autos, pipe for plants and oil wells, and fabricating steel to equip the Kaiserville kitchens. Most Californians feel that their future and the future of the new West Coast industrial expansion, rests largely on the shoulders of Jack-of-all-industries Kaiser. Kaiser is looked upon as a symbol of a new boom era for the state's residents.

Long proud of their famous fruit which bears the trade-mark "Sunset," California felt Kaiser-kist, had faith in his blueprint for a shiny, prefabricated, low-priced Utopia.

## DDT Research

Probably ranking next to penicillin as a so-called cure-all medicine brought to light in this war, DDT powder (dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane) was undergoing laboratory tests last week by U.S. scientists to determine its adverse effects on the human body. Carl J. Drake, State entomologist of Iowa, said that DDT powder paralyzes the nervous systems of the insects it kills, and declared that it was fatal even to fish.

"At the present time," said Drake, "we are not recommending its use in vegetable gardens, particularly leafy vegetables eaten by human beings. We just don't know about that situation yet."

DDT, first made in Switzerland before 1900, but discovered to be a potent insecticide just a few years ago, is hailed as a revolutionary killer of mosquitoes\*, clothes moths, carpet weevils, body lice, chiggers and a host of other pests.

"It is the only thing that will knock out the potato flea beetle and is among the best against the corn borer," Drake asserted. He pointed out, however, that DDT may be harmful to growing squash and some kinds of melons, and that it may reduce the yield of tomatoes. Scientist Drake questioned also the power of DDT to "hurt" human beings if it were consumed in small amounts in vegetables over a long period of time.

\*On June 11 DDT was used successfully to "bomb" Jones Beach, Long Island, to rid the area of mosquitoes.



# Swiss Deals

Film-Version Plots and Schemes Stemmed from Tiny Neutral Hemmed In by Belligerents

By Thom Yates  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

**BERNE**  
PERHAPS more than any other country on the face of the earth, tiny Switzerland, hemmed in as it was by belligerent nations on all sides, was a land of international intrigue during the war in Europe.

In Berne's Bellevue Hotel bar, along the beaches of Lake Geneva, and from the man in the street, on Zurich's Weinbergstrasse, one hears of Allied and Axis plots and schemes that read like Hollywood scenarios. Seldom if ever is there a member of a huge diplomatic corps in Switzerland who will discuss any of the rumors, reports, semi-truths or truths even off the record. But after hearing the same stories repeated so often in such widely-separated cities as Interlaken and Basel, one likes to believe that such mystery and intrigue actually occurred. It's like having stepped onto a motion picture set during the filming of a picture starring such villainous characters as Basil Rathbone and Peter Lorre.

One of the least known but probably the truest of all stories deals with the hopes and aspirations of certain Hungarian officials of preserving Budapest from the ravages of war, with U.S. troops serving in a saviors' role. Back in Dec. 1942, when America was in the midst of building up a continental invasion force on the British Isles, an American newspaperman in Berne was approached by a Hungarian friend who spoke with the consent of his Foreign Office but not necessarily with the backing of Adm. Nicholas Horthy, then Regent of the Axis satellite nation.

The Hungarian wanted the U.S. correspondent to convey this plan to the American Legation in Berne: the U.S. would drop airborne troops in the Balkans and Budapest and use the Hungarian capital as a base for a joint attack with the Red Army on Germany. The Hungarian representative admitted a three-fold selfish purpose in the scheme—that the Russians would not take over Budapest if it were a U.S. base, that the city probably would be spared

heavy aerial bombing, and that the Hungarians were afraid that Marshal Tito's Yugoslav troops would reach Budapest first. SIX months following the original presentation of the plot the Hungarian official contacted the U.S. newspaperman frequently while other Hungarian spokesmen, also representing the Budapest Foreign Office, visited other British and Americans in Berne in an attempt to get sanction of the paratroop invasion. Whether the scheme was ever carried to American diplomats as the Hungarians wished is unknown, but history does not yet, at least, record any such invasion as the Hungarians envisioned.

On the British side of the ledger, the most repeated yarn of intrigue has to do with a "plot" to steer Don Juan back to the Spanish throne three years ago—a plot that failed chiefly because of premature publicity. David Kelly, then British Minister in Berne, was reportedly in back of the plan along with Queen Victoria, Juan's mother. Just how the scheme fizzled—if indeed such a move was afoot—remains a well-guarded secret, although Kelly was recalled after the Juan "incident" and sent to Argentina.

TALK of the 1942 ill-fated maneuver was revived last October when the new British Minister in Berne, Clifford Norton, placed a British plane at the disposal of Queen Victoria to fly to London for the funeral of Princess Beatrice (Vic's daughter). Both Victoria and Juan now live at Lausanne, Switzerland. One Allied diplomat in the Swiss capital expressed doubt that the British had moved to get Juan on the throne in 1942, pointing out that at that time it was too deep in the war to risk a crisis with neutral Spain which might conceivably have overrun Gibraltar.

Another bit of international intrigue in Switzerland has it that an automobile accident just outside Berne caused the Swiss Army to overhaul completely its plan for constructing a national redoubt in the Alps and defense positions along the French and Italian borders. The mishap involved a German Legation attache whose briefcase



swiss police checked in trying to establish the identity of a person in the auto. The briefcase revealed that several persons high in the Swiss defense organization—including Col. Gustave Daeniker, commander of the Swiss marksmanship school—were sending the Nazis plans for the Swiss redoubt.

What the original Swiss plans were or what they were changed to is a military secret, but informed sources say that the Swiss—in event of invasion—intended to sacrifice the large cities of Basel, Zurich, Winterthur and Berne in the north, and then fight it out man to man in the Alps where tanks and mechanized equipment could not operate.

IT can be stated on the best source that there were no known plots hatched by the Japanese diplomatic representation in Berne, since they had a larger, better organized corps in Rome and Berlin which could have carried out their dirty work.

However, there is a situation unique in Berne where both the U.S. and Japan are diplomatically represented. Often the diplomats of the two warring nations have sat only a couple of tables apart in the Schweizerhof restaurant or the Bareck tea room.

U.S. diplomats, of course, do not acknowledge the presence of the enemy orientals who also are almost universally snubbed by Berne residents. Whenever the U.S. or Japan have anything to say to each other the matter is handled by Swiss representatives in Washington, Berne and Tokyo. Most protests from both sides concern the treatment of nationals.

The world may never fully know what diplomatic manipulations transpired in Switzerland during World War II. But this much is certain—Switzerland now stands as the No. 1 land of international intrigue.

## The Blind Heroine of the Quay

A Legend Emerged from That Day One Year Ago When Paris Began to Breathe Free Again

By Richard Lewis  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

THE fat, old lady who used to sit on a canvas folding chair and sell newspapers in the quay of the Hotel de Ville has gone back into the anonymity of the city. She used to have a select clientele. They, too, have gone. Perhaps they will emerge again when the Fourth Arrondissement marches this week on the anniversary of the rise of the Paris underground and the liberation of the city.

They called her simply "The Blind Woman" and the legend about her is like something out of one of those intense and humorless comic strips. She was one of the heroines of the Fourth Arrondissement, a neighborhood whose shirt-sleeved and house-dressed battalions haven't missed a Paris uprising since the Revolution of 1789.

For two years during the occupation, the blind woman did a small business in newspapers and, at the same time, operated a sidewalk message center for six resistance formations between the Hotel

de Ville and the Bastille. The messages she transmitted, they say, she kept in her head. With the deft hearing of the blind, she could identify her friends by the timbre of their voices. They also tell you she could smell a Boche as far as Chatelet, a Metro stop away. The legend gets better with time. She demobilized herself, they say, when someone told her the rocket had been fired over Notre Dame to signal the arrival of the French Second Armd. Div at the Porte d'Orleans. She folded her chair and went home.

THEY say she never came back, but she did for a while. She was selling the first liberation newspapers on Aug. 25 when the French-manned Shermans, followed by an enthusiastic detachment of Allied war correspondents, rolled into town to receive one of the wildest ovations of modern times. She identified the first GI who passed her by the way he walked quietly in rubber-soled combat shoes in contrast, she said, to the heavy "lop of the Boche. She fingered the two-franc invasion currency and gave it back. No good, she said, but she gave the newspaper anyway. It was a single-page edition of "L'Humanité" printed on one side. All it said was that Paris was free.

The city was a frenzy. The population flowed through the streets in a wild and uncontrollable tide, engulfing the jeeps and armored cars of the "liberators" and swarming over the tanks of Leclerc's division. Champagne flowed free as it has never flowed since. Women fell on the necks of the liberators and didn't let go. A baritone from the Opera mounted a weapons carrier in front of the Scribe Hotel and led a crowd of thousand milling people in singing "The Marseillaise."

That was only part of it. There was something less hysterical and more impressive in the way the crowds which lined the Avenue d'Orleans applauded, as a football crowd at home does when a winning team trots out on the field.

THERE was also terror on the afternoon of Aug. 26 when the French Milicien, the Fascist militia, organized by Vichy,

attempted to ambush Gen. Charles de Gaulle as he was received as the head of the provisional government at the Hotel de Ville by the Paris Committee of Liberation. The attempted assassination touched off shooting all over the city. Rumors flew through the city that the Germans were counter-attacking.

Crowds surging on the Boulevard Montmartre flowed back into buildings when the shooting broke out from the roof of a hotel. The little FFI lieutenant, who could be distinguished from his six rifle-men by the fact he wore a hat and carried a French pistol, strutted boldly down the empty street, surveying the roofs. He later admitted his pistol was empty. He had fired his last four rounds that morning.

On the Boulevard Haussmann, a Milice sniper was brought down from a cornice of a department store and crowds in the street beat him to death. Toward midnight, the Luftwaffe dropped incendiaries, the sky to the north was red, and the city rocked with the sudden roar of ack-ack batteries in the Bastille and Nation squares. As flak began to shower, a crowd rush 1 screaming into the Havre-Caumartin Metro station and then rushed right out again, shouting that Germans were hiding in the tunnels.

NEAR the end of the raid, the alert sounded. FFI squads in black Renaults careened through the blacked-out streets shooting into windows which showed light. The Milice came out to loot and the nights were wild.

Then one day, it was over. The night disappeared. The Milice disappeared. The shooting at night stopped. That day, in an alley off the Opera, a tank found its way blocked by a City of Paris garbage wagon, also big, armored and loaded. The French tank commander and the driver of the garbage wagon fell into a heated discussion as to who had the right of way.

"This is a military vehicle," shouted the tank commander.

The garbage wagon driver held up a rifle and his Resistance armband, and shouted back, "And so is this."



Enthusiasm knew no bounds that day when Paris was liberated.



# An Emperor With Strings

In War and the Accepted Peace Offer, They Were Attached to Japan's Son of God

By Carl Pierson

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

A sleek bespectacled little man on a white stallion was all that stood between the world and peace. The man, Hirohito, Emperor of Japan, for days remained the single factor delaying Japanese acceptance of the Potsdam declaration. Japan was ready to give up her fight for world domination—but not her God-Emperor.

Reeling under the one-two punch of the devastating atomic bomb and the entry of Russia into the war, the Japs offered to accept the Potsdam terms, allow their sacred homeland to be occupied, their war criminals prosecuted and their industry supervised. But the offer said specifically: "... with the understanding that this declaration (of surrender) does not compromise any demand which prejudices the prerogatives of His Majesty as sovereign ruler."

What was this fantastic loyalty to an Emperor who had reigned but had not ruled? Why was one man so important that they would give their own lives quite happily, but would fight to the last to protect their Hirohito?

Emperor watching air force—when he had one.



Emperor Hirohito is an unimpressive person who could easily pass unnoticed in a crowd. Somewhat toothy, small even for a Japanese, he plays indifferent golf and tennis, spends hours studying marine biology—his chief hobby. He is a quiet, thin-chested little man who writes "peace" poetry and is the 124th in the long dynasty of Japanese emperors which dates back 2,802 years.

**HIROHITO**, now 44, was formally enthroned in 1928 and then promptly drifted into oblivion in the godly aura which traditionally surrounds Jap emperors. Though groomed for his exalted position by such military heroes as General Nogi (Port Arthur victor) and Admiral Heihairo (who conquered the Russian fleet), he found little interest in foreign affairs and army maneuvers. Instead, he turned to his nobbies.

Few of his loyal subjects have ever seen him and most Japs still harbor the ancient mythological belief that a direct view of the Son of Heaven will bring blindness. When he makes one of his infrequent public appearances roofs and upper floors of buildings are cleared on streets through which he is to pass. Hirohito lives in his Imperial Palace in Tokyo, carefully avoiding the limelight, passing the time quietly and wisely. Each morning he is up at six, he retires early. He neither smokes or drinks.

Remaining aloof from ordinary affairs of state and numdrum politics, Hirohito quietly endorsed Japan's pattern for world conquest. He became the rubber-stamp which symbolized aggression to the Eastern world. And to his people, he was the symbol of the island empire's ambitions. At the same time, the name Hirohito meant God to them. Because he uses a maroon limousine and rides a white horse, white horses and maroon limousines are out of the question for any one in Japan.

His legal powers actually exceed by far those of most constitutional monarchs. He is supreme commander of the army and navy and, as such, is empowered to declare war and make peace. He is authorized to determine the organization and peacetime status of the military, to convoke or disband the parliament, initiate or veto legislation, or suspend the constitution in time of crisis. In addition, he is probably the richest man in the world—he owns Japan, the people, the land and the wealth.

**PARADOXICALLY**, however, the nation is ruled not by the Emperor, but rather, in the name of the Emperor. He is a man, a god, a symbol, but he is not the ruler. According to tradition the Emperor may not actively take part in Japanese politics. He could have stopped the 1936 army rebellion merely by appearing on the scene, but, reporters said, his advisers suggested that he remain aloof.

Difficult for the logical western mind, the unique position and power of the Jap-

anese Emperor may be somewhat better understood if the history of the nation is taken into consideration.

In Japanese mythology, Jimmu, great-great-grandson of Amaterasu, the Sun Goddess (Japan's chief Diety), became the first Emperor in 660 B.C. He commanded his descendants to bring all eight corners of the universe under the one roof of Japan. The power of the Emperor, however, was usurped from the 11th to the 19th centuries, and the country was ruled by a series of dictators called the Shoguns. These feudal landlords never dared harm the Emperor, but they did manage to strip him of all actual power.

Under the Shoguns, Shintoism—the belief in the state-supreme with the Emperor as head man—lay dead for nearly 1,000 years. The Shoguns directed marriage, travel, government and they told the Emperor exactly what to do. In the 19th century, a few family clans and several merchants decided to overthrow the Shoguns and restore the Emperor to his rightful place at the head of the State. They were successful and in 1868 Emperor Meiji began his reign.

**I**T was during Meiji's reign that Japan rose from the feudal state to a world power. Factories were built, a modern army and navy was established and equipped, modern schools and universities were established—all the culture of "the advanced and hated Western world" was added in a short period of time.

Emperor Meiji and his son, Prince Ito, saw a great period of growth for Japan and advocated a progressive and liberal program. Along with them came extremists, however, and again the old dream of world domination became popular. Prince Yamagata wanted a modern Japan, but he also wanted the revival of the old sumari spirit. In 1894, Japan began her program of territorial aggression with a war against China. In 1904, the country fought Russia and took Korea. By the end of Meiji's reign, Japan was a modern empire.

Under Meiji, Shinto was reborn. Hard to explain, Shinto is a worship of Japan—a veneration for the state above the individual. It is based on a traditional and highly religious idea that all Japanese are members of one great family, all direct descendants of the Sun Goddess, and that the Emperor is the head of the family. The Emperor is actually the state. He symbolizes everything which the Japanese worship and obey. He is above reproach, the ultimate in power. And he supposedly leads the life of virtue aspired to by all Japs.

**W**HEN he ascends to the throne, the Emperor is not crowned—there is no crown. Instead, there are a "sacred" mirror, a "sacred" necklace, and a sword which symbolize the sovereignty. The mirror, which supposedly represents the soul of the sun, reposes in white silk in a black box which is hidden in a shrine in Ise, the most hallowed spot in Japan. The necklace is kept in Tokyo along with the sword, which is a replica of one lost in battle in feudal times. The mirror was originally placed in the shrine at Ise by an Emperor in the year 3 A.D.



Each Emperor, when he comes to power, must choose a name for his reign (Hirohito calls his "Radiant Peace.") In latter generations he is known by that slogan. He officiates at Shinto rites, reviews army maneuvers and graduations, and pays tribute to the nation's war dead. As Emperor, he is a tradition, a tie which binds the nation together as a single force—and as a weapon for war.

**T**HE "real" rulers are the industrialists, the military clique, or the elder statesmen, depending on who has won the last round in the constant struggle for power in Japan. Until 1930, the military had steadily lost in authority. But after 1930 they began to regain their potency, and in 1937, the military was powerful enough to by-pass Prince Konoye, then Premier, and invade northern China. From that time on, the military tightened its hold on Japan and steered an unswerving course of aggression which led to the major Far Eastern war in 1941.

Since the Emperor does not deal directly with the Cabinet, the elder statesmen (Genro) were his eyes and ears. But when the military gained a foothold and pushed out the westernized statesmen, they crept closer and closer to the Emperor. The last report indicated that the Emperor now deals with his government through an imperial headquarters, composed mostly of military men of the Cabinet.

**T**HE reports which said that Hirohito had three times sued for peace are thus untrue—the Emperor doesn't sue for peace but the government sues for peace in the name of the Emperor. Some quarters, though, feel that Hirohito has lately been attempting to rule in fact as well as in name. Never one to adhere strictly to tradition, Hirohito has twice shocked the world: by marrying Princess Nagako Kuni, who is not of the Fujiwara clan, and by making a trip around the world.

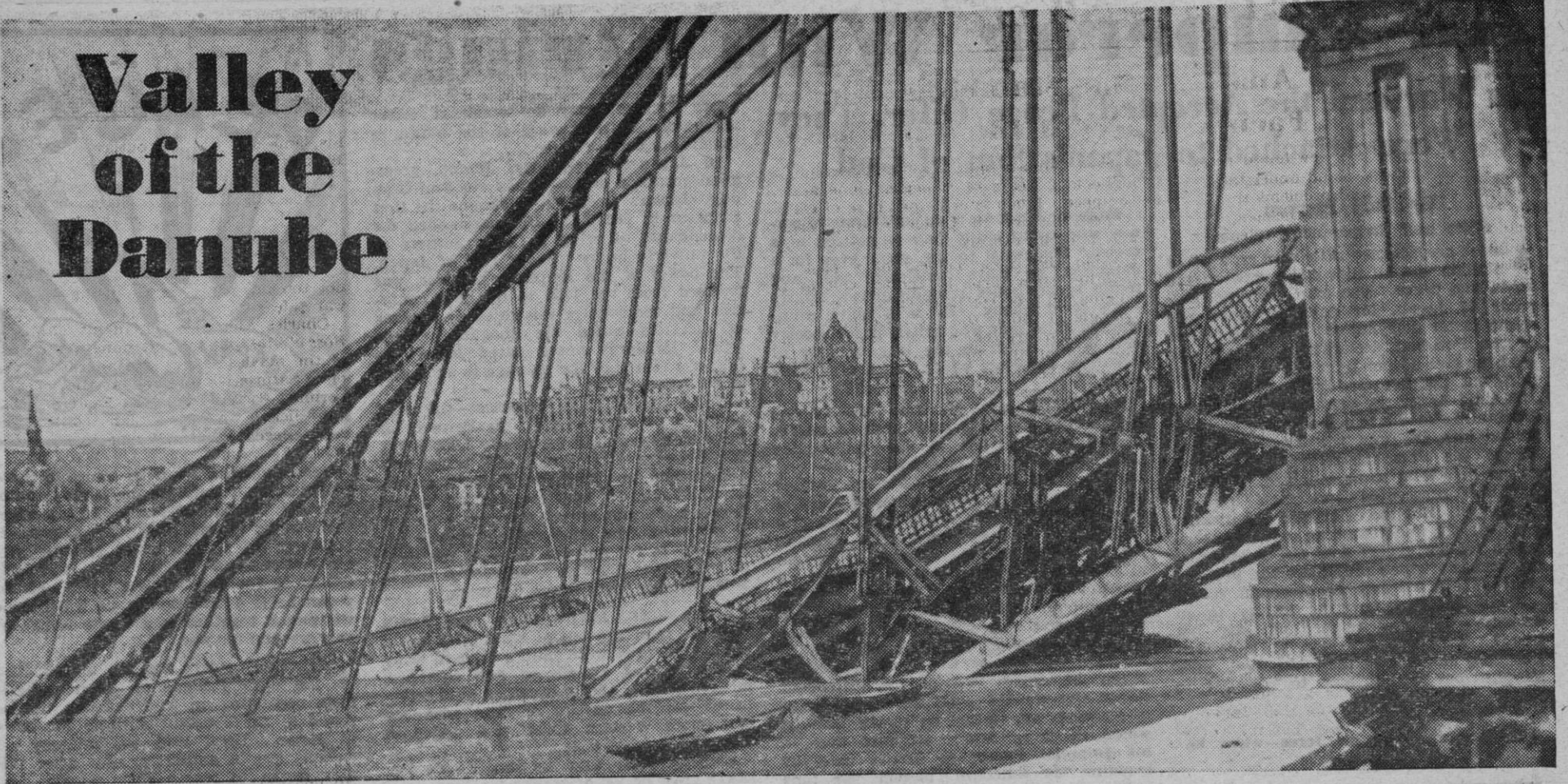
The role of the Japanese Emperor in a defeated Japan sick of war, but terrified at the thought of losing its great political and religious symbol, is difficult to understand. His obliteration would mean Japan's obliteration. The individual in Nippon may die and his death means nothing. The Emperor must remain for without him Japan would become a chaos and death would come—not to an individual, but to one of the world's races.



Japanese soldier-settlers in Tetsurei, Manchuria, pay their respects to Emperor Hirohito. This happens every day at 5:30 AM.



# Valley of the Danube



By Howard Byrne

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

AS confidence steadily grows among the great powers, the Russians slowly are permitting the curtain to be lifted on affairs in central and southeastern Europe. Last week, for example, Allied newsmen were allowed to move into Vienna with American, British and French occupation forces.

This wasn't the case a little over a month ago when Abe Goldberg of the Associated Press and I jeered about the Danube Valley, visiting such places as Vienna, Bratislava and Budapest. Then, we always had to have an excuse ready, and be prepared to do our note-taking while "leaving" a locality.

We started our trip in Prague, which I had visited in May when President Eduard Benes returned with his government after six years of exile. At that time the streets leading to Hradshin Castle, the President's headquarters, were crowded with the Red Army men and those of the Russian-trained Czech Legion who had fought side by side all the way from the Carpathians. The barricades which Prague partisans had erected under the energetic leadership of General Charles Kutelvaser were still up on many corners.

Now, few signs were left of the fierce five-day people's uprising which had ousted the Germans and paved the way for the entry of Marshal Konev's tanks. The Russian soldiers had withdrawn as suddenly as they had come and the cobbles used for the barricades were back in the streets again. Prague's shops had reopened and long queues of people stood in front of theaters and restaurants.

No people in Europe have greater faith in their own future than the Czechoslovakians and the swift business recovery which was evident everywhere in their capital bore out the prediction President Benes had made to *The Stars and Stripes* that his country would lead all other European states in the speed of its postwar recovery.

WE left Prague with Doctor Ludovít Ruzman, a captain in the Czech Army, and drove to Brunn, Czechoslovakia's third largest and most bombed city. As we entered Brunn, the crackle of small-arms fire made us wonder if fighting had flared up again. The salvo proved to be a military salute by Russian soldiers over the graves of their dead comrades during a memorial service.

We tried to leave Brunn inconspicuously but a huge crowd gathered around our jeep and demanded: "When are the Americans coming?" Attracted by the crowd a Russian captain wearing the green cap of the NKVD rode up and demanded our credentials. His stern expression relaxed into a grin when he saw we were "Americanskis," and he accepted a Camel.

"How long to you Americans think the war with Japan will last?" he asked in broken German.

"That might depend on whether the Russians help us," we answered.

Whereupon the captain drew us aside and whispered: "In my opinion the Japs are as great a threat to world security as the Germans were. We Russian soldiers are ready to play our part in beating the Japs as soon as Marshal Stalin decides the time is ready."

We reached Bratislava that evening to find that the Czech government had re-

## War Has Long Moved On, But the Scars Linger And With Them, Some Fresh Problems

served rooms for us at the Savoy Carlton, a luxurious hotel with service of prewar standard. Before interviewing the leaders of the new Slovak government which makes its headquarters in the palace formerly occupied by the quisling Josef Tiso, we learned from civilians that while Tiso is gone there were still traces of his policies. Many people mentioned the treatment of Jews and other political exiles now returning to Slovakia, which is still not in line with the policy of full repatriation announced by President Benes.

The Bratislava Jewish Relief Committee stated that of the original 80,000 Jews in Slovakia, about 73,000 had been deported during the Tiso administration and nearly 3,000 were murdered during and after the ill-fated Slovakian people's uprising last fall.

SLOVAKIAN exiles now returning homeward were said to be encountering obstacles in regaining their homes and property. In many cases the property had changed hands several times since it was confiscated and resold by Tiso, and present owners were refusing to relinquish what they claim is a legitimate title. That Slovakia had any Jewish population left at all was partly due to the heroism of Bobbey Reich, a retiring, bespectacled little man who for six years made false papers for Jews right under the nose of the Gestapo. Though a poor man Reich took no payment from any one for his services.

Businessmen sitting around Bratislava's coffee houses seemed glum about their prospects. Their chief misgiving was their belief that Czechoslovakia's future economic orientation would be east instead of west, isolating the nation from trade with the U.S. and Great Britain. However, both democratic leader Doctor Litvick and Communist leader Charles Schmeidte, co-

presidents of the National People's Council and both supporters of President Benes, stressed that while sweeping reforms were due, they would take place within the capitalist framework.

Among the forthcoming reforms are removal of public education from clerical control, limited nationalization of large industries, and redistribution of the land to allow every peasant to till 50 hectares. Both presidents emphasized that there would be absolute respect for private property and freedom of business in Slovakia and that no plan for collectivization of farming, such as that carried out in Russia, was in the offing.

After leaving Bratislava we crossed the Danube and drove to Budapest, which had not as yet been visited by Allied correspondents since pre-war days. Col. Dallas S. Townsend, who was acting Chief of Mission of the American Section of the Allied Control Commission for Hungary, told us that he was personally glad to see American correspondents in Budapest. Unfortunately, he was not able to give us permission to remain since that decision could only be made by Marshal Voroshilov's Budapest Headquarters. There we were told that our visit was premature but that they hoped to arrange facilities for correspondents later. But we got no deadline on when to leave.

FEW capitals in Europe, with the exception of perhaps Berlin or Warsaw, have been as fiercely fought over as Budapest, which is actually two cities with the Danube running through. The Germans clung to Pest for eight weeks, while the Russians backed them up block by block toward the Danube. Finally the Germans withdrew grudgingly across the river and blew all the bridges. It was five weeks



Budapest still was a starving city though thousands of refugees were swarming back.

later before the Russians cleaned them out of Buda. During these weeks German and Russian artillerymen duelled at almost point blank range across the river, rending both sides of the city and crushing Budapest's delicate lace-like architecture.

For over three months Budapest's trapped civilians, numbering over a million, crouched in their cellars without food or water. Maddened by hunger, people fed on the rotting carcasses of horses struck down in the streets by shellfire. And driven to desperation by thirst, thousands scooped out wells in their own cellars.

Now the Russians have the power and water turned on again. And even the street cars are running. To clear the debris from the city each citizen was required to contribute one day's labor. This was not a pretty task since we were told that in Buda alone 4,500 corpses were buried beneath the rubble. On hot days the odor in this part of town was nauseous.

Budapest still was a starving city though tens of thousand of people who fled during the fighting were swarming back over the repaired St. Margareten and Elizabeth Bridges daily. Meat and vegetables were scarce, since peasants lacked transportation for hauling in their produce. Conditions were not expected to improve much, even after harvest, since only 25 percent of the usual acreage was planted this spring. The Hungarian farmers had expected that their crops would be seized by the Germans.

THE saddest thing about Budapest was its attempt to be gay. Like Paris, Budapest was proud of its reputation for being one of the most sophisticated, light-hearted capitals in Europe. The full poignancy of Budapest assailed you at night when you heard gypsy music coming from the tiny cafes and night clubs. These were beginning to open again among the ruins. Anyone can get sentimental to Tzigane music and you were sure to do so about Budapest unless you reminded yourself that it was an enemy city, that its people had fought on the side of the Germans, and that it was only because we had won and they had lost that this horror scene was Budapest and not Chicago or San Francisco.

Vienna, which we visited on the last lap of our trip, though less heavily damaged than Budapest, was the same old story of war-dazed people wearily digging themselves out of the ruins, eking out a daily food ration with additional morsels purchased at insane prices on the black market, grousing about their treatment by the Russians and demanding "when will the Americans come?" As in Budapest, we found that the Russians had attempted to leaven the misery and raise the spirits of the people by allowing all entertainment

THE blackest day of the war for this capital was March 12, when within a few hours, our bombers hit Vienna's opera house, museum, town hall, parliament building and university, and destroyed practically the entire inner city. Vienna's Schoenbrunn Park, one of the historic beauty spots of Europe, escaped with only light damage, but most of the animals in the 3,000 were killed and botanical gardens gutted. Few of Vienna's magnificent cathedrals were seriously damaged except St. Stephens, the symbol of Vienna, which was vengefully fired by the retreating S.S. when the Russians forced them from the city.



## What's New in Book World

### 'Inside Asia' Analyses the Stumbling Blocks That Are Facing Peace in the Far East

THE life-blood of our new-found peace will be the knowledge and understanding we have of the forces and problems that foisted the war on us. Johnny-on-the-spot, the ETO veteran has had a chance to learn something about European problems and personalities. Now, it will be to his advantage to acquaint himself with the Far Eastern war, its personalities and the problems that were its basic cause. One easily digestible means is the War Edition of John Gunther's *Inside Asia* (Harper & Bros., \$3.50), a book which again returns to the literary spotlight with the cessation of hostilities in the Pacific.

Gunther, for over 20 years a newspaperman and foreign correspondent, speaks with some authority. His *Inside Europe* and *Inside Latin America* are considered among the finest reportorial projects of their time. *Inside Asia* defines the inner conflict that must be settled before peace can take a full breath in the Far East. Country by country, personality by personality, Gunther links up the chain of causes that led to the Mukden incident and Pearl Harbor.

First, of course, it is a searching analysis of enemy Japan—its government, its people—and its paradoxical ideology is laid bare. Hirohito is brought down from his fantastic pedestal and defined as a man. The important fact is made clear that Japan was not ruled by the Emperor—but in the name of the Emperor.

GUNTHER tags the real rulers: the military extremists who wanted war—Tojo, Anami, Doinara, Sugiyama, Admirals Suet-sugu and Shimada, the industrialists who financed war—Fujwara, Aoki, Aikawa; the diplomats who paved the way—Prince Kono-ye and Matsuoka. These, along with Hirohito, the author lines up and spotlights in the history of Japan's scheme for power.

Along with our own snafus, the author traces the tangled skeins of Chinese politics—the conflict between the Nationalist government and the Chinese Reds. He discusses China's giants: Chiang Kai-shek, the Soong family, Dr. Sun Yat-sen. But, above all, he

tells of China's fight against aggression, the eight long years of struggle, alone and ill-equipped. Much is explained here of China's modern history, its problems and, perhaps, a hint of its destiny.

From the dying embers of a past war Gunther then turns to India. Out of this enigma, he proceeds to blueprint the political triangle in India: the India Congress Party, the Indian princes, and the British rulers. He tells of the fighters for India's independence—Gandhi and Nehru; the Indian princes, whose kingdoms range from one and a half to 82,000 square miles and incomes from \$27 to \$50,000,000 annually.

ALONG with the above-mentioned three big powers in Asia, Gunther turns his literary microscope on the little powers—Dutch East Indies, Thailand. He tells the real story of the Arab world, what it wants and the problems it faces in getting what it wants.

Along with politics, the author makes emphasis on religion. Unlike Europeans and Americans, the Asiatic peoples' politics are bound nand and toot with their religions. Japan, India, the Arab sphere, Palestine—all are hotbeds of deep-seated religions that are almost always the crux of each national problem. And, especially interesting in the light of past events, is the analysis of the disaster of Singapore, the Russian position in the Far East, war in the Dutch East Indies.

*Inside Asia* is important, not for its literary merit or whatever political significance it might have, out for its detailed account of what peace faces in the Far East. And, perhaps more important, here can be gained the knowledge and understanding that will help solve those perplexing problems. The citizen of this war-shocked world must know what those problems are, for peace is as much his responsibility as it is the statesman's. And the American soldier is first and foremost an American citizen.

Carl Pierson.

## GI Bookshelf

THIS month's chills are wrapped up in four neat packages: two "regulation" mysteries, a spy yarn and a psycho-fantasy.

Standard in their plot and themes, the mysteries are capably done. *This Is Murder, Mr. Jones* (T-6), by Timothy Fuller, is another adventure of the Harvard professor-detective, Jupiter Jones. Murder in a radio show gets the attention this time and Jupiter and his wife, Betty, go through their usual deduction routine. Everything comes out all right, except that Jupiter, once again sticking his neck out too far, almost gets it lopped off.

*Puzzle for Puppets* (T-17), by Patrick Quentin, is another well-done tale. Its one flaw is that its plot is the same—1 innocent hero, 2 hero suspecting, 3 hero clears self—only now they're using veterans. Not bad, though.

*Tunnel from Calais* (T-22), by David Rame, is spy stuff. The Nazis at the height of their power, the possibility of a tunnel under the Channel—these add to the excitement. Rame is an old hand at the mystery business and has turned out, not his best book, but a workmanlike job.

William Sloane, with his *The Edge of Running Water* (T-23), has produced another mental puzzle. A rising young psychologist, a remote farm house, a room with steel shutters, disappearances—they all add up to thrills, chills and a whale of a yarn. Not a weird story, yet it nudges the half-world enough to excite the imagination.

Tops in reading entertainment is a good, solid adventure novelette, like the four which come under the title *Wolf Law* (T-28), and written by four different authors. Three are regular boots and saddle yarns and the fourth, a fur-chase in the Frozen North.

Max Brand, until killed in this war, was a name to conjure with in Westerns. Here is another of his yarns: *Riders of the Plains* (T-21). With the usual Brand knack for the unusual, the hero this time is a cripple. This is a story of how a father's almost inhuman ambition turned

his lame son into an outlaw. It's one of Brand's best.

*Pistol Passport* (T-20), by ex-cowboy and soldier Eugene Cunningham, is another tale of a hero convicted after a "fixed" trial. Escaping, he gets mixed up in other people's business and finally untangles himself and everything is hunky-dory. It's not too unlike other run-of-the-mill cattle war tales.

Charles Alden Seltzer, in his *The Range Boss* (T-16), has almost done a turn-about of the movies. Here are all the elements of a Saturday afternoon at the local emporium—Eastern heroine, Eastern villain-city slicker, and the gallant cowboy hero. All it needs is John Wayne to fill out the cast. At least Seltzer puts on no airs. He has loaded this with villainous deeds, gun shooting and an East-meets-West love affair.

\* \* \*

Along with its defeat, one of the tragedies to be written into German history will be the way it kicked out some of the greatest writers of this age. But, on the other hand, Germany's loss has turned into at least one profit for America.

The rollocc of refugee writers in America is tremendous: Franz Werfel, with his *The Forty Days of Musa Dagh*, *Jacobowsky and the Colonel*; Lion Feuchtwanger, author of *Power, Success, The Devil in France, Double Double Toil and Trouble*; Konrad Heiden and his *Der Fuehrer*; Leo Lania; Hertha Pauli, with her superb *Silent Night: the Story of a Song and The Story of the Christmas Tree*; Maria Gleit; Hans Sahl (poet); Leonhard Frank; Thomas Mann; Heinrich Mann.

Like drumbeats, these names beat the knell of Hitler. He drove them away, but they fought on in another land and today they, along with their adopted nation, are the victors. The frosting on that victory comes with word from Germany that books by Thomas Mann, Stefan Zweig and all the others of that legion Hitler drove away are once again offered in German bookshops.



# Industry - and Jobs

By Theodore Handelman  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

NEW YORK.

ALTHOUGH many business men fear that a sudden termination of war contracts would create a tough reconversion problem for America's vast war industries, the pessimistic view is not shared by all. The National City Bank, for example, believes that a sudden end to the war in the Pacific is beneficial—contending that industry's change from war to peacetime production will progress far more smoothly if the inevitable readjustments have to be faced at once instead of piecemeal.

The best conclusion on the reconversion problem, which was brought to a swift head with the end of hostilities, may be found in actual details of the changeover already undertaken or planned in specific areas and businesses. Getting down to cases, here's how the reconversion picture is shaping up:

The locomotive industry which was a large builder of military tanks, has been reconverted and is now operating near capacity. Reconversion progress has been outstanding among the manufacturers of passenger autos, electric appliances, domestic refrigerators, laundry equipment, sewing machinery, vacuum cleaners, cooking and heating stoves, commercial refrigeration equipment, plumbing and heating equipment, office equipment, and printing and publishing machinery.

In Illinois, more than half the factories, according to the state's Manufacturers Association, can reconvert immediately, while the remainder may need only a month or slightly more. And there is a post-war need for 220,000 more workers.

Memphis, Tenn., backs up its assertion that post-war employment will be 50 to 60 percent greater than in 1940 with detailed plans by some of the local firms: Southern Acid & Sulphur, a war "baby", is getting ready to produce peacetime chemicals; Nickey Bros. lumber firm, plans to add one-third more employees than it had before the war; the National Fireworks plant at near-by Cordova, Tenn., is prepared to shift from making shells to chemicals; Abraham Bros., meat packers, has already started work on a \$100,000,

plant expansion for peacetime business; the Rotary Lift Co. is already spending \$90,000 for its peacetime products; the Lewis Supply Co. is set to expand its diesel engine assembly and distributing business; Memphis War Industries, Inc., has already built the first models of its frozen food refrigeration units; the local plant of Ernst Bischoff Co. is ready to go into peacetime production of plastics; the Continental Can Co. plant is preparing now for a 35 percent increase in capacity.

A further breakdown of specific industries shows:

**RECORDS:** Now selling 130 million records yearly, manufacturer's figure on perhaps 50 million in postwar years. Anyway, dealers are cashing in so far. A Pennsylvania retailer expects to gross \$130,000 this year in records alone (his total business before he started selling records was \$125,000 yearly). The Decca Company plans a string of franchised retail stores handling its records exclusively.

**HAT RETAILING:** Adam Hat organization, for example, plans to set up 1,000 new agencies, giving veterans preference in franchises for the new agencies. Funds have been set up to assist former service men in qualifying as store managers.

**RETAILING GUIDANCE:** The American Retail Federation, representing more than 500,000 retailers in 32 states, has established a Division of Veteran Affairs, to work with local job information centers in helping veterans enter the retail field.

**AID FOR LAWYERS:** The American Bar Association's Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar is co-operating with the Practising Law Institute in making available to war veterans a program of lectures, clinics and publications in the major fields of law. The basic aim is to facilitate the veteran's return to his profession. The Institute has offices at 92 Liberty Street, New York.

**BETTER JANITORS:** Columbia University has a five-day training course for janitors and building service employees. Pupils include school custodians, building superintendents and church caretakers.

Glancing further around the country: Belleville, N.J.—the Rowe Mfg. Co., now making incendiary bombs, is getting ready to resume building cigaret-vending ma-

chines; New Orleans La.—A. J. Higgins, who built 22,000 combat craft, sees little or no reconversion problem for Higgins Industries and its 16,000 employees. Foreign contracts are keeping them busy, and he says the surface of the world's small boat business has not yet been scratched; Miami, Fla.—the Harrison Construction Co., which used to be strictly in the war business, is now turning out prefabricated homes for Britain at the rate of 15 a day; Burbank, Cal.—another 100 percent war firm, Adel Precision Products, is going ahead with its peacetime lines ranging from cameras to knives, forks and home appliances; Elkhart, Ind.—General Electric has acquired a 65-acre tract on which it will build an appliance factory.

Philadelphia, Pa.—the Edward G. Budd Co. is already occupied with turning out

railway cars; Chicago, Ill.—the Zenith Radio Company's president, W. H. McDonald, asserts his company has a 57 million dollar backlog of civilian orders, and over 15,000 dealers ready to sell its products; Dayton, O.—the McCall Publishing Co. is getting set to increase its productive capacity by at least 60 percent, and has a seven million dollar expansion program on tap; East Springfield and Mansfield, O.—the Westinghouse Electric Co. has expansion plans that will increase employment at the former plant from the prewar figure of 3,500 to almost 7,000, while at the latter plant employment is expected to increase from 5,000 to 7,000.

Flint, Mich.—the Buick plant, now getting into production, is expected to employ more than 22,000, a 40 percent increase over prewar levels; Alliqupa, Pa.—the Jones & Laughlin Co. has plans ready to spend 12 million dollars for expansion of its steel works here; Wichita, Kan.—the Coleman Lamp & Stove Co. is providing a 13 percent increase in plant facilities, and will require several hundred additional employees; Evansville, Ind.—Serval, Inc., has a new all-year Gas Air Conditioner as the spearhead for its peacetime line of refrigerating equipment, and plans are so far advanced that it definitely figures on an increase of 100 percent in employment, from 3,600 to 7,500.



Los Angeles war workers cheer the peace news.



# Munich Show Biz Goes To Cleaners

By Ed Wilcox  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

MUNICH.

GERMANS in Munich this winter will attend the theater and opera, enjoy concerts and visit cabarets and nightclubs much as they always have. But there will be one big difference—all entertainment will be strictly controlled by American Military Government. No Nazi will be permitted to hold any sort of position in the new de-Nazified show business. A license to open a cabaret will not be approved until AMG is satisfied that everyone from the manager to the hat-check girl is without a party background.

The huge job of ferreting out the Nazis in the Bavarian theater is partly in the hands of a young American lieutenant named Gerard W. Van Loon, son of the

late Hendrik Wilhelm Van Loon, and himself a prominent N.Y. theatrical figure.

His qualifications for the job include many years spent in Munich (his birthplace) before the war, appearances in such American stage successes as *Life Begins At 8:40*, *The Show Is On*, and the *Ziegfeld Follies*. German talent is plentiful, and artists and producers are eager to resume after an enforced lay-off of almost a year. Hitler ordered entertainers in Germany to get out of greasepaint and into the war when the manpower pinch was on in Sept., 1944.

DURING the Hitler era in Germany the Nazis produced lavish propaganda plays, Van Loon reports, and the people were fed party ideas in lush Billy Rose-type productions. During the coming season the emphasis will be on American

stage successes having no political significance, or plays which are anti-Nazi in character, such as *Watch On The Rhine*.

"It's all in the formative stage at the moment," Van Loon said, "and we will have to get permission from the copyright owners to do these plays in German. But we hope to play *Blithe Spirit*, *Tomorrow The World*, *Our Town*, *The Little Foxes*, and a number of Shakespearean dramas."

Munich is in the Third Army area and, at the moment, there is an order which prohibits U.S. troops from seeing German entertainment. However, by the time operas, plays and concerts are regularly scheduled, it is believed that the order will have been modified to allow the GIs to attend.

The job of weeding out the Nazis has been a big one, Van Loon said. Many of the big shots in the theater were never

party members although they were thoroughly Nazi. The theater was such an important propaganda medium that a producer could just about write his own ticket. If he preferred not to be an active member of the party or, if he felt that he could be more useful without joining the party, he usually got his own way.

The idea behind the American control of entertainment, Van Loon explained, is not to stifle free expression in Germany, but rather to supplant the Nazi ideas with healthy democratic ideas.

The real job, he feels, will begin when the cabarets and theaters are again open. Van Loon will be the Will Hays for Munich and, as such, it will be his headache to sit through plays, operas and floorshows to see that not a line, not a gag, not a song glorifies the idea that we fought to defeat.

## Stars sans Stripes

### One Fought in Congress, the Other in a Ring, Now They Are Ready for a Stage Fling

NEW YORK.

VERSATILE Clare Boothe Luce, who has parlayed a career as wife of the *Time-Life-Fortune* publisher, playwright and Congresswoman into a reputation as one of the best known women of our day, is adding another laurel to her collection. She is currently appearing in George Bernard Shaw's *Candida* in Stamford, Conn.

The dopesters say that Congresswoman Luce is playing *Candida* to gather material for a new play which she hopes to complete while on vacation from Washington. It concerns an actress who enters politics and, to get the necessary data, politician Luce decided to enter the acting profession and see how it feels.

Another new face in the summer theater is Lou Nova, one-time heavyweight boxer who claims that he is forsaking his ring career for the stage. He is currently appearing in the play *Saturday Night* at Gloucester, Mass. He plays the part of a prizefighter.

\* \* \*

Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, of New York, has asked police to crack down on proprietors of juke box joints who play the gadgets so loud that the citizens of Manhattan lose sleep. One wisecracker suggested that the mayor feels that lack of sleep will keep his Crosley rating down when he reads the Sunday funnies to the folks

at an hour earlier than a lot of New Yorkers rise.

\* \* \*

POPULAR music fans back home last week were going into raptures over an antique song, *Bell Bottom Trousers*, which began years ago in a London pub. Lyrics, of course, were cleaned up a little to pass the customs. Second in popularity was the syrupy *Sentimental Journey*, followed by another sweet ballad, *Dream*. Best bet for tops in next week's poll is the Carousal tune, *June Is Bustlin' Out All Over*, which is rapidly gaining in popularity.

\* \* \*

Tunesmith Irving Berlin, just back from a Pacific tour with his *This Is The Army* show, is planning a Music Box Revue to open on Broadway around Thanksgiving. Tentatively entitled *Tea Leaves*, it probably will be the 60-year-old composer's farewell to the theater. The new Bing Crosby musical *Blue Skies* features a Berlin score.

\* \* \*

Tommy Dorsey is dickering to buy an Army C-54 transport plane to use for ferrying his band around the country for engagements. The new billing will be "Tommy Dorsey and His Airborne Sentimental Gentlemen of Swing."

Eddie Condon, the virtuoso of the guitar, has opened a spot in Greenwich



Three members of the Shep Fields orchestra, now entertaining GIs from the Riviera to the Elbe for USO, strike a chord for lovely song stylist Joy Hodges in an informal get together before rehearsal.

Village called Club Condon which will cater to lovers of the jive. Located in the old Howdy Club building, Club Condon features Eddie and a group of top studio musicians from New York and vicinity.

Nelson Eddy is the voice you'll here when Walt Disney releases his new animated film *Make Mine Music*, which concerns a whale that yearned to sing at the Metropolitan. In addition to ghosting the voice of Willie the Whale, Eddy also sings the vocal parts for 100 other whales in the finale from *Martha*, ranging from bass to soprano.

CRITICS in the U.S. are rapping the motion picture industry's habit of distorting true facts in pictures, dealing with the lives of famous people. One movie writer pointed out that the latest of these personality films — *Incendiary Blond* in which Betty "The Bombshell" Hutton plays the late Texas Guinan—is far from factual and contains a lot of phoney romances which never really happened to Texas. Other films which hardly traced the real pattern of the lives of those they eulogized were *Wilson*, *Yankee Doodle Dandy*, and the recent George Gershwin biographical movie, *Rhapsody In Blue*.

\* \* \*

*Week-End At the Waldorf*, a new film which stars Lana Turner, Ginger Rogers, Walter Pidgeon, Robert Benchley and Edward Arnold, will be previewed overseas, according to Army Pictorial. Two other Hollywood releases, *Junior Miss* and *Nob Hill*, will soon be showing at garrison theaters throughout the ETO.

\* \* \*

Lauren "The Look" Bacall, who teamed with Humphrey Bogart in two pictures and then marriage, last week petitioned a Los Angeles court in hopes that although not yet 21 her marriage would allow her to be considered an adult under California law and allow her 29 percent more of her movie earnings than she has been allowed to date because she is a minor.

Playwright Lillian Hellman (*Little Foxes*, *Watch on the Rhine*) is back in New York after a four-month visit to Moscow where she saw both of her plays done in the Russian theater. One of the few "cultural

visitors" invited to go to Russia by the Soviet government, Miss Hellman expressed great admiration for their theater. Everyone, she said, attends shows, concerts and stage plays, and prices are much lower than in America. Both the "Foxes" and "Watch" were well received in Moscow, she said, but she felt that the former was much better done than "Watch On the Rhine."

Mutual Broadcasting System in the U.S. has initiated a series of radio shows to run for twelve weeks designed to correct the misimpression on the homefront that combat veterans are psycho-neurotic or vastly "changed" by the war. Sponsored by the War Department and produced by Army Air Forces, the shows are being written by Sgt. Millard Lampill, who did the libretto for Norman Corwin's *Lonesome Train*.



Music is the Wren Concert Ensemble, bringing melody into the assembly areas. Eight obliging members of the Wren Concert Ensemble, USO Camps Shows maids of music now touring the Franco-German circuit, give out with a few blue notes while sweating out noontime chow.



'The Look' felt more mature.



# Troupers in the ETO

## Up In the Wild Blue Yonder, a Songstress Hit A High Note for Lonely Gobs Below

**C**ELESTE Holm, the blond package of song who starred in 'Oklahoma!' and 'Bloomer Girl,' did her first overseas USO show in a C-54 at 12,000 feet above the Atlantic. Her audience that time was the lonely crew of a U.S. Navy weatherboat which hadn't hit port for five months.

It was early morning, Celeste says, and she was just dozing off to sleep in the plane when the radioman and the co-pilot walked back to where she was sitting. "Aw hell," the radioman said, "she's asleep—we can't ask her to do it. It would be a crime to wake her up." Celeste opened her eyes and asked what the problem was. They told her and she went forward and, after a fitting introduction by the radioman, sang over the plane's radio, 'I Couldn't Say No'.

"That was about the screwiest request I ever had," Celeste said. "There I was 12,000 feet up singing like mad in the middle of the night to a bunch of homesick kids I couldn't see. I got a real kick out of doing it and the radioman told me the reception was swell below—really rocked that boat."

Celeste will be in the ETO for six weeks, singing her ballads and risqué ditties for the guys. And then she goes back to start work on a picture for 20th Century Fox.

"I took a three-week rest in the hospital after I left 'Bloomer Girl,' she laughed, "and got set to come over here. Dorothy Kilgallen reported that I had a rupture from wearing the 60-pound hoop which was part of my costume."

"Do I look ruptured, damn it?" Celeste asked.

She didn't look ruptured.

While on the subject of lovely blondes, it might be added that Constance Dowling, who has been here for several weeks doing a USO tour, will appear in 'Golden Boy,' one of the forthcoming soldier productions to tour soon. Connie will play opposite ex-Dead End Kid Billy Hallop, now a sergeant in the Army. The show is directed by Sgt. Joe Pevney, former Broadway actor and director who appeared in 'Key Largo,' 'The World We Make,' and many Group Theater Productions in Gotham.

Miss Holm, incidentally, had nothing but praise for USO and Army Special Service, both under fire in recent weeks since Frank Sinatra rapped inefficient handling and

organization which caused snafus in his Mediterranean tour. Reversing the trend which Sinatra started and which brought raps from Jack Benny, Archie Gardner and many other names, Celeste said that everyone had been very helpful and that she had no complaints. "Betty Hutton was pretty burned up about some of the things which went wrong when she first arrived from the States," Celeste said, "but everything went very smoothly for me." The story was that Betty Hutton arrived at an airfield near Paris and spent four hours waiting for transportation to arrive. The bombshell's comments on USO and Special Service would fill a book. Murder, she said.

**M**ICKEY ROONEY has turned director and is now busy putting his Jeep Shows gang through rehearsals on a new musical revue called 'O.K., U.S.A.,' a tuneful refresher course on life in those United States. Mickey, of course, will appear, along with Bobby Breen, Jackie Williams, Tommy Farrell, Jimmy James and his orchestra, and the two "Winged Victory" comics—Archie Robbins and "Red" Puttuns.

Set to begin a tour of Germany next week, "O.K." features a tune called 'Chicago,' written by Frank (Praise the Lord and Pass the Ammo) Loesser; 'America Is the Place For Me,' by Pvt. Hugh (Trolley Song) Martin; and Cpl. Mike Stratton's nostalgic 'Brooklyn.'

Before sailing for Europe, bandleader Shep Fields told a Downbeat reporter that he hoped to do a concert in Paris in honor of Adolphe Sax, inventor of the horn which Coleman Hawkins taught to talk. Shep, now on a USO junket through Germany, has featured saxophones in his band since he purged the ripple in his rhythm a few years back.

The veil of mystery which surrounded station break—V.D.M.T.—dissolved last week when the word went around that V.D.M.T. stands for Venereal Disease Means Trouble. Pattered after the Lucky Strike L.S.M.F.T. campaign which kept radio listeners at home guessing for weeks, V.D.M.T. is now broadcast with sound effects—the pop of a champagne cork, the gurgle of liquid being poured



What's wrong with this picture? Lovely Celeste Holm (attired in an evening dress) pours water from a bucket (but there's no water in the bucket) into a poney well (silly, isn't it?) in broad daylight. Obviously, there's nothing wrong with Celeste, though, so blame our photographer. Celeste, star of "Oklahoma!" and "Bloomer Girl," has just arrived in the ETO with her large repertoire of songs. And we're always happy to photograph pretty girls with large repertoires.

into a glass—and then the AFN announcer cautioning: "Too many buddies often means troubles. Uncertain? No Flirtin'. V.D.M.T.—V.D. means trouble."

One of the war's greatest manhunts is now in progress in the ETO, but this time the men with the false moustaches and the meerscham pipes are not seeking out black marketeers or AWOLs—they're looking for GI talent. Special Service and American Forces Network plan to scour army installations in Europe, digging up soldiers who can entertain, put them on the air in a half-hour program reminiscent of Major Bowes' shows at home. The first in the series, made up primarily of talent discovered in the Paris area, will be aired from 9:30 to 10 o'clock Wednesday, September 2, on all AFN stations.

With an estimated 300 USO Camps Shows units now playing in Europe, GI audiences are seeing the greatest array of big-name shows and stars ever booked on any circuit. Just to give you a rough idea of what's playing where, Sons of Fun is showing at the AAC, Rosalinda is playing Frankfurt, Arsenic and Old Lace are at Osse Base, Paul Robeson is entertaining 9th Air Force units, and the lovely Copacabana girls are at Delta Base. Now in 7th Army are Bob Hope, Shep Fields, The Late Christopher Bean, Up In Central Park, Our Town. Betty Hutton is at AAC, and Third Army is seeing Ella Logan, the Radio City Music Hall show, Flying High, the Diamond Horseshoe Revue, Hal McIntyre, and the International Sweethearts of Rhythm.

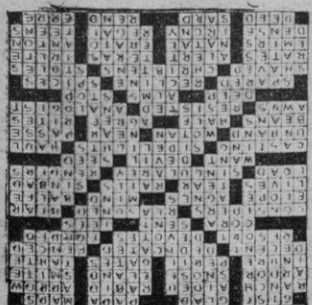
# Crosswords

By Charles Erlenkotter  
(from PM)

### ACROSS

- 1 Main point.
- 5 Buoyant.
- 9 Father.
- 13 Guide-book insets.
- 17 Hacienda.
- 18 Was instrumental.
- 20 Furious.
- 21 What Cupid uses.
- 23 Zeal.
- 24 Audible respiration.
- 25 Ox-like antelope.
- 26 Afflict.
- 27 Make insensible.
- 28 Jeopardy.
- 29 Entrances.
- 30 Aunt (German).
- 31 Passable.
- 33 Inscribed.
- 35 Parried.
- 36 Betakes one's self.
- 38 Dedicates.
- 39 Waded across.
- 40 Copperfield's first wife.
- 42 Transmitted.
- 43 Contents of Pandora's box.
- 44 Looks upon.
- 49 Premeditated.
- 52 Endure.
- 56 What the dish and the spoon do.

### SOLUTION



### DOWN

- 57 Copperfield's second wife.
- 59 Belonging to the rear.
- 60 Composer of The Bohemian Girl.
- 61 Biographies.
- 62 Wrest.
- 63 What Lincoln split.
- 65 Muted traveling merchant of Bagdad.
- 66 Grievous mental burden.
- 67 Strangely.
- 69 Furnishes.
- 70 Insufficiency.
- 71 Annoy.
- 7 Cause.
- 73 Addition.
- 77 Incidental illustrations.
- 79 Burglar's loot.
- 83 Let go.
- 84 Hitler's god.
- 85 At no time (poetic).
- 86 Old-fashioned (French).
- 87 Popular dish in Boston.
- 88 Robust.
- 89 Harmonize.
- 90 Services.
- 91 Beards.
- 92 Repeled.
- 95 One interested in words.
- 97 Profound.
- 98 Benevolence.
- 100 Railway station.
- 101 Forbore from killing.
- 104 Loll.
- 107 Condiments.
- 111 Scraped.
- 112 Names.
- 11 Band of fur (plural).
- 116 Mishkes.
- 117 Watchful.
- 118 Monster (Greek).
- 120 Raging.
- 121 Caliphs.
- 122 Pertaining to one's birth.
- 123 Muse of lyric poetry.
- 124 Masculine name.
- 125 Compact.
- 126 Banter.
- 127 Imperial.
- 128 Adolescent years.
- 129 Achievement.
- 130 Gem used as a seal.
- 131 Sunder.
- 132 Judges wrongly.
- 1 Former Vice President.
- 2 Prevail on.
- 3 Bridges.
- 4 Dirge.
- 5 Convulsive breath.
- 6 Stuffed.
- 7 Idolized.
- 8 Mocks.
- 9 Reef of the mouth.
- 10 Subsides.
- 11 Langnished.
- 12 Makes larger.
- 13 Author of Spoon River.
- 14 Camille's lover.
- 15 Male monarch.
- 16 Stupefied.
- 17 What a speakeasy fears.
- 19 Frees from restraint.
- 20 Water carnival.
- 22 Tare.
- 32 Walked.
- 34 Tapering figure.
- 35 Clasp.
- 37 Handling.
- 39 Skedaddled.
- 41 Silvery.
- 43 Hostels.
- 44 Hermit's cave.
- 45 Mixture.
- 46 Blaze star.
- 47 Hied.
- 48 Jagged branch.
- 50 English coin.
- 51 Greasy.
- 52 Orchestra.
- 53 River in Germany.
- 77 Songs for one voice.
- 78 Walled town in Thuringia.
- 79 Noted British field marshal.
- 80 Italian wine.
- 81 Exercises.
- 82 In order to avoid.
- 84 Vespid.
- 86 Appease.
- 88 Attend.
- 89 Confessor.
- 92 Musical pipe.
- 93 Implied.
- 94 Letters of the alphabet.
- 96 Cuts off.
- 97 Decked.
- 99 Giber.
- 101 Mortified.
- 102 Earthenware bowl (French).
- 103 Reluctant.
- 104 Professional orator.
- 105 Mission.
- 106 Make furious.
- 108 Position of embarrassment.
- 109 Chick beetle.
- 110 Counter-irritants.
- 111 Spill.
- 112 Copperfield's mother.
- 113 The Evil One.
- 115 Japanese coins.
- 117 Philippine fennel.
- 119 Disposed of.





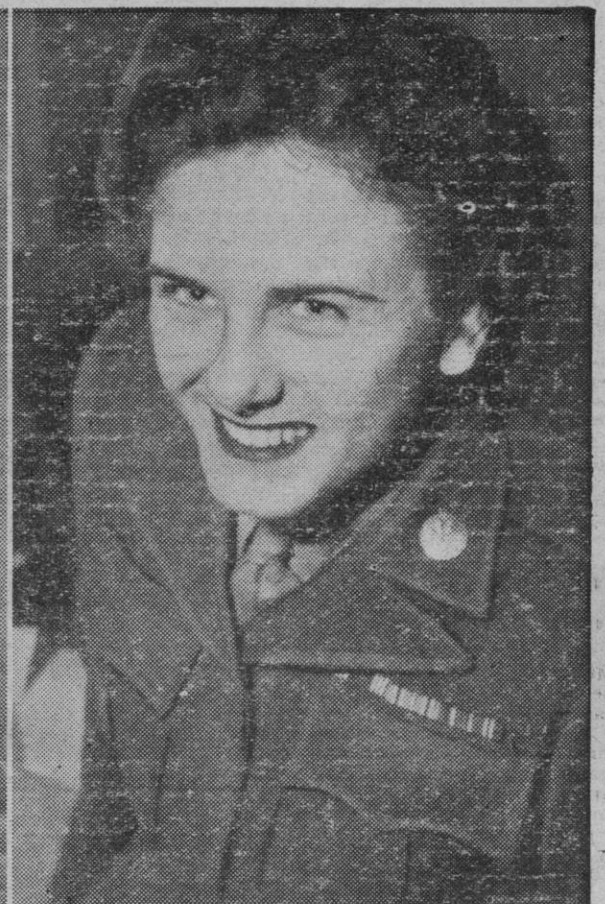
A Woman's Face is...  
**THE ARMY'S  
 FORTUNE**



Pfc Jerry Poole,  
 Little Rock, Ark.



Pfc Dawn Thornton,  
 Hammond, Ind.



Pfc Phyllis Siegel,  
 Merristown, N.J.



Pfc Nollie Sinclair, Hawaii.  
 Pfc Mary Toth, Youngstown, O.



Pfc Leona Broom, Houston, Tex.  
 T/ Helen Palsic, Quincy, Mass.