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July 45 19

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The Weather Today

PARIS & VICINITY
Cloudy, showers, max. temp.: 72
STRAITS OF DOVER
Cloudy, showers, max. temp.: 62

PARIS EDITION

THE STARS AND STRIPES

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

in the European Theater of Operations
1 Fr.

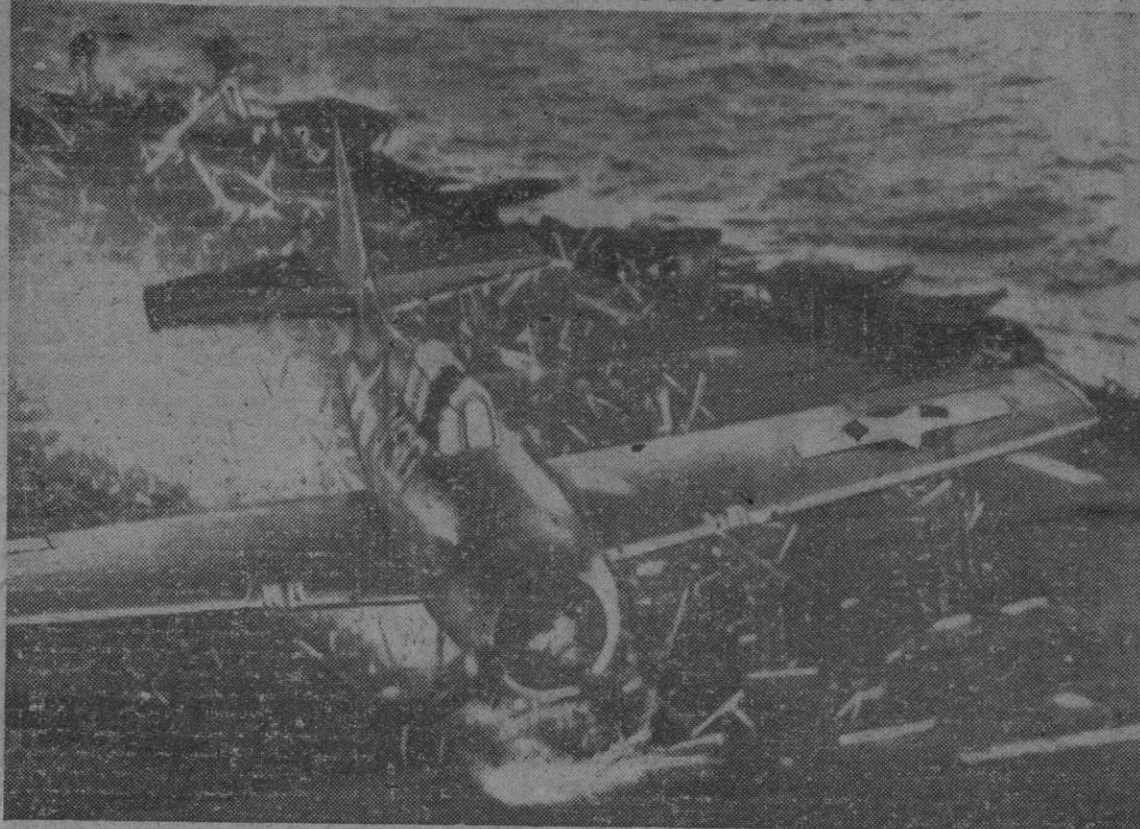
The Weather Today

RIVIERA
Scattered clouds, max. temp.: 85
GERMANY
Cloudy, rain, max. temp.: 68

Vol. 1—No. 339

Sunday, July 1, 1945

Splinters Fly as Wildcat Tears Into Carrier's Deck



A Wildcat fighter plane leaves a trail of splinters as its propeller splinters the wooden flight deck of a U.S. Pacific fleet carrier. The pilot was unhurt and damage to the plane and deck was minor.

U.S. Occupation Troops To Enter Berlin July 4

By Ernest Leiser
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

WIESBADEN, June 30.—American forces will move into Berlin on July 4, Maj. Gen. Lowell Rooks, assistant chief of staff to Gen. Eisenhower, disclosed today.

(American, British and French troops will move simultaneously into Berlin, SHAEF said today.)

Forces moving in will comprise the 82nd Airborne Div. and the American Headquarters for the Berlin District. They will occupy the western part of Berlin.

In accordance with an Allied agreement, American troops now in the Russian zone of occupation in Germany will begin their withdrawal tomorrow, leaving all of Thuringia and the western half of Halle to the Russians.

The original plan for withdrawal had fixed June 21 for the date, but a series of unexpected delays took place, and now the withdrawal, instead of taking nine days, will take three. According to last reports, seven American divisions now in that area will leave.

The American Group Control Council is expected to move to the American zone in Berlin and to begin operations there in conjunction with the Russian, British and French.

Earlier reports have said that the Russians would occupy the eastern half of Berlin, including most of the center of the city, the British would get the western part of the city, and the Americans would occupy the southern and southwestern section. The southern and southwestern zone is said to be the smallest of the three zones.

State Dept. Seeks Veterans for Jobs

WASHINGTON, June 30 (ANS).—The State Department is looking for 400 new foreign service officers and hopes to get most of them from men and women of the armed services.

With its job of representing this country abroad, vastly expanded, the department said today it is now convinced "the most suitable talent to draw from is among the men and women who have fought to win the war and therefore have a vital and personal interest in building a lasting peace."

Arrangements have been made with the armed services to give examinations to qualified applicants. GIs in active service who pass the examination and get appointments will be given discharges, except in cases of overruling military necessity.

Applicants must be between 21 and 30.

Devers Named AGF General

WASHINGTON, June 30 (ANS).—Gen. Jacob L. Devers will command Army Ground Forces in place of Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, the War Department announced last night.

Stilwell has taken over command of the Tenth Army on Okinawa, succeeding Lt. Gen. Simon B. Buckner, who was killed in action.

Devers, a native of York, Pa., commanded the Sixth Army Group in the ETO during the war against Germany. Prior to that he had been Deputy Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean Theater and commanding general in charge of American forces in the North African theater.

For almost two years at the beginning of the war he was chief of armored forces. He recently returned to the U.S.

As commander of the Sixth Army Group, Devers co-ordinated the planning for the invasion of Southern France last August. The U.S. Seventh Army, First French and several other units were under his command.

(Photo on Page 8)

House Passes Succession Bill

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP).—With cheers for Speaker Sam Rayburn, the House yesterday voted approval of the bill to place him next in line for the Presidency.

The bill—urgently requested by President Truman two weeks ago—passed on a noisy voice vote and headed for the Senate where trouble awaits it. The measure would make the Speaker, and after him the President Pro-tem of the Senate, next in line in the event of the death or disability of the President and Vice-President.

The House deleted provisions for holding a special Presidential election in case the country is left without a President or Vice-President, on the ground that it would violate the Constitutional requirement that a President be elected for four years.

The succession bill, removing the Secretary of State from the immediate line, went through the House with speed seldom equalled.

Mr. Truman sent his recommendations to Congress June 19, the bill emerged from the House Judiciary Committee Wednesday and the next day was placed before the Rules Committee and approved in 15 minutes. Yesterday it came to the House floor and went through to passage after three hours of debate.

The measure, if approved by the Senate, would rearrange the line of Presidential succession for the first time since 1886. The present line has the Secretary of State and then other Cabinet members following the Chief Executive and Vice-President. Under the new proposal, if neither the Speaker or President Pro-tem is available, the Secretary of State would take over—but only until a Speaker were selected.

Opposition has been predicted in the Senate because the bill puts the House ahead of the Upper Chamber in succession.

Eire Celebrates

DUBLIN, June 30 (UP).—Eire today celebrated the first official Thanksgiving Day in its history for having been spared "the horrors of war."

U.S. Troops Seize Island 50 Miles West of Okinawa

GUAM, June 30 (ANS).—U.S. troops have occupied Kume Island, 50 miles west of Okinawa, in an unopposed amphibious operation, it was reported today.

The island's capture was announced by Nimitz in a communique which disclosed that patrols of the Tenth

Army conquerors of Okinawa had covered the area without encountering any opposition from Japanese troops.

Only seven miles long and three miles wide, the island will afford U.S. troops another base from which to engineer possible landings on the Japanese mainland or China. Kume is 470 miles from Shanghai, 310 miles northeast of Formosa and 400 miles south of the Japanese mainland island of Kyushu.

For several days, the Japanese radio reported fierce fighting on Kume, but Nimitz's communique said that patrols had explored the whole island without finding a trace of Japanese troops.

Tokyo radio today reported an "enemy surface unit of several destroyers and minesweepers" approached the coast of Okinawa Island, 40 miles north of Okinawa, and carried out coast reconnaissance.

50 B29s Blast Oil Refinery on Jap Home Isle

GUAM, June 30 (ANS).—Demolition bombs were rained on the important oil refinery of Kudumatsu on southwestern Honshu by 50 Superfortresses today, as pressure increased in the campaign to flatten the Japanese war potential from the air.

The attack was the 86th Superfortress raid on Japan and raised the bomb total for this month to 35,500 tons dropped by some 4,600 bombers. It was the eighth assault on Japanese fuel installations, where destruction ranges from "unknown" to almost complete devastation.

Meanwhile, far-ranging Navy Liberator bombers, operating from Okinawa, blasted the port of Katsuura, southeast of Tokyo, in conjunction with an attack on shipping off the Japanese coast.

One B29 was lost in yesterday's four-pronged strike on the Kyushu ports of Sasebo, Moji and Nobeoka and the army training center of Okayama on Honshu. It was the 34th loss this month, less than one percent of all planes sent out.

Pilots returning from the Friday raid said fires were visible 50 to 70 miles in four of the target cities. Heaviest damage was believed suffered by Sasebo as jelled gasoline bombs set fires among its tightly packed industrial and naval base areas.

Tokyo radio admitted fires were started in Okayama but said they were brought under control by dawn and added that damage to "important installations" was negligible.

Jap Oil Center Reported Afire

MANILA, June 30 (ANS).—A spokesman at Gen. MacArthur's headquarters said today the great oil center of Balikpapan on Borneo, is aflame as a result of Allied bombings.

Australian forces have captured the former Japanese base of Beaufort, in northwest Borneo, and now hold 125 miles of coast line in North Borneo and Sarawak, it was announced.

Meanwhile, the Tokyo radio again broadcast unconfirmed reports an Allied fleet was massing off Borneo.

The raids on Balikpapan, which have been continuing for more than two weeks, were climaxed Thursday in an attack by more than 130 bombers. Targets included port facilities, barracks, warehouses and adjacent air fields as well as the refinery concentration.

Tokyo radio's account of the size of the Allied fleet said to be off Borneo, has doubled in the last two weeks. It now is reported to number 41 ships in addition to "several transports."

The broadcast said light naval craft under the cover of "furious bombardments" approached the Borneo shore to carry out "close and careful reconnaissance."

An Allied landing in the Balikpapan area is "imminent," the broadcast said.

Non-Partisan Foreign Policy Aim of Truman-Landon Talk

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 30 (ANS).—Seeking to develop a non-partisan American foreign policy which would be permanent despite party differences on domestic affairs, President Truman conferred yesterday with Alf M. Landon, Republican Presidential candidate in 1936.

President Truman had held a similar conference with former President Herbert Hoover. He plans to meet soon with Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, 1944 Republican Presidential candidate.

"The President said that he wanted to develop an American foreign policy that would unite both parties behind it and provide continuity in our foreign relations regardless of any differences on domestic questions or any changes of Administration over a long period of years," Landon said after a 45-minute talk with the President.

Landon said that he believed that Mr. Truman's attitude offered a hope for permanent non-partisan foreign policy in this country. He added that he thought it absolutely necessary. Asked how he thought the country looked under Mr. Truman, Landon replied: "Judgment is suspended."

The President, in a speech at Independence, Mo., Thursday night had urged the nation to gear its thinking on the principle of "one world—a world in which we must all get along."

"This world is no longer county size," the President said. "It is no

(Continued on Page 8)



Snow capped Mt. Ramier in Washington was one of the spots visited by President Harry S. Truman during his West Coast tour. The President, heading back east, is now in Kansas City.

Chinese Premier in Moscow

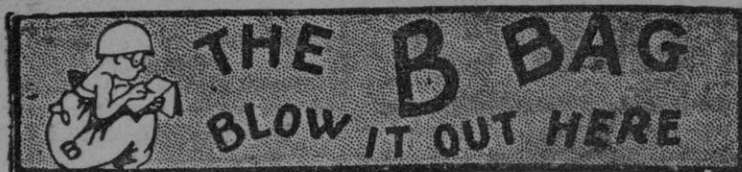
LONDON, June 30 (Reuter).—An American broadcaster, speaking from Moscow today, reported that the Chinese Premier, T. V. Soong, accompanied by a staff of 50, had arrived in Moscow.

Truman Finally Gets Shirts, 'Red Hot' Ties

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 30 (ANS).—President Truman's shirt problem was solved yesterday when his old partner in the haberdashery business, Eddie Jacobson, brought the President six shirts, size 15 1/2 collar and 33-inch sleeve.

Jacobson did not have the President's size whom the Chief Executive first entered his shop Thursday. He had promised to get some "if I can."

When reporters asked him where he had found the shirts, Jacobson replied: "It took some maneuvering around. I got him some red-hot bow ties, too."



Big Months

Although I have been transferred out of the infantry into SOS, I still wear my combat infantryman's badge. This is proper and in accordance with Army regulations.

Can anybody explain to me why guys still in combat outfits who come back to this part of the country throw so many nasty remarks at a fellow. Why don't some of these so-called soldiers use their heads instead of their mouths?

I still think the infantry is the best part of the Army. But why don't some of them think a little before shooting their mouths off.—Steamed up Ex-Infantryman.

The SOS soldier is between two fires. If he volunteers for the infantry, the combat troops say he is crazy and call him a sucker, and if he stays in Com Z, they look down on him as a slacker.—Bewildered Kiernan, 6931 Reinf. Bn.

Lost Service Record

I am writing you in hopes you can help me out. I am an ex-infantryman and was sent here after I got out of the hospital. I have found out that I have enough points for discharge if they could locate my service record.

So far it has been six months and my records have not caught up with me yet. I believe there are quite a few other fellows in the same fix.—Pfc W. J. Reinheimer, 127th Reinf. Bn. (AAF).

(G-1. ETOUSA, states that if no adjusted service rating score has been computed for you, it is the responsibility of your unit commander to follow through until action has been completed. (Reference paragraph 5e, Circ 51, Hq. ETO, May 1, 1945.) Reinforcement Depot Commanders are required to initiate immediately a temporary service record on every enlisted person who is received without a permanent or temporary record. (Reference paragraph 6, Section II, Circular 59, Hq. ETOUSA, May 15, 1945.—Ed.)

Camp Comforts

The war is over in the ETO and we front-line doughboys don't mind garrison life as it is almost a relief to be spit and polish soldiers again, but when a certain colonel not only refuses to talk to an enlisted man, but refuses to return his salute, it is time to emit a feeble squawk.

On top of this direct insult to a man's pride and status as a soldier, he has proclaimed our tents as being merely sleeping quarters, and has ordered that they be cleared of all but the barest of equipment, namely, a cot, a duffel bag and a steel helmet. No clothes will be hung up nor will any other article be in evidence.

To cram freshly pressed clothes in a barracks bag is a big help considering the problem of dry cleaning and laundry. Living in a tent is no picnic, but when we tried to make it liveable with a few shelves and a clothes rack, this same Camp Commander informs us that we aren't supposed to live but just sleep there.—(280 signatures.—Ed.), 2nd Bn., 291 Inf., Camp Baltimore

Cry of the BUBs

I once knew a young man in good health had a fine job and a fair bank account. Then he got himself messed up with a woman and quit his job to be with her. She, after taking him for his money and leaving him in a state of health where he was no use to himself or anyone else, walked out and left him. Later, if anyone mentioned him in her presence, she acted as if she had never known him.

Does this not closely parallel the case of us BUBs who came into this Army in good health, etc., etc., and now that we are finished as combat men, are being completely ignored by the same people we gave our health and all to.

I am speaking of us L.A. men who are now below the physical

requirements necessary to enter the Army. No one has ever mentioned us being discharged, or even given a L.A. job in the States.

We have done our part, now how about letting us to hel. out of here, points or no points?—Sgt. Edward J. Maloney, Inf.

Bitter

I was until recently a member of the First Pathfinder Squadron (Prov.)—the squadron that has led every type of medium bomber over the targets. On paper we were known as the 96th Station Complement Squadron—a name given by headquarters to eliminate paper work. We have just learned that we are not to receive any battle stars because we are "not a tactical outfit."

I have been a member of the Army for 52 months and overseas for 23 months and this last ruling epitomizes the Army. I have put one hope—to sever relationship with the Army and anything pertaining to it.—Sgt. Tom Callahan, 387 Bomb. Sq.

Westward Passage

We delivered a trainload of PWs; traveled two nights and days to get there. When we arrived we had to take some papers to an Army office to be signed. It was 6:30 A.M. and the captain in charge asked us if we thought they work day and night. He said since the war is over they have office hours. So we had to sit around and wait till 8 A.M. I would like to know how some people think it is all over; we still have the Jap to fight.—Cpl. G. W. Gibbs (and three others.—Ed.), 452 M.E.P.G. Co.

Fraternization

To criticize too strongly the non-fraternization policy is impossible for me.

Non-fraternization, firstly, robs the individual of a certain right and duty. We are a democracy and our Army is a citizen army. We are a "government of the people." Just as it is our right and duty to assume the responsibility of our national affairs, so it is also our right and duty to be personally occupied with our international affairs. Can it be that we have chosen leaders who lack confidence in the judgment of those who elected them to the extent that they allow us to take no action in our own behalf toward the making of a better world to live in?

We, by sheer weight of numbers only, will do more living than they and be more personally affected by this world than they. Have not we people existed as one nation for over 150 years by the sweat of our brows, by the speech of our tongues, by the feelings of our hearts and by the dictates of our minds? Our intelligence is insulted, our duty is infringed upon, our rights are denied us.

Non-fraternization, secondly, because it is designed as a sort of punishment to Germans for their weakness in becoming Nazis, is—at best—useless as such if we may take a lesson from history. If the facts that we have been at war with Germany for four and a half years, that we have razed their country, that we have killed hundreds of thousands of their people has not convinced them that we look with scorn and hatred upon their Nazi philosophies, then certainly a national cold shoulder cannot accomplish that end. Enforcement to any satisfactory degree by us is impossible. It recalls to mind the days of prohibition.—L. George P. Freeman, Jr., 6 Air Dis. Gp.

Non-fraternization is not a punishment for Allied soldiers, nor a restriction of their personal rights but a deliberate policy of "ostracism" of the Germans. Their crimes against humanity have made them unworthy of our "fraternity."

If a GI has to pay for non-fraternization so should a German by fines or imprisonment.

Since Allied women are a prize in Germany, enlisted men should be permitted to date commissioned Allied females. Rank carries privileges but a private also deserves some privileges. Of course, enlisted men can date Red Cross girls but many times their chances are very poor when a clubmobile, for instance, is crowded with a wolf pack of officers.

I am a chaplain and as far as I am concerned a man's a man. God is little interested in what he has on his shoulders but what he is at heart. I believe in justice for all.—Chaplain Luke Bolin, Hq., 66 Arm'd. Regt.

Sweatin' It Out

By Mauldin



Reviewer Finds Bite in Prose, Cartoons of Mauldin's Book

NEW YORK, June 30.—Bill Mauldin's book, "Up Front," was recommended today by Lewis Gannett, book reviewer for the Herald Tribune, as "a pleasant and vigorous form of home education." The book went on sale today.

The commentary, written by the former Stars and Stripes cartoonist for the collection of cartoons, was described by Gannett as "almost as unshaved, unbuttoned and uncompromising as his famous characters, Joe and Willie."

"There's a sting as well as a chuckle to many Mauldin cartoons," Gannett wrote. "That's why the mud-caked GIs love them."

"There's a bite to his prose, too. The wife of the Ambassador from Eire to the Vatican complained of his picture captioned: 'You Irishmen woulda lost this war without allies like Texas and Russia,' but she asked for extra copies after she had thought it over."

Saying that there "seems to be some argument about whether Mauldin's cartoons are art," Gannett wrote: "Such argument is mere semantics. The cartoons were drawn of, by and for the United States infantry, which is a pretty good recommendation in itself."

Meanwhile, the Des Moines Ordnance plant in Des Moines, Iowa, producer of 30 and 50 cal. ammunition, announced it will close its production lines July 31 on a "standby" basis.

Under a new policy, those with close relatives or friends in Eire also may apply for passage. Previously, only those with wives, parents, brothers or sisters in Eire were considered.

The quota—which is open to all troops in the ETO, regardless of branch of service—was established with existing transport facilities in mind. It may be increased as more transport becomes available. Applications for permission to travel to Eire must be filed with the CG, UK Base.

Doyle reported an apparent lack of any clear-cut policy on rotation but quoted Brig. Gen. Emmett O'Donnell, commander of the 73rd Bomb Wing, as saying that not much could be done now as every effort was made to step up the Superfort program.

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U.S. ETO Army Used 2 Billion Gallons of Gas

U.S. Army Air and Ground Forces and the American-supplied French 1st Army consumed 2,732,050,000 gallons of gasoline in the ETO in the three-and-a-half-year period between January, 1942, when the first American troops landed in Europe, and June 1, 1945, it was announced yesterday by the Chief Quartermaster in the ETO and the Area Petroleum Office in London.

The Air Force consumed 1,461,260,000 gallons and Ground Forces 1,270,000,000, most of it in the 11 months between D-Day and VE-Day.

Maximum consumption by Ground Forces occurred this April when 225,000,000 gallons were used in the final drive across Germany. Average daily consumption by all forces between January, 1942, and June 1, 1945, was 2,192,656 gallons or enough each day to fill a train of tank cars a mile and a half long.

Most of the aviation gasoline consumed was used by Britain-based planes, which were fueled with 1,261,260,000 gallons between the first American raid on July 4, 1942, and the end of the war. Planes based on the Continent consumed 200,000,000 gallons.

In addition to the fuel consumed by U.S. Forces, the Army's Civil Affairs section allotted 34,600,000 gallons of American gasoline to the French government for civilian use. The French also received 29,600,000 gallons of Diesel fuel.

More than 3,500 miles of military pipelines were laid across Western Europe by American troops. Six of them extended across the Rhine, carrying gasoline into Central Germany from the ports of Cherbourg, Antwerp, Le Havre and Marseille.

You MAY Lug P-38 to States

The Army is encouraging troops leaving the ETO to take with them German pistols, cameras, binoculars and certain other war trophies, Com Z Headquarters has disclosed. The policy, it was said officially, is that "troops leaving the theater be allowed to retain war trophies to the fullest extent practicable with safety to life and property."

Items which contain explosives, including bullets, may not be taken out of the theater, neither may military items removed from enemy dead. The latter is a prohibition imposed by the Geneva Convention. The War Department also forbids soldiers to take as trophies nameplates removed from captured enemy military equipment.

There is no limit to the size and quantity of trophies except that imposed by baggage requirements prescribed in shipping orders. Generally speaking, the only trophies a soldier may carry are the ones he is able to cram into a duffel bag after packing his issued equipment. Trophies must be accompanied by a statement from the soldier's superior officer saying that the latter has examined them and found that they do not contain explosives or contravene other regulations.

While most trophies may be mailed home, the prohibition remains against mailing pistols or other firearms capable of being concealed on the person. Any type of enemy binoculars may be mailed or carried from the ETO.

'Ridie-Talkies' Planned

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—A plan for a mobile radio-telephone system which would enable automobile drivers to hold two-way conversations with persons in homes or offices was announced today by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company as a post-war project.

Eire Travel Quota Set for ETO Yanks

LONDON, June 30.—The quota of American troops in the ETO permitted to travel to Eire is 25 per day. UK Base Headquarters announced.

Under a new policy, those with close relatives or friends in Eire also may apply for passage. Previously, only those with wives, parents, brothers or sisters in Eire were considered.

The quota—which is open to all troops in the ETO, regardless of branch of service—was established with existing transport facilities in mind. It may be increased as more transport becomes available. Applications for permission to travel to Eire must be filed with the CG, UK Base.

Entertainment Today

Paris Area

MOVIES
ENSA-PARIS—"Objective Burma," with Errol Flynn. Metro Marbeuf.
MARIIGNAN—"The Great John L.," with Linda Darnell and Gregory McClure. Metro Marbeuf.
OLYMPIA (midnight show at 2336)—"The Great John L.," with Linda Darnell and Gregory McClure. Metro Madeleine.

STAGE SHOWS
OLYMPIA—"A Gay Promenade," French variety show. Metro Madeleine.
MADELEINE—"Jeep Jamboree," with Mickey Rooney, Bobby Breen and the Jim James Band. Metro Madeleine.
ENSA-MARIIGNY—Old Vic Company from London in Shaw's "Arms and the Man." (Last Day.) Metro Marbeuf.
SARAH BERNHARDT—Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne in "Love in Idleness." Metro Chatelet.

MISCELLANEOUS
STAGE DOOR CANTINE—Floor show at 1930 and 2130. Dancing 2000 to 2300, partners provided. Metro Etolie.
COLISEUM NIGHT CLUB, 65 Rue Rochechouart—EM only. One civilian guest allowed. Metro Anvers.
L'ARMORIAL NIGHT CLUB, 14 Rue Magellan—Officers only. One civilian guest. Metro George V.

Rheims Area
MOVIES
PARAMOUNT—"And Now Tomorrow," with Allan Ladd and Loreita Young. Rue Thillois.
MODERNE—"Patrick the Great," with Donald O'Connor and Peggy Ryan. Rue Barbatre.
SPORTS
Zeke Bonura's Nancy All-Stars vs. Oise Hq. Command. Hq. Command Field. Rue Colot, off Blvd. Henry Vassier.

THE STARS AND STRIPES

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Vol. I, No. 339

The American Scene:

World's Hopes for Peace Take Turn for the Better

By Phil Bucknell

The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

NEW YORK, June 30.—This was one week when Brooklyn didn't claim something—William Joyce, "Lord Haw Haw," who states he is a native of Manhattan's colony across the river.

But this week there are claims which, if true—and people seem to think they are—will mean postwar hopes for peace and chances of security. Chief members of the delegation to the San Francisco conference, Sens. Tom Connally and Arthur H. Vandenberg, have urged the ratification of the charter in the Senate, and the President has asked that the U.S. be the first to express approval.

Edward R. Stettinius Jr. is out as Secretary of State, but the terms of Mr. Truman's letter accepting the resignation left no doubt that his future position as head of American representation at the United Nations peace organization is one of prime importance.

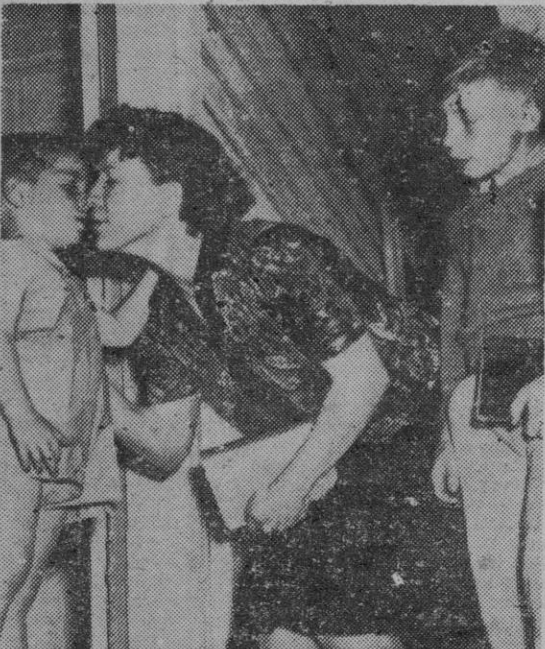
In Washington this week, the Senate gave the OPA another lease on life but as the week ended the Fair Employment Practices Committee had its troubles as Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo (D-Miss.) proposed to filibuster it into oblivion. The FEPC was designed to police industry against racial and religious discrimination but Bilbo thinks it is "a smooth and deliberate scheme to integrate the Negro race with the white and foster intermarriage and interbreeding."

FROM the Pacific, where Japan now fears an invasion from the north and south, comes a nice story. GIs with less than the critical scores are deliberately protecting the 85-and-overs at the risk of their own lives so that the point-happy guys will return in one piece. Papers from coast to coast have commented editorially on this, using it to draw morals for civilians—mostly urging them to buy war bonds. Bond purchases, by the way, are soaring.

Iowa's Corn Crop Slow in Appearing

IF corn is to be knee-high by the Fourth of July in Iowa, it looks like they'll have to hire midgets for the demonstration. This week's weather has been pretty good for growing corn but up until now farmers say they had only two and a half days of what it takes to get the corn belt shimmering with gold.

Mrs. Juanita Robinson, a GI's wife and the mother of three children, was valedictorian of her class at Wyoming Central High School, Warsaw, N.Y., at graduation exercises this month. When her husband, a private stationed in Germany, was called to duty, Mrs. Robinson returned to finish her high school studies. Mary, 13, and Charles, ten, walked to school each morning with their mother, while Johnny, five, stayed home.



Mrs. Robinson, a GI's wife, gives her son Johnny a good bye kiss before starting off to school with Charles, ten, in Warsaw, N.Y.

JAMES TOWNNY YMCA summer camp has been posed with a problem by a would-be visitor: "I would like to know if you would allow me to bring my pet rat, winnie, to camp with me. Here are his good points: he is very healthy and has no fleas; he keeps himself clean by licking his fur like a cat; he will not bite although he has large teeth and he can swim very well."

After three years in the Army, Dr. John C. Valdeaur went back home to Kalamazoo, Mich., on leave this week to find his house had been stripped of its furnishing. Neighbors told him that some men arrived with a moving van in May, but they thought it was on the doctor's instructions.

IN an unused limestone mine on the banks of the Missouri, south of Atchison, Kan., a vast underground "icebox" was opened this week. It has 9,000,000 cubic feet of refrigerated space but as yet nobody knows who is going to store food there. It was started as a Government emergency project.

Remember last November when home-front indignation was expressed over a couple of English papers saying that they liked FDR as President? This week, a Gallup poll, said 71 per cent of the people polled over here wish Prime Minister Churchill to be re-elected. Fifteen per cent say "no," while 14 per cent have no opinion. The Hearst press, by the way, is supporting Churchill's race.

Counting the Points—And Not on Cubes

Bob Hope, New York Journal American.—The Army's plan for discharging veterans still has every GI in the world counting his points. Of course they've been doing that since the war started, only now they're not using the dice. The boys who didn't get overseas are really in a spot where getting an early discharge is concerned. One figured out the only way he could get the required 85 points is if his wife had triplets and he turned into a pot roast. The Army is giving five points for the Silver Star, five points for the Purple Heart and ten points to anyone who can get high on PX beer. The Army really started something when they allowed 12 points per child. Next day a sergeant cabled Father Flanagan from Europe and offered to adopt Boys Town. Prospective GI fathers no longer anxiously inquire if its a boy or a girl. They want to know if its 12 points or 24.

Earl Wilson, New York Post.—Why do those GIs go to Paris night clubs to get clipped when they could save their dough and get clipped here in the good old U.S.A.

Harriet Van Horne, New York World-Telegram.—The Road Ahead, a serviceman's rehabilitation program on the American network, has been dropped after less than two months. Reason, no sponsor is willing to foot the bill, which comes to more than \$20,000 a week. Original plan was to enlist the support of a different manufacturer for each show. It was a splendid idea except that none would take the show on permanently.

Ed Sullivan, New York Daily News.—The Air Corps phrase "the wind is ninety," is the title of a show now playing at the Booth Theater which will arouse violent controversy. It is a play which you'll either enjoy immensely or no, because it will wrench your heart. Capt. Ralph Nelson of the Air Forces penned it, the fable of a flier killed in action who is permitted the "Lilium" privilege of coming back home to comfort his family (this escort is the unknown soldier)... New York harbor is getting redder, whiter and bluer with every coat of paint and the star-spangled look of it thrills homecoming GIs.

Major Guilty In Bribery to Keep GIs Home

MITCHEL FIELD, N.Y., June 30 (ANS).—Maj. Walter V. Radovich, 24-year old fighter pilot, was convicted yesterday of charges that he had accepted \$7,000 to help two soldiers avoid overseas service.

He was ordered dismissed from the Army and sentenced to confinement at hard labor for three years. The sentence came from a court-martial composed of ten Army officers, who reached their verdict after less than an hour of deliberation.

The defense, which offered no testimony, announced immediately that the case would be appealed. Findings of the court, meanwhile, will be sent to a board of review in Washington.

Two civilians, Samuel and Elas Bayer who are charged with giving Radovich the \$7,000 bribe, were indicted several months ago and are awaiting trial.

Defense counsel, former Judge Advocate General Ansell, declared that important evidence "derogatory to other officers" was withheld, and charged that Radovich confessed only after being confined to what he termed the "crazy ward" at Mitchel Field.

Gets 3 Years in Prison



Walter V. Radovich Found guilty of accepting \$7,000 to keep two GIs from serving overseas.

4,000 to Get Furloughs for U.S. Rail Jobs

WASHINGTON, June 30 (ANS).—Four thousand soldiers will be furloughed for work on American railroads, where they are urgently needed "to prevent a breakdown of rail transportation" during redeployment of troops to Pacific ports, the War Department announced today.

The soldiers who will be furloughed for 30-day periods were all experienced railroaders in civilian life. They will work as brakemen, locomotive firemen, boiler-makers, electricians, car repairmen mechanics, machinists and helpers.

Under-Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson said the War Department took the step with "extreme reluctance and only because we are convinced there is no other way to maintain the speedy flow of traffic essential to redeployment of our forces. He said furloughing troops to fill civilian jobs was "not an efficient way to fight a war" and that the Army had hoped the need of releasing soldiers to the industry had been eliminated by cutbacks in war plants and by Army discharges after victory in Europe.

Patterson pointed out that similar furloughs previously granted for work in war plants had been terminated and said he hoped these railroad furloughs "will be the last for any industrial group."

Men furloughed will be at least 26 years old and preferably 30. They will not be chosen from among those in replacement centers or groups alerted for overseas.

Patterson appealed to civilians who are able to do so to go to work for railroads, especially those west of Chicago which have been hardest hit. He also asked the public to make no unnecessary railway trips.

Akron Strikers Face Draft Call

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP).—The government directed today the cancellation of draft deferments for registrants participating in the Akron, Ohio, rubber workers' strike, after a collapse of negotiations on the 32 grievances submitted by the union.

As some 16,700 workers faced the government "work or fight" action, the War and Navy Departments told them that unless the strike was called off, the inevitable result would be "to condemn countless American soldiers, sailors and fliers to death."

In an appeal to the workers in five plants of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. to go back to work the departments also declared the strike, which started June 17, was providing the Japanese with "the only hope they now have of resting and recovering from the blows which have been dealt them."

2 Killed, 25 Hurt In Train Crash

JACKSON, Mich., June 30 (ANS).—Two were killed and at least 25 injured early today when a New York Central passenger train collided head-on with a freight outside of Eaton Rapids, 20 miles northwest of here.

Police identified the dead as David Greer, of Grand Rapids, the engineer, and R. O. Rhoades, of Grand Rapids, the brakeman, both of the freight crew.

L. J. Hotchkiss, of Grand Rapids, a fireman, leaped to safety. A passenger and conductor were among the injured, whose names were not immediately available.

The passenger train, en route from Jackson to Grand Rapids, left Jackson a few minutes late.

Chaplin, Joan to Appeal Paternity Suit Decision

LOS ANGELES, June 30 (ANS).—Charles Chaplin and Joan Berry filed separate notices yesterday they would appeal from a recent Superior Court judgment in Miss Berry's paternity suit against Chaplin.

Chaplin said he would appeal that part of the ruling which held he was the father of Miss Berry's daughter, Carol Ann. Miss Berry, indicating she intends to seek more money for support of the child, announced she would appeal every part of the ruling except that which named Chaplin as father.

World Charter Signed by Hull

WASHINGTON, June 30 (ANS).—Former Secretary of State Cordell Hull, "father of the United Nations," signed the United Nations charter yesterday at the State Department.

Hull left the Bethesda, Md., Naval Hospital to sign the document as a member of the American delegation to the San Francisco conference.

Ill health which forced Hull's resignation as Secretary of State prevented his attendance at the conference. He has been in the hospital since last October. When he appeared at the State Department, he seemed in fairly good health, although he walked slowly.

He signed first the original copy of the charter, which was flown here under guard from San Francisco.

Hull then signed the certified copy with the photos of the other signatories. This copy will be sent to the Senate for ratification. The original will be kept in the State Department.

Smuts Urges Commonwealths For War-Ravaged Nations

OTTAWA, June 30 (UP).—Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts of South Africa proposed yesterday that the war-ravaged nations of Europe merge in regional groups patterned on the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Smuts, in a speech here, declared that the achievements of the British Commonwealth of Nations during the war demonstrated "how small units can combine for their own protection and own good, and far from surrendering their own status and own position can derive an increase in strength, progress and freedom from such a union."

He warned against regarding the world charter as a guarantee against future wars, saying that the world peace organization will succeed "only if we continue to prepare for all contingencies in our lifetime."

Vicksburg Yields To Observe '4th' After 82 Years

VICKSBURG, Miss., June 30 (ANS).—It took a war to do it but citizens of this community are going to celebrate the Fourth of July this year for the first time in 82 years.

While the rest of the country has celebrated the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, Vicksburg citizens have let July 4 pass without notice. They have regarded July 4, 1863 as the "blackest day in Confederate History." It was on that date Vicksburg fell after a 47-day siege to Union armies under Ulysses S. Grant and Confederate forces under Gen. Robert E. Lee began their retreat from Gettysburg, Pa.

The new viewpoint was voiced by one citizen. "The scars of the past are healed and we are all one nation. While some of our ideas may differ, when it comes to national unity they are the same."

Flier, Thought Lost, 'Reborn'

NEW YORK, June 30 (ANS).—Sgt. Stanley Allen Phillips became Stanley Allen Abraham Phillips yesterday.

The new name was conferred on him by Rabbi Ephraim Fischhoff because Phillips, a 15th AF combat crewman, had been mourned and prayed for after the War Department reported him missing in action.

Only with a new name given at "rebirth" ceremonies could he be restored fully as a member of his family and religion.

Reported lost last Oct., Phillips was located in a Budapest hospital in March and returned to America ten days ago.

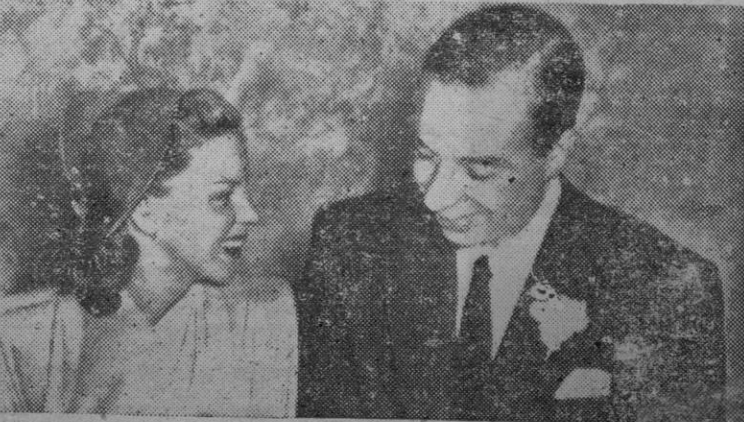
Boy, 4, Accuses Man of Torture

BALTIMORE, June 30 (ANS).—Four-year-old James Schauer mann Jr., his feet scarred up to the ankles, stood beside a judge's bench yesterday and said that a male friend of his mother burned him with cigarettes and scalding water.

Showing the judge more than 20 scars on his body, he pointed to Carl B. Sadler, 26, and said: "That man is the one who put lighted cigarettes on my back. He's the one who threw hot water on me and made me stand in it, and twisted my arm behind my back. And he beat my sister."

The court ordered Sadler held in \$1,000 bond for the grand jury on an assault charge. The boy's mother Mrs. Carl A. Schauer mann, 21, was held in \$500 bond as accessory.

Judy Garland and New Husband



Judy Garland became Mrs. Vincente Minelli last month in another of Hollywood's June weddings. Here are Mr. and Mrs. Minelli after the ceremony, which took place at the home of Judy's mother, Mrs. Ethel Garland, and Louis B. Mayer, head of MGM, gave the bride away.

Nazi Progress In Atomic Field Veiled by U.S.

By Richard Lewis
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

German scientific development in the field of atomic power which may have paralleled the amazing progress in rockets, has been put on the secret list, it was learned yesterday, following disclosures earlier this week that the Germans planned to push their rocket research far beyond the war missile stage into the Buck Rogers realm of interplanetary space.

The examination of German secret weapons and interrogation of the scientists who developed them have led the experts to uncover unsuspected achievements of German science as well as new secret weapons which put some phases of their scientific development—particularly rockets—far ahead of the rest of the world.

Some of the German scientific secrets now being learned by Americans will not be revealed at least until after the war with Japan. The Germans have admitted they turned some of their rocket plans over to the Japanese, but the scientists are reasonably sure the Japs can't make them work.

Weapons Were Next

Paralleling the line of V-weapons—and bigger ones were on their way as Nazidom went down to defeat—were a series of X weapons. These were guided missiles, all launched from aircraft at both land and sea targets.

On the German ordnance proving grounds near Magdeburg, U.S. ordnance officers found X4, the rocket with which the Nazis hoped to break the formations of Allied heavy bombers toward the close of the war.

The X4 was a fin-stabilized missile seven and five-tenths feet long, with a three-foot wingspread and ten-inch tail fins. It could be launched from a fighter plane and was controlled from the plane by insulated control wires which fed out of bobbins attached to the wings of the missile for a distance of about three and eight-tenths miles.

The 20 pounds of HE it carried in its warhead was designed to explode in the midst of a bomber formation, after it was directed toward its target from the parent plane.

First Used in 1944

The X weapon series, as opposed to the V weapons or "A" series as flying bombs were called in Nazi nomenclature, was started about 1939. The first, X1, was an armor-piercing bomb, radio-controlled which did a good deal of damage on Allied shipping in the Mediterranean.

This was followed by modifications, X2, 3, 5 and 6, all bombs launched from aircraft against ground targets.

When the end of the war came, the Germans were perfecting X7, a small anti-tank missile weighing 20 pounds. Like X4, the X7 was controlled by insulated wire which fed out behind it as it sped from its parents plane toward its tank target.

Wehrmacht Continued Research

Most significant weapon, however, was the series of V-weapons on which the German scientists had started work not long after the last war. In 1932, the Wehrmacht took over control of rocket research and by 1938 developed a missile, the A5, which reached a height of 15 miles.

When the Germans swept through France in 1940, V2 was on the drawing boards and was first fired in 1942. Its speed was 3,600 miles per hour, its weight, 13 tons, and it carried a payload of 2,150 pounds. In flight, it rose 52 miles into the troposphere.

Five Marines Use Cigaretts As Bait to Capture 200 Japs

OKINAWA, June 30 (AP).—Of all the strange tales of the end of Jap resistance on Okinawa, perhaps the best is that of the surrender of 200 Jap soldiers, who were lured by cigarettes, while 150 of their fellows committed suicide before the eyes of five marines.

Lt. George Thompson, Dorchester, Mass., and four companions were chasing 15 Japanese when they entered a clearing held by 350 enemy troops.

The Japs brandished guns, swords and grenades, but Thompson called out "tobacco, tobacco," as he offered them cigarettes. Some Japs dropped their weapons and reached for smokes.

All the Jap officers were accom-

panied by women. Suddenly one of them killed his woman companion with a sword, saluted Thompson, handed him his sword and wrist watch, then stepped back ten yards and blew his head off with a grenade.

Other Japs followed his lead and the slaughter of women and suicides occurred at the rate of one a minute. Still outnumbered, the marines continued to offer cigarettes, while Thompson kept in touch with headquarters by a portable radio.

Just as the smokes ran out marine reinforcements arrived and the Jap survivors surrendered. Then 350 civilians emerged from a nearby cave and surrendered, too.

This One's for the Joes Who Like to Play the Ponies



An astrologist told Poni Adams her first name was unlucky so the movie actress is asking GIs to help her pick another. As Bill Shakespeare might have said in a situation like this: "What's in a name when a wench is stacked like Poni?"

Cold GIs Guard Hitler's Cut Of Biggest Robbery in History

By James Cannon

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

WITH THE 11TH ARMY DIV., Steinberg, Austria, June 30.—The day was hot in the mountains and the sun gleamed on the snow fields of the glacier. But in the salt mine it was dark and cold. It was as though a winter's night had been sealed off and perpetuated in the cavern cut into the side of the sun-warmed slope.

Britain Begins Huge Airliner

LONDON, June 30.—Construction of a stratosphere luxury airliner, capable of flying the Atlantic from London to New York in 12 hours and with sleeping accommodations for 72 passengers, has begun in England.

The plane is expected to be ready for trans-Atlantic service in three years. The flying giant will be named Bristol Brabazon, after Lord Brabazon, former British minister of aircraft production.

The 115-ton airliner will be able to carry 224 day passengers and will have a cruising speed of 250 miles per hour, with a top speed of 340 miles per hour. Its fuel capacity will be 5,000 gallons, giving it a range of 5,000 miles.

The plane's cabin will be pressurized and air-conditioned. The ship will have a wingspread of 230 feet, with a 52-foot reach from the top of the rudder to the ground, and will be driven by eight engines.

Snow (Still) Plagues N.Y.

BUFFALO, N.Y., June 30 (ANS).—The ghost of last winter's unprecedented snowfall rose today to haunt the state legislature. The city spent more than \$750,000 last year instead of its \$180,000 average. A claim for extraordinary costs of \$579,000 was on the way to Albany, where the last-session legislation provided for reimbursement to localities in amount of costs exceeding a five-year average.

France's Coal Needs Backed

President Truman has advised Gen. Charles de Gaulle that he has recommended France "receive as large a part as possible of Germany's coal production," it was learned in Paris yesterday.

It was believed the French allotment would equal 45 percent of the coal extracted in the zones occupied by the western powers. Germany's coal production was approximately 70,000,000 tons in the west before the war.

The imports from Germany will supplement what can be produced in France—about 40,000,000 tons in peace-time. According to officials, that can make the difference between a painfully slow recovery and comparatively steady strides forward, since coal is the key to France's power system, transportation and thus her food distribution and industries.

President Truman, it was said, conveyed his views on the subject to Prime Minister Churchill. According to British sources in Paris, Britain recognizes France's need.

Ex-FDR Guards Attend PM School

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP).—Eight of the ten Secret Service men who recently lost their inactive Army Reserve status when they were taken off Presidential guard duty will enter the Provost Marshal General School at Camp Bullis, Tex.

Michael Reilly, former chief of the White House detail, was commissioned yesterday a lieutenant junior grade, by the Navy Wilmer Deardark failed to pass an Army physical because of an old back injury and was expected to become a State Department investigator.

'Information Please' Experts To Tour ETO for Six Weeks

Experts from Information Please, the radio quiz program, will tour the ETO for six weeks, playing two shows a day, and giving two weekly shows with two GI guest stars. The tour will begin with broadcasts over AFN in Paris early in July.

Dan Golenpaul, director of the show, has arrived in Paris with two trunkfuls of encyclopedias and research materials.

The panel of experts will include Clifton Fadiman, master of ceremonies, Franklin P. Adams and John Kieran, regulars on the program, and Beatrice Lillie, Reginald Gardiner and Gregory Ratoff, who will do their specialty numbers.

While the program will be broadcast from some of the installations where it will play, at most camps it will be presented as a stage show.

The itinerary includes a week at

Tory Shakeup Boosts Labor Chiefs' Hopes

LONDON, June 30.—The appointment of Lord Margesson to replace Ralph Assheton as director of the Conservative Party's campaign today encouraged Labor Party leaders as Britain's "electioneering moved to a close."

Margesson, during the period of the prolonged delay over the second front, made a speech at Manchester where he was reported to have said that he would do his best to see the Germans and Russians mutually exterminate each other. The speech caused an uproar on the grounds that it would strain Russian confidence in Britain's good faith.

Says Tories Are on Offensive

The Manchester Guardian, however, threw cold water on the Labor Party's jubilation, saying that Assheton had run rings around the Labor Party from the start of the campaign.

The Guardian declared that "the Tories have been on the offensive from the start and have never lost it."

Several newspapers forecast a Conservative victory, with the Glasgow Herald saying that "most authoritative public opinion tonight is that the government will be returned by a good majority, but no sensational victory is expected."

Comfortable Majority Seen

Lord Beaverbrook's Evening Standard also predicted a comfortable majority to support Mr. Churchill in the new Parliament, but no big turnover is indicated.

The Labor Party concluded its radio speeches with an address by Herbert Morrison who accused the Tories of treating voters "like a lot of silly sheep." The Daily Herald, Labor newspaper, said that the Tories had confessed their dependence on Mr. Churchill by demanding four broadcasts and a tour of unlimited physical and emotional strain.

Search Continues For Wac Impostor

Search for a woman posing as a WAC second lieutenant, who has been hunted for several months in Britain and on the Continent, is continuing, the Provost Marshal's office in Paris disclosed yesterday. Last reported in Germany between April 2, and May 3, she was wearing an OD shirt, battle jacket and light tan skirt and posing as a member of Military Intelligence before disappearing just before the end of the war.

She used the name Jane Dolores Riley, ASN 74423210, and said she was 35, although she was approximately 27 years younger. The following description was given: height, five feet four inches; weight, 140 pounds; heavy-set in appearance with a round face and dark-brown curly hair. Her right arm is slightly bent and was apparently broken at one time.

Restaurants Reopen

After Ration Protest

MATTOON, Ill., June 30 (ANS).—After five days of a peanut and popcorn diet and taxicab scarcity, Mattoon citizens today looked forward to a somewhat fuller life.

Eight of 12 restaurants which closed in protest against a general 30 percent slash in red points had reopened, and Bruce Leonard, owner of the principal taxi fleet immobilized by a lack of gasoline, said he expected all 15 cabs to be running by the end of the week.

Can't Figure It Out

"I never could figure out why those big millionaires paid so much money for pictures," S/Sgt George McDermott, of Conshohocken, Pa., said. "I guess they are all right, but if they cost a buck or a million all they do is hang on a wall and collect a lot of dust."

At first they pulled guard in the mine for four hours and took eight off. But the wet cold drained the feeling from their hands and feet. Now they do a two-hour trick and have four off.

Most of these pictures have a lot of naked girls in them. Pfc W. L. Matthews, of Waxahachie, Tex., said: "If I came home with one of them my wife would let me hang it up all right. But, it wouldn't stay on the wall a minute after I left the house."

Not Too Bad if You Like It

"Art is not too bad if you like art," said Pvt. Thomas Davis, of Chattanooga Tenn., solemnly. "But, I prefer pinups myself."

Sgt. Paul Sopchak, of Hibernia, Pa., said he wants to see only one picture. It was then you realized that the dream of home is so big and beautiful it blots out all else. "Keep all these things," he said. "The picture on the calendar in the kitchen back home is enough for me."

9-Story Plant Underground

MINDEN, June 30 (AP).—A nine-story underground factory was discovered today beneath a monument of Bismarck. Transferred from Holland during the Allied bombings, the factory once produced radio parts for the Luftwaffe. Elaborate machines, many of them American made, lined the floors.



They Serve Overseas--With Passes to U.S.

By George Maskin
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

SOUTHAMPTON, June 30.—On first impression, the other guy's deal in the Army always tops yours. Take the job of the staff sergeant from Louisville, or his T/5 buddy from Boston, both of whom elect to remain anonymous.

Each has piled up many overseas point credits toward discharge. Yet both have seen a lot of the U.S. at the same time.

The sergeant and T/5 are medics, assigned to a hospital ship platoon, an outfit that cares for wounded being sent to the U.S. on transport ships.

Just a 12-Hour Pass

"Sure we get home," the sergeant said. "The last time we hit New York was just after V-E day. Our boat got a big reception. But what do they give us medics? Just a 12-hour pass.

"Then they alert us and shoot us back on an empty boat, but we have to sleep in four-deck bunks. We get back here on the run and what do they tell us? 'We don't need you for awhile, so take yourselves a furlough.' Why couldn't they have given us one when we were in the States. I haven't seen Louisville in nine months."

The T/5 recalled another of their trips home. All we got was a peep at New York harbor and a trip to Fort Hamilton, our home base. When we asked for a pass, they about-faced us and sent us back to a boat and the Atlantic.

"Guys in platoons like ours never know what to expect," the sergeant resumed.

"In 1943 some of our boys were rushed over to Africa to evacuate wounded. Only before they know it, our medics found themselves in the front lines.

Substitute Mail Clerks

"A few months ago there was a mail jam here in England. So they called on a few of our platoons to lend a hand in easing the situation."

The sergeant pointed to his trousers.

"They're filthy," he said. "We seldom get a chance to send them to the cleaners. We can't get our laundry washed. They have us on the jump so much.

"When we leave the U.S. we stop getting mail until we return. Our families never know where we are.

"We have to shave in cold seawater most of the time. And take baths in the same thing."

The T/5 nodded in agreement. He's the platoon clerk and custodian of the service records.

"You should see our foreign-service entries. Every time we hit the States we stop getting overseas credit and pay. It takes a mathematician to figure out how much we have coming. It's never the same two months running.

Would Take Some Figuring

"It's really going to be fun for somebody if Congress ever passes one of those post war bonus proposals to pay so much for each day of U.S. duty and each day outside the country. In our cases it would take months to total our time at home and out of the country."

At that point the sergeant cut in and said it was time to go.

"Say," he asked the reporter, "when did you say you were going home?"

The reporter could not recall having mentioned anything of the kind.

"In that case if you'll give me your wife's phone number, I'd be only too happy to call her," the sergeant remarked as he headed for the docks.

"After all, we figure to be on Broadway in a week or so."

3 Russians Who Aided Nazis Hang Selves in U.S. PW Camp

FORT DIX, N.J., June 30 (UP).—Three Russians captured while serving with the German army who were held in a PW camp here hanged themselves yesterday during a brief riot staged by 154 other Russians in protest against an order which would return them to Europe. Maj. George B. Paul, camp public relations officer, disclosed today.

Seven of the group wounded by rifle fire when they rushed from their barricaded barracks under a tear gas assault are being treated in the camp hospital.

Paul said the remainder were started on their return voyage yesterday afternoon.

The PWs who had barricaded themselves in their barracks after receiving the order to prepare to return to Europe were attacked

U.S. Sailors Stationed in Paris Have 'Ship Ashore' for Home



"A Deck" in Navy lingo is "first floor" to Army Joes—but a pinup is a pinup to both branches of service. Bosun's Mate 1cl Linwood Benton, of Deals Island, Md., and Machinist's Mate 1cl Samuel Brown, of Ridgely, W. Va., look over a bit of pinup art at their landlocked



barracks (left). Out on a busman's holiday, Benton and Brown row a couple of pretty Parisiennes around a pond in the Bois de Boulogne (right). Sitting beside Benton, rowing, is Mlle. Elaine Fabre while Brown's smiling date is Mlle. Huguette Catherine.

Venus de Milo Back in Louvre

The world's standard of feminine beauty for 22 centuries—the Venus de Milo—is back at the Louvre in Paris after hiding in the cellar of Valençay castle on the Loire for six years.

The armless statue, the stone tablets with the code of Hammurabi—most ancient laws of man—the Parthenon friezes and Michelangelo's statue "Two Slaves" and other objects of art were transported to Paris on a 15-ton truck yesterday.

Louvre officials believe the Venus, the Winged Victory, and the Mona Lisa, the museums three most famous pieces, will go on exhibit about July 10.

Clarification Urged Of Vet Job Rights

WASHINGTON, June 30 (ANS).—America's determination to smooth the path of the discharged veteran from war to peace is off to a bad start, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce declared in a publication urging clarification of the veteran's rights to re-employment.

In its pamphlet the Chamber said that there is no clear definition of what an employer is to do in cases where two or more veterans apply for reinstatement in the same position.

Varying interpretations of legal rights of veterans have led to confusion, the Chamber said.

Allies to Give Italy Full Control Soon

WASHINGTON, June 30 (Reuter).—Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, Deputy Supreme Commander of the Mediterranean Area, announced that the whole of Italy, with the possible exception of the Bolzano and Venezia-Giulia areas, would be under Italian control by September.

All American troops except 1,600, mainly for salvage work, and possibly one division for the Venezia-Giulia area, will be removed from Italy by next January.

Five thousand Air Force personnel also will be stationed in Italy, he said, but these will be under the general European Occupational Theater Command.

Tars' Landlocked 'Craft' Is Outfitted In Finest Navy Tradition

By Frank Waterman
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

"A ship ashore" is the way Comdr. Claude U. Bishop, USNR, Arlington, Mass., yesterday described the U.S. Naval barracks in Paris for the detachment of the U.S. Naval Forces, France.

From its six scraped "decks" to the Jacob's ladders which are used instead of fire escapes, the "craft" at 6 Rue Paul Baudry is complete in the best naval tradition.

The 430-odd men who make up the command have their own steam plant, laundry, electricity, mess, ice cream plant, garbage disposal system and movies.

But it was not always so. Comdr. Bishop says that since moving into the building Feb. 1, the men have been busy "housekeeping" whenever their other duties (communications, security guards, shore patrol and intelligence) permitted.

The men are hand-picked, and many of them made the D-Day landing in France. Some of the replacements participated in the Rhine River crossing.

The unit, although non-combatant, acquitted itself well in the only battle it has ever fought—a German ambush of the Naval recon party headed by Comdr. Bishop.

"It was near St. Malo," Comdr. Bishop said, "that our recon ran into a camouflaged Nazi strongpoint. They took us by surprise—killed seven and wounded seven before we got the situation under control, but we inflicted three times that number of casualties and took four prisoners."

In addition to recreational facilities within the barracks the men have their own night club, restricted to Naval personnel membership, on the rue Vivienne. The sailors set their own membership dues, hire swing bands for dances, and are free to use the food bar and lounge whenever off duty.

Point Discharges Urged for Navy

WASHINGTON, June 30 (ANS).—The Navy should adopt a discharge point system similar to the Army's—even if it is necessary to obtain replacements through draft.

—Rep. Margaret Chase Smith (R-Me.) said in a letter to Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal.

The feminine member of the House Naval Affairs Committee wrote Forrestal that a "major problem of morale" has resulted from the lack of such a plan.

"While I fully recognize that the Japanese war is more naval in character than the European war," she told Forrestal, "a point system would realistically stimulate the morale and fighting efficiency of Navy Marine and Coast Guard personnel."

"Many of us served longer and experienced more combat and thus amassed more points under the Army system than soldiers in the Pacific now being released," she argued.

U.S. Needs 5-Cent Cigar—And OPA Sues for It

TAMPA, Fla., June 30 (ANS).—What this nation needs is a good five-cent cigar, the OPA echoed today, as it filed treble damage suits totalling \$1,800,000 against 11 Tampa cigar manufacturers.

Joe Creel, enforcement attorney, said that the manufacture of low-priced cigars was almost at a standstill because many firms had abandoned compliance with price ceilings.

'Frisco Results Satisfy Pope

ROME, June 30 (UP).—Pope Pius XII expressed today his satisfaction with the results of the San Francisco conference and the hope that all nations would work out their problems peacefully.

In a press interview, the Pope said he hoped that the nations would be able to settle problems over peace tables rather than in the trenches or behind tank barriers.

In a reference to Russia, the Pope said the Vatican would welcome relations with any nation in the world.

The Pope said he was in good health. He revealed that he would not move to his summer residence this year because it was too distant and too difficult for people without cars and gasoline to reach, and he felt that he had too much to do here.

War Bond Contest Enters Final Week

The final week of The Stars and Stripes War Bond Contest began today. All letters on the subject, "My Savings and Post War Plans" must be postmarked not later than midnight Saturday, July 7.

The prizes are 15 Chevrolet automobiles or trucks, 15 refrigerators and 20 radio-phonographs. Contestants must be members of the armed forces in the ETO and must either have bought a War Bond since May 1 or have a regular War Bond allotment.

Letters, which should be addressed to WAR BOND CONTEST, APO 887, must be not less than 50 words nor more than 250. Ideas and content will be the determining factors in choosing the winners. Literary style and appearance of the letters will not be taken into account.

GI Who Learns Role With Lunts Has to See Play From Audience

By Caroline Camp
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

T/4 Ellis Eringer, of the Bronx, N.Y., is a sadder man but a wiser actor after a hectic two days of rehearsals with Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne in "Love and Idle-ness," in the role of the juvenile lead.

The play opened in Paris for a soldier audience at the Sarah Bernhardt theater only after Brian Nissen, the juvenile lead, and his understudy had made three airplane trips between Paris and London. When they arrived here with the rest of the cast they were sent back to England because they are both under age and had not bothered to get exit permits to leave the country.

Eringer, whose only previous acting experience had been in the dance chorus of a soldier jeep show,

UK-U.S. Calls Are Suspended

LONDON, June 30.—GI telephone calls to the U.S. from the UK have been suspended temporarily because of overwhelming response to the service, which was instituted a week ago today.

The General Postoffice said no more soldier calls to families or friends would be accepted until July 15, when the number of official calls from the UK will have been reduced enough to enable lines to carry the extra burden of personal conversations.

Officials explained that the response of U.S. troops to the service was "much greater than expected." In the six days and nights during which soldiers could call the States, the circuits were in use every minute of every hour, and the waiting list of calls was piling up more rapidly than the lines could bear.

As a result, no lines were available for official business and the public had to be excluded from making personal calls until after July 15.

Some of the public calls to the U.S. lasted half an hour at \$4 a minute, and one conversation was carried on for a full hour.

Broadway Playboy Faces Tax Charge

WASHINGTON, June 30 (ANS). Secretary Henry A. Morgenthau jr. announced today that treasury agents had recommended the institution of a tax evasion case against a Broadway playboy for additional taxes and penalties totalling \$1,800,000. He said the man, whom he declined to identify for the present, was already under arrest and awaiting trial on another charge of selling liquor at overpricing prices. Morgenthau said his agents also recommended criminal prosecution for filing a phony income tax return.

Morgenthau also reported a "peculiar" Texas case in which a turkey dealer tried to hide enormous black market profits and said his tax deficiency would total about \$100,000. One interesting result, he added, was that 50 farmers in the neighborhood were voluntarily filing amended returns of their own.

was auditioned for the part with six other soldiers and was chosen to fill in for Nissen. But after learning the first act overnight, he was told Nissen was expected back in Paris for the opening curtain.

"It was swell experience, anyway," Eringer said. "I was really sitting on the edge of my seat the first night, when Brian Nissen came on the stage. He didn't play the part the same way at all but every actor has different ideas.

"Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne are marvelous critics," said Eringer, who is 21. "They didn't try to read my lines for me during rehearsals; they would just suggest the mood I was supposed to be in.

"It was lots of fun while it lasted," said Eringer. "After this, I hope I can get a real part in a soldier show dramatic production."

Fitzsimmons Quits As Phillies' Boss

Ben Chapman Takes Reins As Manager

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—Fat Freddie Fitzsimmons resigned as manager of the staggering Phillies yesterday after the team had absorbed a 9-1 thrashing at the hands of the Reds for its 51st National League defeat.

Ben Chapman was named field pilot of the club to replace Fitzsimmons by General Manager Herb Pennock. Chapman, who turned to pitching when his legs gave out after a long outfielding career in the American League, was acquired from the Dodgers two weeks ago in a deal for Catcher Johnny Peacock.

"I tried to induce Fitzsimmons to remain as manager," Pennock said, "but his mind was made up and there was nothing for me to do but accept his resignation. The inability to get needed player material has been very discouraging to Fred and to us in the front office, but we told him things would pick up after the war."

Fitz was hired as manager in 1943 when Bucky Harris was fired by Bill Cox, then president of the team. When Cox was forced out of baseball for gambling, Bob Carpenter bought the club and retained Fitz. Before taking over, he was player-coach with the Dodgers, to whom he had been traded in 1937 by the Giants after 12 years with the New Yorkers.

Fitz did not say whether he would immediately seek another baseball post.

Chapman finds himself in anything but an enviable position today. The club is on the road to a new National League record for the most losses in one season, already having dropped 51 decisions in 68 games. At this rate, the Phils will lose 116 games, one more than the record established by the Braves in 1935.



HOW THEY STAND.

American League				
Boston 4	Chicago 2	Washington 8	Detroit 3	Cleveland 4, Philadelphia 2
Only games scheduled				
	W	L	Pct	GB
Detroit	36	24	.600	—
New York	35	24	.593	1/2
Boston	32	27	.542	3 1/2
Chicago	31	30	.508	5 1/2
Washington	29	29	.500	6
St. Louis	26	31	.456	8 1/2
Cleveland	26	31	.456	8 1/2
Philadelphia	20	39	.339	15 1/2
Boston at St. Louis				
New York at Chicago				
Philadelphia at Detroit				
Washington at Cleveland				
National League				
Brooklyn 5-1	Chicago 4-3	St. Louis 9	Philadelphia 1	Cincinnati 4, Boston 1
New York 3, Pittsburgh 2				
	W	L	Pct	GB
Brooklyn	39	24	.619	—
St. Louis	36	26	.581	2 1/2
New York	36	29	.554	4
Chicago	30	26	.536	5 1/2
Pittsburgh	33	29	.532	6 1/2
Boston	29	31	.483	8 1/2
Cincinnati	27	31	.466	9 1/2
Philadelphia	15	51	.250	24 1/2
St. Louis at Boston				
Chicago at New York				
Cincinnati at Philadelphia				
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn				

Helen Stephens Offers To Race Stella Walsh

FULTON, N.Y., June 30.—Helen Stephens, Olympic sprint champion in 1936, today issued a challenge to Stella Walsh to meet her "on any distance between 50 and 200 meters." Miss Stephens made the offer after learning Stella had clipped three-tenths of a second off her world's 100-meter record.

"I beat Stella four times during the Olympics in Germany and a fifth time here," said Miss Stephens. "I believe I can do it again."

Gottselig Gets Papers
CHICAGO, June 30.—Johnny Gottselig, new manager of the Chicago Black Hawks, today was sworn in as a citizen of the United States. Gottselig, 40, was born in Canada.

Tigers Lose Half-Game in AL Race; Dave Ferriss Hurls 11th Win

NEW YORK, June 30.—The idle Yankees gained a half-game in their bid to overtake the front-running Tigers yesterday when the Senators subdued the Tigers, 8-3, reducing the American League leaders' margin to a half-game.

The Griffis rushed to a five-run lead in the first inning off Stubby Overmire. Joe Orrell was next and he halted Washington until he was lifted for a pinch-hitter in the eighth, but the Senators blasted Zeb Eaton for three more runs in the top of the ninth. Meanwhile, Chick Pieretti held the Bengals to six hits and contributed three timely blows to his own cause.

Young Dave Ferriss practically single-handedly defeated the White Sox for his Red Sox 4-2, as he achieved his 11th victory. The sensational Boston rookie scattered nine hits, drove in three runs and won despite five errors behind him. Johnny Humphries matched Ferriss' pitching pace until the ninth when Ferriss swatted a homerun with Bob Garbark on base. The White Sox threatened wildly in the ninth when they clustered singles by Oris Hockett and Cass Michaels with an error to score one run, but Ferriss settled down and retired Roy Schalk to end the game.

A's Blow 10th Straight
The floundering Athletics added a few more gray hairs to Connie Mack's head by extending their current losing streak to ten straight, succumbing to the Indians, 4-2. The Indians teed off against Steve Gerkin for 13 hits to give him his seventh setback of the season.

Allie Reynolds stifled the A's with five hits in seven innings, then tired and Ed Klieman quelled an eighth-inning uprising after the Mackmen had counted their two runs.

Frankie Hayes, Cleveland's iron-man catcher, established a major league record by catching his 218th consecutive game. Hayes, who celebrated by clubbing two hits, tied the previous mark held by Cincinnati's Ray Mueller two days ago. Mueller's string was snapped by his draft board.

Hy Vandenberg rationed four hits in the windup, having trouble only with Augie Calan, who punched two hits, including a homerun. Southpaw Vic Lombardi was tagged with the loss, yielding two runs in the fourth and another in the eighth.

Rice Leads Attack
Catcher Del Rice slapped a triple and two doubles to drive home three runs and score three more personally as he headed the Cardinal assault against Marshall Scott, Tony Karl and Oscar Judd. Meanwhile, Charley Barrett set down the Phils with seven harmless hits.

Bucky Walters returned to winning form as he marched the Reds to a 4-1 victory over the Braves, with eight hits, while his mates climbed on Nate Andrews for 11, bunching them for two runs in the third, one in the fourth and another in the seventh.

Three runs in the last of the ninth enabled the Giants to victimize the Pirates, 3-2, with Ace Adams gaining credit for the triumph over Max Butcher. The Giant ninth included singles by George Hausmann and Mel Ott, a double by Clyde Klutz, two intentional walks to fill the bases, and Butcher's faulty pitch that plunked Danny Gardella in the back to force in the winning run.

Segura Faces Mehner In College Net Finals

EVANSTON, Ill., June 30.—Francisco Segura, South American tennis star from the University of Miami, reached the finals of the National Intercollegiate championships yesterday as he defeated Bernie Bartzen, Wm. and Mary freshman, 6-2, 6-2, 6-3.

Segura, who is seeking his third straight crown, meets Lt. Frank Mehner of West Point in the finals today. Mehner defeated Stanley Clark of California Tech, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2.

Army Releases Annanis
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 30.—Vito Annanis, former star blocking back of Boston College's football team, was released from the Army today after two years of service. Annanis said he was considering an offer from the Washington Redskins.

Prep Track Stars Shine in AAU Test

NEW YORK, June 30.—Schoolboy runners stole the show yesterday when the two-day National AAU track and field championships opened at Randalls Island.

Perry Samuels, the speed merchant from San Antonio's Thomas Jefferson high school, whipped over the cinders to take the 100-meter event in 10.5. August Erfurth, another San Antonio high school product, showed his heels to Charles Morgan, of New Orleans, and Jack Morris, of the New York A.C., in the 170-meter high hurdles, winning in .15.

Ron Frazier of Los Angeles Boys Club, captured the 200-meter hurdles in .23.2 just one-tenth of a second off the meet record.

One of the biggest upsets occurred in the 1,500-meter grind, in which Carman Bova, former Seton Hall and Southern California cinderman, was favored. But it was Jack Dianetti, of E. Rochester (N.Y.) high school, who snapped the tape 4:04.1. Bova trailed Dianetti by ten yards.

Maestro of 'Bee' Buzzes Billy's Ear



Jack Benny, by his own admission the world's greatest concert violinist, tells Cpl. Billy Conn, during his Paris visit, that he'll don the gloves against the heavy-weight contender "at any time and at any place—after you get a reputation by beating Joe Louis, the champion."

Cardinals Gain on Dodgers By Trouncing Phils, 9-1

NEW YORK, June 30.—After coming through with a ninth-inning rally to trip the Cubs, 5-4, the Dodgers stumbled in the nightcap, 3-1, and the standoff cost Lippy Durocher's pupils ground in the National League

Minor League Results

International League				
Montreal 15	Jersey City 2	Toronto 5	Baltimore 4	Buffalo 6-6, Newark 5-4
Rochester 8, Syracuse 6				
	W	L	Pct	
Montreal	46	22	.676	
Jersey City	36	29	.554	
Newark	34	28	.548	
Baltimore	35	30	.538	
American Association				
Indianapolis 7	Milwaukee 1	Louisville 4	Kansas City 2	Columbus 5, St. Paul 4
Minneapolis 14, Toledo 11				
	W	L	Pct	
Indianapolis	40	27	.597	
Milwaukee	36	22	.621	
Louisville	38	30	.559	
St. Paul	32	31	.508	
Eastern League				
Scranton 3-1	Elmira 2-9	Utica 4-1	Binghamton 3-3	Hartford 5-8, Albany 3-1
Wilkes-Barre 3, Williamsport 0				
	W	L	Pct	
Albany	33	24	.579	
Williamsport	27	33	.448	
Wilkes-Barre	27	23	.540	
Hartford	26	23	.531	
Pacific Coast League				
Portland 4	Sacramento 1	San Francisco 4	Los Angeles 3	Hollywood 5, Oakland 2
San Diego 6, Seattle 5				
	W	L	Pct	
Portland	54	33	.621	
Seattle	46	39	.541	
San Francisco	47	41	.534	
Oakland	46	44	.511	

Once Over Lightly

By Gene Graff
Stars and Stripes Sports Editor

ALTHOUGH more than \$10,000,000 worth of theatrical talent either is touring the ETO or is expected to arrive in the near future, the closest thing to an invasion by sports personalities was the appearance of la belle Sonja Henie, the golden-haired gal who skated her way to a fortune. And she didn't bring her skates with her.

Yet the Pacific theater, where fighting makes it virtually impossible for combat men to enjoy visiting firemen, is loaded with sports figures, most of whom are in the services. Surely it would be possible to load them on a boat arriving with redeployed troops and ship them to the ETO, where there is a crying need for diversion of any kind now that the war has ended here.

LAST year at this time such a program was not feasible, so there was no hitching when the Army and Navy assembled their precious major league baseball players for a "services" World Series in Honolulu, won, incidentally, by the sailors. But now is the time for all good athletic romoters to come to the aid of their party and flood this theater with top-notch sports folk.

Another all-star baseball game was scheduled for Honolulu earlier this week, then was cancelled because military authorities decreed it more necessary to have the players tour outlying Pacific bases. This is a fine gesture, it's true, but those same players could eventually be transferred to the ETO on similar assignment. If figures don't lie, there are more than 2,000,000 men and women here sweating out redeployment, occupation or civilian clothes who want to have their idle hours filled.

THERE is an abundance of major league talent in the ETO that either could be merged with men like Enos Slaughter, Joe Gordon, Mike McCormick, Tex Hughson, Johnny Sturm, Taft Wright, Dario Lodigiani, Birdie Tebbetts, Lew Riggs, Max West, Walt Judnich, Johnny Beasley, Sid Hudson and Bill Dickey, or could be organized as a team to play the invaders. All of the above ex-stars are now on duty with the Army or Navy in the Pacific.

In behalf of servicemen on the Continent, this corner would like to see as many sports celebrities as possible drop around on tour. Hometown papers—please copy!

Wins First Effort As Pole Vault

HOUSTON, Texas, June 30 (AP).—There was no baseball game that day and Ed Murphey wanted to stay busy, so he wandered over to the track where Rice Institute had a dual meet with Texas A. and M. and volunteered to do some pole vaulting.

He won the event. He played basketball for Rice, then as soon as the season closed went out for shortstop on the baseball team. Came a shortage of pitchers so Ed was shifted to the mound.

He pitched a no-hit, no-run game against Southern Methodist University as Rice won 11-0.

Murphey came to Rice from San Diego in the naval training program. He used to pitch American Legion junior baseball in California.

Graziano KOs Red Cochrane In 10th Round at Garden

NEW YORK, June 30.—Young Rocky Graziano spoiled Welterweight Champion Freddy "Red" Cochrane's return to the big time last night when he knocked out the recently discharged seaman in the 10th and final round of their non-title bout at Madison Square Garden.

Although he suffered the first full-count kayo of his career, 30-year-old Cochrane proved to 14,972 customers he was neither a "cheese champ" nor a "bum."

Cochrane was giving wild-swinging Graziano a boxing lesson until the ninth. Then Freddy's legs began to tire, and just before the bell Graziano nailed him with a stiff right that dropped him. The count reached three when the gong sounded as Cochrane was rising. He was helpless and had to be dragged to his corner, where his second worked over him frantically.

Cochrane came out for the tenth on rubber legs and in the first five seconds of the round Graziano blasted him with a right uppercut that sent the champ flat on his back. Referee Johnny Burns knelt beside him and tolled the count, reaching "ten" 16 seconds after the round started. Cochrane took a bad pummeling in the sixth and also lost the fourth. But he was boss in the first, second, third, fifth and seventh rounds. The eighth was even. The crowd gave Cochrane a tremendous ovation as he left the ring, bleeding profusely from his nose and from a gash over his right cheek.



Rocky Graziano

Slovakians Hard at Work on People's Government

Leadership Shared By Democrats, Communists

By Howard Byrne
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

BRATISLAVA, Czechoslovakia, June 27 (Delayed)—Something new in government is emerging in the Republic of Slovakia, whose capital, Bratislava is one of the least damaged of the cities in the Danubian Basin.

Two men, who led Slovakia's bitter and abortive national uprisings against Hitler last fall, now share the drivers seat in Slovakia's new people's government, which is housed in the Bratislava palace of ex-president Josef Tiso.

Tiso was a notorious Slovakian quisling, who assisted the Nazis in the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia, by declaring Slovakia an independent state in 1939.

With Tiso at the helm the Nazis were able to get substantial economic assistance from Slovakia throughout the war.

Two Parties Represented

Slovakia's new leaders are Dr. Lettrich, a former lawyer, and Charles Schmiedte, former furniture worker, who are co-presidents of the Slovakia National Council, which is based on equal representation of the two parties—Democrats and Communists.

The significant thing about the new Slovakian formula of government is that it seems not to be a mere straddle between left and right, but the framework within which labor, capital and peasantry are finding the solution to many differences and are genuinely pulling together.

Dr. Lettrich, who looks like an energetic American business executive, in a statement to The Stars and Stripes, asserted that the National Front government was working well and that both parties would go to the polls in November or December, at which time President Eduard Benes has stated that national elections would be held throughout Czechoslovakia.

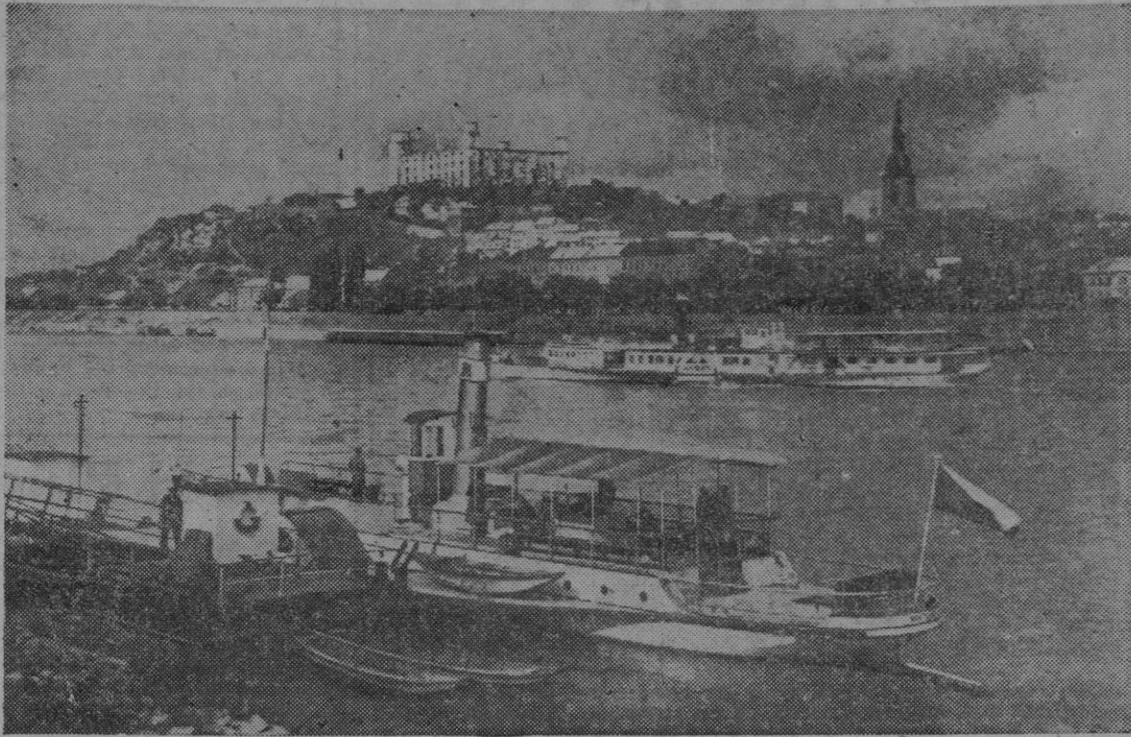
Asked to sum up the program of the Slovakian Communists, President Schmiedte said his party's aims were to consolidate the friendship of the Czechs and Slovaks, to give the state a firm basis in the Democracy and to raise the standard of living of the working class and peasantry without pulling down those in higher income brackets.

Land Reforms Expected

"We want to raise the standard of living in Slovakia so high that the Slovaks in the United States will want to come home," he said with a smile.

Sweeping land reforms which are expected to go into effect shortly in Slovakia will divide the estates of collaborators among land-starved peasants.

The government intends to limit



Seen from across the Danube, Bratislava's most prominent landmark is the palace of quisling ex-president Josef Tiso. The building now houses offices and bureaus of Slovakia's new People's government.

the amount of land any individual can possess to fifty hectares and will buy up excess hectares from the owners of large estates and resell them on a long-range finance plan to peasants.

Asked if this decree would not make big landowners angry, Schmiedte laughed and said: "Not at all."

Much of the work on this bill has been done by members of the Democrat party in which landowners are represented. "You will be surprised how smoothly it will work out," he said.

President Schmiedte said the collective farm system such as was instituted in Russia was not in the cards for Slovakia where land will continue to be privately owned.

Business to Be Free

The government will determine the wages of labor, standardizing them in each industry to prevent unfair competition, but prices will be allowed to find their own level and there will be absolute freedom of business, Schmiedte noted.

He added that individual trade unions would not be allowed to form but that one nation-wide labor organization would represent all. "Our industries are too small for the type of trade union system you have in America," he stated.

One of the most complicated problems facing the Slovakian government is passage of a measure for restoring property to Jews and political exiles who are now trickling back into every community.

In many cases homes and businesses left behind by exiles have changed hands a number of times and present owners are unwilling

to relinquish them. One Jewish merchant returned home from a concentration camp to find that the clothing business in Bratislava, which has been in his family 60 years and which had been confiscated by the Tiso government, now was being operated by a man who claimed he was the rightful owner and would not allow the Jew to enter the shop. Such instances, many people attested, are numerous throughout Slovakia.

U.S. Correspondent Lauded

Although Dr. Lettrich had stated that all important political collaborators had been rounded up, it is common talk in Bratislava that there are still many members of Slovakia's former Hlinka Fascist party who still have considerable influence, especially in village councils upon whose decisions about such things as property restoration often depends.

At a state dinner at Bratislava's Savoy Carlton Hotel given in honor of The Stars and Stripes and Associated Press correspondents, who were the first representatives of the foreign press to visit Slovakia, Dr. Lettrich, editor of Bratislava's three newspapers, and Ladislav Novomesky, Slovakian Minister of Culture and Education, joined in memorializing American Correspondent Joe Morton.

Morton, who parachuted into Slovakia last fall to cover the national uprisings for the Associated Press, was captured with 17 other Americans and British and is believed to have been murdered by the Nazis.

Thousands of Russian soldiers pass daily through Bratislava and over the Danube in the long trek homeward, many traveling in

horse-drawn hay carts and droshkies, all of which are gaily decorated with bunting, banners and portraits of Marshal Stalin.

Hungarians Leaving Country

Moving steadily over Bratislava bridge, too, but not so happy about it are the first of 500,000 Hungarians who have been living in Slovakia and whom the new government order decrees must return to their own country. Their places will be taken by 300,000 Slovaks living on Hungarian soil, whom the Slovakian government expects will return.

The Hungarian press in Budapest is incensed about the exchange of populations upon which the Slovakian government insists in order to settle the long-standing Hungarian-Slovak minority problem. Hungary also is disturbed about losing the border strip of rich farmland between the two countries which the Slovaks claim is rightfully theirs and only given to Hungary by Hitler after Munich as a bone for Hungarian participation in the war against the Allies.

The only Americans encountered in Bratislava were S/Sgt. Joseph Humal, of New York, and Seaman 1/C Chubby Webster, of Detroit, both of whom were in town trying to trace relatives.

Humal discovered he had four cousins still living, three of whom had been fighting with the Slovak partisans and one who had been fighting against them. Webster had less luck. His father, mother, two brothers and two sisters all were missing. He heard that his father had been sent to Lublin in 1942.

Doomed Only 1,500, Czech Quisling Says

LONDON, June 30 (UP).—The quisling of Czechoslovakia, Karl Hermann Frank, has admitted his responsibility in the reprisal slayings for the assassination of the Nazi outcher Heinrich Heydrich, in May, 1942, but contended the orders he signed caused "only 1,500 to 2,000 slayings."

A Sudeten German, Frank also admitted he had sent Czechs to work in Germany. Interrogated by Dr. E. B. Echer, Czechoslovak member of the United Nations War Crimes Commission at 12th Army Group Headquarters in Wiesbaden, Germany, Frank's testimony was recorded in a 70-page document. Frank signed each page. Echer is now in London to urge that Frank be handed over to the Czech government for trial as a war criminal.

In Prague, AP reported, Dr. Kreizler, who has been identified as the personal interior designer for Hitler, has been arrested by the Czechoslovak police at Karlsbad. They said Kreizler revealed locations of six store rooms in Czechoslovakia where police found pictures and art objects taken from Czechoslovak homes and museums.

'Beast of Buchenwald' Is Reported Captured

LONDON, June 30 (ANS).—Hermann Pister, the "beast of Buchenwald" said to have been responsible for injecting poison into veins of "useless" prisoners, has been caught posing as a Wehrmacht officer, according to the London Daily Mail.

The newspaper reported that Pister was uncovered in a PW cage in Bavaria, along with 18 of his chief henchmen all of whom were carrying forged papers.

Pister was commandant of the Buchenwald horror camp for at least 18 months, the paper said.

Medal Sought For Newsmen

WASHINGTON, June 30 (ANS).—A Distinguished Service News Medal as an award to V Corps Correspondents such as the late Ernie Pyle has been approved by the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

The proposal was substituted for a bill to give the Medal of Honor to Pyle, who was killed in April while covering the Pacific War.

Chairman Elbert D. Thomas (Utah) said the committee favored a general bill under which all correspondents could be decorated, rather than special legislation to honor one correspondent. The War and Navy departments would designate recipients of the award but Thomas asserted Pyle would probably be the first to receive it if the bill passed.

The new medal, Thomas said, would be awarded only in time of war and only to press or radio correspondents serving outside the continental limits of the United States.

GIs Term Jap Suicide Plane Stupid; Experts Call It Perfect

JOHNSVILLE, Pa., June 30 (ANS).—Although GIs have labeled the Jap suicide bomb plane "Baka," which is Japanese for "stupid," Navy experts today described it as a "perfect missile."

Comdr. Charles E. Kirkbride, executive officer of a Naval aircraft modification unit, disclosed details here. Working mechanism is being taken apart to determine measures necessary to counteract the bomb, which is cheap and simple to construct.

The plane, one of 14 captured on Okinawa, rides under the belly of a Jap medium bomber and is cut loose when the plane nears its target. With an enemy pilot at its controls, the Baka is aimed at the target. Rockets boost its speed up to 630 miles an hour. Upon impact a 2,645-pound bomb in the nose explodes. The fuselage is 20 feet long and wingspread 16 feet. The plane has a square tail.

The Baka is strictly a one-way job. The pilot's only prospect is death. There are no doors and the pilot, member of the "Divine Wind Special Attack Corps," carries no parachute. The bomb fuse is set automatically to explode on contact. The interior resembles a regular plane, with complete equipment including directional compass, airspeed indicator, altimeter and inclinometer.

Its perfection as a missile according to Kirkbride, is that it has a human brain to guide it.

Originally suicide pilots were volunteers, but it is now believed the Japs are assigning youths to the job. The Baka bomb on exhibition here was numbered 1,041.

One Binge Per Vet Allowed GIs by Judge

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 30 (ANS).—The right of every returning serviceman to celebrate at least once without the risk of arrest topped Municipal Justice John W. Finchout's own GI Bill of Rights today as he dismissed charges of drunkenness against a discharged Pfc who served in Africa, the Middle East and Europe. Finchout said such charges would be stricken from his court records if the vets have good records in service and haven't been previously arrested for over-celebrating.

Yanks to Use Nazi Suits

More than 20,000 German flying suits found in a bomb-shattered Nazi warehouse will be used for overalls by U.S. aircraft mechanics.

Invasion Boom Grips Luzon

MANILA, June 30 (INS).—A huge army of engineers is working night and day to transform Luzon Island into a pre-invasion base comparable with England before D-Day.

The engineers are far ahead of schedule, according to Maj. Gen. Hugh Casey, Gen. MacArthur's chief engineer.

Casey revealed today that dozens of staging areas are being built for redeployment of units and divisions already on Luzon. In addition, new airfields have been built.

Bong a Test Pilot Now

LOS ANGELES, June 30 (ANS). Maj. Richard Bong, American ace, has been assigned to duty here to test Lockheed P80 Shooting Star jet fighter planes for the Army Air Forces Technical Service Command.

World Labor Body Chiefs Hope to Re-Admit Italy

QUEBEC, June 30 (AP).—The governing body of the International Labor Organization went on record yesterday as expressing the hope that a general conference in Paris next October will re-admit Italy to the organization.

Italy left the ILO in 1940 and recently applied for re-admission.

The Paris conference will be followed by a maritime conference in London Nov. 15.

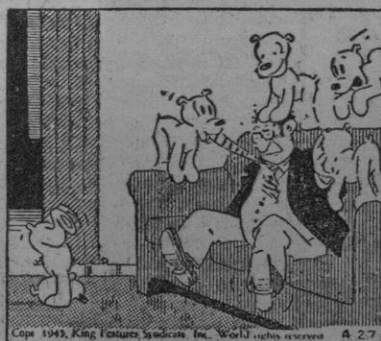
Blondie



By Courtesy of King Features Syndicate



By Chic Young



AMERICAN FORCES NETWORK

Time	TODAY	TOMORROW
1305-WAC on Wax	1905-Jack Benny	0601-Yawn Patrol
1330-Sammy Kaye	1935-Andrew Sisters	0700-News
1401-Sports	2001-Mail Call	0705-Yawn Patrol
1415-Atlantic Spotl't	2030-Pass in Review	0800-News
1445-Times Square	2113-Hit Parade	0815-Personal Album
1501-Beaucoup Music	2145-Raymond Scott	1035-Strike Up Band
1601-N.Y. Philharm.	2301-Pacific News	0830-Modern Music
1701-Info. Please	2305-Merely Music	0901-Yank Bandstand
1730-Andy Russell	2301-Hour of Charm	1106-Duffie Bag
1755-Sports	2330-Suspense	Rehms: 1,231 KC - 243.7 Meters
1805-On the Record	0615-Midn't in Paris	News Every Hour on the Hour
1901-U.S. News	0200-World News	

Czechoslovak Ukraine Area Ceded to Soviet

LONDON, June 30 (UP).—The east tip of Czechoslovakia—known variously as Ruthenia, Carpathian Ukraine, Sub-Carpathian Ukraine and Podkarpatska Rus—was incorporated into the Soviet Ukraine by an agreement signed yesterday in the Kremlin at Moscow, Moscow radio announced last night.

Comprising 4,600 square miles, with a pre-war population of 750,000, Sub-Carpathian Ukraine becomes a part of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic.

Long before it was liberated by the Red Army early this year, there had been speculation that it would join the Soviet Union at the conclusion of hostilities.

Its population is mainly Jews, Hungarians and Czechs. Under the terms of the treaty, signed by Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov and Czech Prime Minister M. Fierlinger and witnessed by Marshal Stalin, nationals will be given the opportunity to be citizens of either the Soviet or Czechoslovakia.

Molotov hailed the agreement as a token of "brotherly love" between the Slavs. Fierlinger said that the treaty is a proof that there are no questions which cannot be solved by mutual understanding.

Ratification of the treaty will give Russia a common frontier with Hungary and will incorporate the city of Csap, a communication center, into the Soviet Ukraine.

LaGuardia Hits At Black Mart

NEW YORK, June 30 (ANS).—The vicinity of Utica, N.Y., was branded by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia today as the scene of "shocking" black-market conditions, including the "dreadfully unsanitary" slaughter and preparation of meat in both fly-by-night and recognized establishments.

In a 31-page booklet entitled "The Black Market Area," published under the Mayor's sponsorship, a cluster of communities surrounding Utica was described as an area of "wild, uncontrolled disregard of price control and ration regulations."

But unsanitary conditions were "far more scandalous," almost bad enough to "turn the inspectors' stomachs," the booklet charged.

The booklet named individuals and firms involved in the vast enterprise, asserting that there was no apparent attempt by the Office of Price Administration, or local and state authorities to interfere with the alleged illegal operations. LaGuardia said the operation was directly responsible for a diversion of large proportions from New York City's normal supply.

He emphasized that his inspectors covered only the one area, adding that there was no reason to suppose that other sections of upstate New York were any less black.

GI in Reich Granted Divorce; Wife Had Child by Another Man

KANSAS CITY, Kan., June 30 (ANS).—A soldier overseas for three years has been granted a divorce from his wife, who wrote that she was "not the girl you left behind."

The soldier Cpl. Kenneth B. Hood, 30, stationed in Germany, introduced through his attorney a letter in a district court hearing yesterday in which his wife admitted an affair with a married man. She confessed she had had a daughter by the man in 1944.

"Dear Bill," Mrs. Hood wrote her husband, "this is the hardest letter I have ever had to write but I will write it because I hate to make a fool of you any longer."

The letter related that "all the things I have written you in the last year have been a lie," and then told of the affair which resulted in the birth of a daughter.

"It never was a shady love affair. I am really in love with him, Bill. But he is married, too. He is now in the South Pacific."

Then the woman advised her husband to start divorce proceedings and agreed to relinquish all rights to their five-year-old daughter, Sandra.

"I have lost everything," she said. "Take Sandra, too. It is my punishment."

Custody of the child was awarded to the soldier but she will remain with an uncle and aunt, Mr. and

Gen. Devers Gets a Kiss of Welcome



Gen. Jacon L. Devers, Sixth Army Gp. commander, is greeted by his daughter, Mrs. Frances Graham, on his arrival at LaGuardia Airport in New York. Devers flew from the ETO in a C54 transport. On Friday he was named commander of Army Ground Forces.

Queen Elizabeth Brings 13,000 Home

Eighth AF's 'Eager Beavers' Rock N.Y. With High Jinks

By Richard Wilbur

The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

NEW YORK, June 30.—Early this morning the last of the Eighth AF ground crew men, part of the 13,000 men who reached here yesterday afternoon aboard the Queen Elizabeth, barreled down the gangplank and made solid two-point landings on American soil. Their homecoming high jinks set a new high in exuberance by returning troops.

Japan Plans Industry Move

SAN FRANCISCO (UP).—Japan is planning to move her industries to "50 continental areas" of Manchuria, where she will be capable of waging a protracted war, Tokyo radio said yesterday.

The broadcast declared the move is necessary because of intensified Allied air bombing of the mainland and enemy interference with shipping communications with Manchuria, from which large quantities of war materials are drawn.

In order to achieve the close coordination necessary for the new plan to work, Tokyo said, "it will be necessary to do away with past concepts of national borders."

3 Airlines Win Safety Awards

CHICAGO, June 30 (ANS).—The National Safety Council awards for completing 1944 without a fatal accident have been made to United Air Lines, Braniff Airways and American Export Airlines.

Judge Refuses to Cover Up For Wives of Servicemen

HACKENSACK, N.J., June 30 (ANS).—Judge A. Demorest Del Mar of the Bergen County Court of Common Pleas said today he would refuse permission to servicemen's wives who sought to offer their illegitimate children for adoption without the knowledge and consent of their husbands.

"Men in service away from home have the right to be protected in such an instance," he said. "Therefore the wives of servicemen who offer their illegitimate children for adoption without the knowledge of their husbands will be flatly refused."

His opinion was the first legal statement on the problem in New Jersey and may set a precedent for all such adoption cases.

Ex-Service Women Get Maternity Care

WASHINGTON, June 30 (ANS).—Women who have left the Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, or the Navy Nurse Corps because they were expectant mothers may receive maternity and post-natal care at Naval hospitals and dispensaries beginning tomorrow.

This announcement was made in a circular letter in the Navy's semi-monthly bulletin. The service will be free to the patient except for subsistence during the period of hospitalization.

The mother need not be married to obtain the service, the bulletin said.

Leopold Plans 'Final' Parley

BRUSSELS, June 30.—Former Prime Minister Paul van Zeeland, accompanied by several other Belgian leaders, flew today to confer with King Leopold near Salzburg in what was expected to be the final conference before the monarch announces his decision on whether he will abdicate or attempt to return to his throne.

Belgian Socialist and Communist sources predicted the King might announce his position tomorrow.

Van Zeeland, who was reported to have been one of the first of the nation's statesmen asked by the King to form a new government to facilitate his return, left with his party in a plane put at his disposal by the SHAEF mission to Belgium.

The Communist organ, Le Drapeau Rouge, devoted its leading editorial today to an appeal for Communist-Socialist solidarity at the next general election.

Meanwhile, a new quarrel broke out between the Liberal and extremist Royalist press.

Liberal editors were accused of "sabotage of dynastic function" by reporting that Liberal party leaders had told Leopold he must abdicate.

The anti-Leopold coalition of Liberals, Socialists and Communists announced a mass meeting for tomorrow to discuss the "constitutional aspect of the problem of Leopold."

London Poles Make Plans To End Regime

LONDON, June 30 (ANS).—Although disputing the constitutionality of its successor, the exile Polish government today prepared to dissolve its affairs here in deference to the new Polish provisional government of national unity in Warsaw.

Chief among the many ticklish problems which must be resolved before the exile government can complete its work here is the question of the Polish army in Britain, which now finds itself in the position of an army without a country.

So far, no specific provision has been made for payment of the Polish forces, which number 250,000 men and women but a spokesman for the British foreign office asserted that England would foot the bill, temporarily at least.

The new Polish government created in Moscow and now established in the Polish capital has been recognized by France and the Soviets, Anglo-American recognition is expected as soon as the new government holds a "free and unfettered election" under the terms of the Yalta agreement.

Tadeus Skorinski, a minister of the Polish exile government, strongly condemned the Warsaw regime as a government imposed by the Big Three without consulting the people. He declared that until free elections are held in Poland without the presence of foreign troops, the London government must be considered the legal regime.

Another attack was made on the new regime by the exile Polish Minister of Information, Prof. Prager, who declared that "Communists are the strongest personalities in this new administration, and all politically important posts remain in their hands."

Congress Librarian Confirmed

WASHINGTON, June 30 (ANS).—Luther H. Evans, of Texas, was confirmed by the Senate today as Librarian of Congress. He has been acting librarian since Archibald Macleish resigned to become assistant secretary of state in charge of Public and cultural relations.

Plane Yanks Wac, 2 Airmen Out of Shangri La in Glider

HOLLANDIA, New Guinea, June 28 (Delayed) (ANS).—A Wac corporal and two Army airmen were rescued today in a glider snatched aloft by a low-flying transport plane from the "hidden valley of Shangri La." They had been there since a plane crash May 13.

The trio—Cpl. Margaret Hastings, Owego, N.Y.; Lt. John B. McCollom, Trenton, Mo., and Sgt. Kenneth W. Decker, Selso, Wash.—were survivors of the tragedy in which 20 other Army sightseers were killed on the slope of the mountainside bordering a strange valley inhabited by spear-wielding tribesmen.

The tow plane skimmed 20 feet above the ground, caught the glider with a grab hook, yanked it aloft and then circled for height to get over the towering Orange Mountains. The three were brought to Hollandia 47 days after taking off from there on the ill-fated trip.

The rescue was the climax of operations which included parachuting medics to attend the trio's slight injuries, paratroopers to build a glider strip in the valley and risky flights daily to the remote region to parachute supplies and equipment.

Crowds at Hollandia cheered as the fragile, motorless plane, "Fareless Faggot," hovered over the field and then came slowly to a stop. The rescued trio leaped out followed by two of the Filipinos who helped rescue them.

Cpl. Hastings looked extraordinarily fit after the ordeal. Her hazel eyes sparkled and her face was tanned. Brushing back her wind-blown locks she said: "I am sure glad to be back. Hollandia never looked better."

Chinese Retake Liuchow, Former 14th AF Base

CHUNGKING, June 30.—Chinese troops recaptured Liuchow, former U.S. 14th AF base, after bitter fighting yesterday, the Chinese High Command announced today. Other Chinese forces, 100 miles to the northeast, were within ten miles of Kweichow, a city of 500,000 and another former 14th AF base which was abandoned last November.

Foreign Policy...

(Continued from Page 1)

longer state size. It is no longer nation size. It is 'one world,' as Wendell Willkie said it was."

He compared the difficulties in drafting the world charter of the new security league with those in drafting the American Constitution, and pointed out that "our forefathers... considered that Constitution imperfect."

Mr. Truman said that the creators of the American Constitution "had to go out on a selling program to get the states to ratify it to put it into effect." He added that "we are going to ratify this Constitution at San Francisco, and I want to say to the U.S.: Do it first."

Before his meeting with Landon, President Truman worked on the brief message which will be presented to Congress Monday calling for speedy Senate ratification of the world charter. He has not yet decided whether he will deliver the message personally.

President Truman, meanwhile, sent a congratulatory message to Gen. Douglas MacArthur on the liberation of the Philippines.

"My most sincere congratulations to you and your command for the successful conclusion of the Luzon campaign," the President's message said. "With the complete defeat of the enemy on Luzon, you have swept them aside from all the Philippines and redeemed promises of the American people to the loyal Filipino people."

"Americans are happy that victory has been won with the lowest possible loss of lives. I am confident that the powerful base we are now fashioning in the Philippines will play its full part in the final knockout blow against Japan and restore the world to peace, freedom and sanity."

THE STARS AND STRIPES magazine

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At San Francisco...and Yalta...and...Teheran... Peace-Seeking Nations Staked Their Future on World Security.

'To Live Together in Peace'

By Paul S. Green
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

United Nations Created at San Francisco A Formula for World Peace

AMERICA celebrates its 169th year of independence this week. On July 4th orators from New York to San Francisco will recall the dramatic days of 1776 when delegates from 13 independent colonies, each jealous of her sovereignty, forgot their common differences in the face of a danger that threatened them all and drafted a Declaration that said:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

No matter how these words are kicked around, they are immortal words for America and for the world. This year they will have special meaning. At San Francisco, delegates from 50 nations, each jealous of her sovereignty, have succeeded in adjusting their antagonisms in the face of a common peril. They have just drafted a charter to bring independence from war and to form a new union—the United Nations—on an international scale, a union which hopes, in the words of the preamble to its charter, "to live together in peace with one another as good neighbors."

THE charter, a solemn document born at the conference, speaks in lofty terms of preventing wars. Idealists have been talking about that for 2,000 years, but we still have wars. Has San Francisco made anything different?

San Francisco was another step on the long road that began aboard a battleship off Canada where a man with a big cigar and another man with a cigaret holder tilted at a jaunty angle met for the first time to announce a set of principles known as the Atlantic Charter. The road subsequently wound through Washington and Quebec, Casablanca and Cairo, then to Teheran and Yalta where another man, a pipe-smoker joined them. The rest of the Allied world had its say at Bretton Woods, Dumbarton Oaks and Mexico City.

San Francisco was another road sign, with an arrow pointing down the road, which said, "World Peace." But there's still a long way to go. From the beginning San Francisco had limited objectives. Its purpose was to prepare a charter for action

against aggression and for the establishment of a world organization based on principles laid down at Dumbarton Oaks and approved at Yalta. That and nothing more.

Several times it seemed that the meeting might collapse completely. It began with a couple of strikes against it: the end of the European war was in sight; the Big Three foreign ministers were needed in their home capitals. Without them, particularly Russia's Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov, the conference would degenerate into a cracker-barrel discussion by a bunch of errand boys who had to run to their bosses when anything important came up. Marshal Stalin hurdled this obstacle when he acceded to America's request to send Molotov. He left later, but the impetus his presence gave the conference carried through to the end.

A SHADOW hung over the Opera House, the shadow of President Roosevelt. He was the great champion of peace, whose supreme desire it was to make conferences like this one succeed. Could it succeed without him? For a while many doubted it.

San Francisco was in many ways a struggle of the Little 45 against the Big Five. They wanted some voice in world affairs. Yet the big powers knew that only the mighty can resist a lightning attack in this blitz age, that only by their aid can the small nations fight back. If they were to bear the responsibility for countering aggression, they should have power to go along with it.

But more fundamentally, the conference was a test of Russia's relationship with the rest of the world. This was the debut in international co-operation of the Colossus of the East, the Sphinx of the 20th Century. Russia was to the new league as the United States was to the old. Without her, it could not succeed. Russia had reason to beware of her neighbors. She could not forget that some had plotted against her for many years, that she was the only country ever expelled by the de-

funct League of Nations. Topics of the day were: Would Russia play ball? More important, could the United States and Russia, the world's giants, get along?

Disagreement began at once. Argentina brought the first crisis. It was the one open and dramatic fight of the conference, and was waged by Molotov himself. The United States and the Latin-American nations insisted on the admittance of Argentina's admittedly non-democratic government after her grudging decision to declare war on Germany at the 11th hour. Russia put her foot down against Argentina, but in the voting she lost. Only Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Greece supported her.

THE sportsmanlike way Molotov took the decision heartened the delegates, who had feared that he might pack up and leave. He was a good loser. But it also showed Russia that in a hands-down vote, America could depend on all her southern neighbors whereas Russia stood virtually alone. To make this situation somewhat more even, she was given votes for her Ukrainian and White Russian republics.

Big Three delegates couldn't get to first base on the knotty Polish problem, which seemed hopeless after a while. Russia had promised at Yalta to reorganize the Polish government in Warsaw, then seemingly went back on her word. She refused to deal at all with the London Polish emigres and then threw a bombshell at the conference by arresting a group of intended Polish negotiators.

The world watched anxiously when they were brought to trial and charged with terrorism. They pleaded guilty and, in the final days of conference, were sentenced. Twelve received prison terms from three months to ten years and three were acquitted. Since terrorism is usually punished by a firing squad in Russia, this was a magnanimous decision. Russia proved that she was prepared to mer-

ful and make concessions to world opinion, but she also made clear that she was determined to unmask her enemies.

The Polish question was finally removed from the conference altogether for a separate solution at a Moscow meeting between the different Polish factions, and Big Three statesmen. Three days before the end of the conference, a settlement was announced by the Big Three to the satisfaction of all concerned. Everyone breathed easier.

THE spotlight swung away from San Francisco when V-E Day came along and the urgency of perfecting some sort of peace machinery hit violently home. But two postwar events made even the most league-minded advocates doubt the success of any world organization: Marshal Tito's men marched into disputed Trieste and refused to budge when Britain and the United States asked them to leave. Tito talked menacingly of fighting to keep Trieste. Many wondered whether Russia was backing Tito. The matter was finally settled peacefully when the Jugoslavs marched out again and agreed that Trieste and the surrounding area should remain under Allied control for the while.

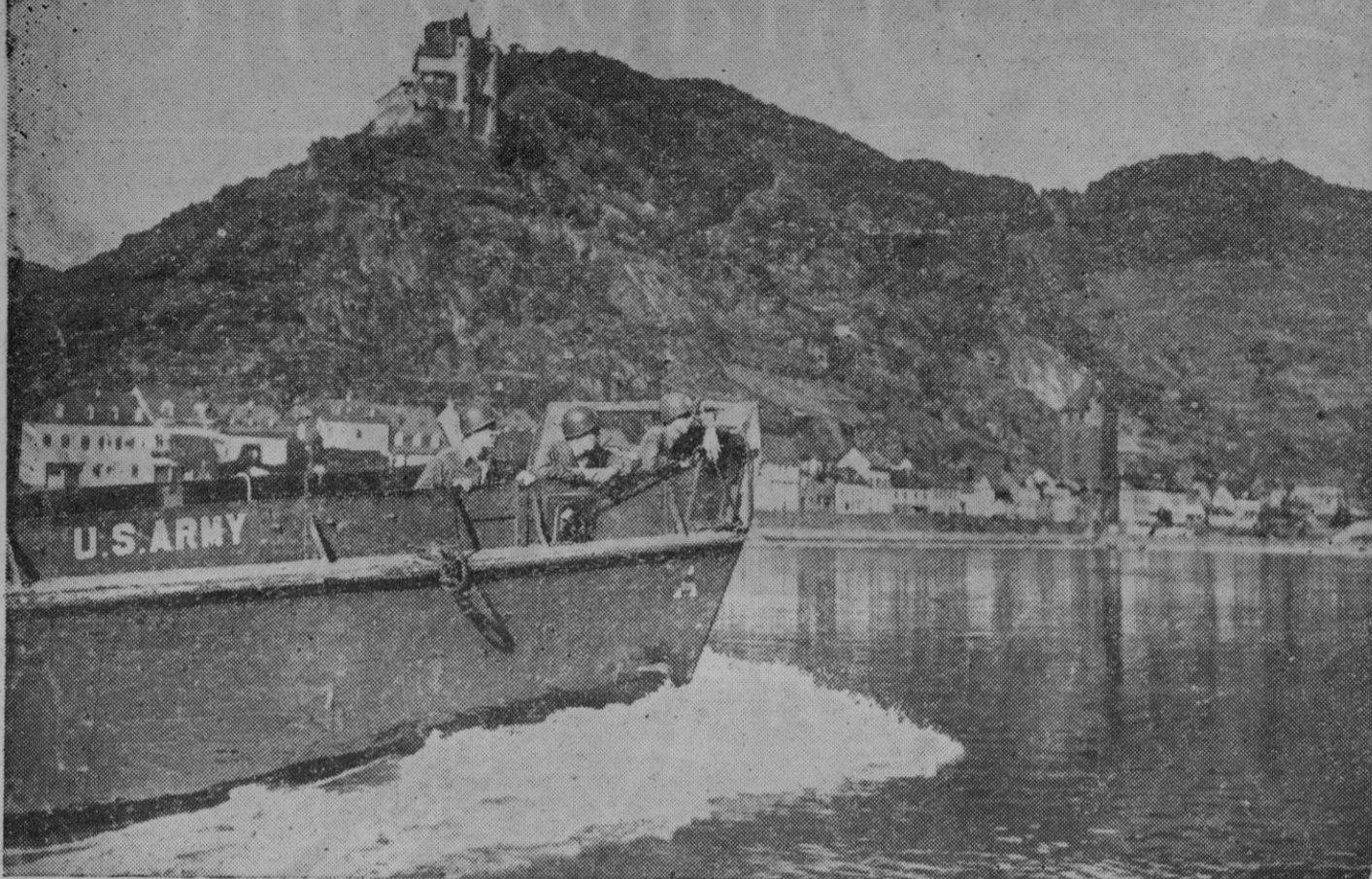
More serious was trouble in the Near East, where France and Britain clashed over their interests in Syria and Lebanon. Trouble had been brewing for some time and hit the headlines when French troops fired on Damascus crowds. The French blamed the British and the Arabs denounced the French. The matter is still unsettled.

Remembering Allied difficulties in Italy and British troubles in Greece the smaller nations squirmed and wondered: What good was all this talk at San Francisco when the big fellows were still using force to get what they wanted? Is it the same old run-around, an olive branch in one hand and a bazooka in the other?

These clashes pointed up the stormiest question of the conference—the veto. Russia had long insisted that any one of the Big Five could retain veto powers in the world organization and could disapprove any request for action brought before it. The smaller nations felt that they would have little security if, for example, Britain could snake her head about doing

(Continued on Page 11)

Occupying Germany



Soft Life for Some, Dull for Most

By Ernest Leiser

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

IF they take it easy on the chicken, the soldiers say, there could be a lot worse deals than the Army of Occupation. Of course, there are a few isolated cases of guys who would like to go home and get out of the Army, but the general attitude is that if you have to be overseas, Europe—even Germany—is a lot better place to be than the Pacific.

Exactly what does occupying Germany mean to the occupant? There are as many answers to that as there are GIs in Germany. You can name a dozen different outfits, and then learn several dozen different ways of occupying the Reich. Each big unit has its general plan of operation, but by the time that plan gets down to the little units anything may have happened to it.

Training programs, recreation, living conditions, the whole works, is subject to the interpretation of the individual commanders and there's plenty of interpreting going on. How do soldiers live in the occupation zone? A hundred ways. It depends generally, though on two things: the facilities available in the area and the whim of the CO.

Take two divisions for example: the 30th Inf. Div., before it was pulled back out of the forested hills of Thuringia, lived entirely in houses, some of them pretty palatial affairs, or in hotels or other residential buildings. Parts of the Sixth Armd. Div., in the same general area, built a number of tent cities for most of its troops, with pup tents for homes, pyramids for orderly rooms and the like.

FOR a combination of comfort and scenery, some outfits never had it so good. The U.S. zone has some of the most beautiful country of Europe, and some units have picked themselves the best of the best. Down in the corner of Bavaria, the 101st Airborne troopers are living around Berchtesgaden, the place Hitler himself chose as the choicest spot in his domain. At the opposite end of the American zone, the 106th Inf. Div. has been scattered in the area near Bad Ems, in the deep pine valley where the River Lahn empties into the Rhine.

The snootiest hotels in resort regions are billets for troops. Chateaux, where every room has a view, become officers quarters. Spas are home sweet home for whole outfits.

ON the grimmer side—naturally there's a grimmer side—there are some of the Air Force boys, for example, who live in tents at the edge of hot barren landing strips. There are units, guarding PWs, who live in tents at the edge of the cages, not much better than the prisoners themselves. In the broken-up, bombed-out larger cities, you just can't live really well, no matter what your quarters are.

In between the extremes, there are a great many outfits which have moved into fairly comfortable Wehrmacht barracks or

into school buildings. These are infinitely better than tents, but a straw tick in a barracks can't exactly compare with bed-sheets in a hotel. What do the soldiers do with their working time? Anything from guarding PWs working on roads to running coke-bottling plants.

Theoretically, each unit not on some specific occupation job has a regular training program, but that program may be 70 percent training and 30 percent recreation or the other way around. The training reminds you of something strictly from basic in some outfits. In others, like the 30th, it is calculated to be just intensive enough so that the doughs will keep their hands in at soldiering, without overtraining the already combat-wise.

SOME outfits have Reveille at 6:00 and Retreat at 5:30. Some don't get up until 7:30 and have no Reveille or Retreat. The 84th Inf. Div., just after V-E Day, published a daily training schedule in its division newspapers. Other outfits have similar schedules which include, say, calisthenics, a hike, tactical training of the individual soldier and small units, rifle marksmanship, and occasionally things

like assault landings and jungle fighting. Armored outfits have a lot of motor mechanics.

Then, of course, a great many outfits have—you guessed it—close order drill and inspections. Some rarely, others of the typical Saturday-morning variety. In addition to training of this old-fashioned kind, there are the occupation duties, like manning traffic control points, patrolling roads for security, guarding installations, establishing frontier blocks, policing towns, guarding prisoners, repairing roads, building bridges, checking transportation lines, hauling supplies, transporting DPs and a hundred miscellaneous jobs.

PRESUMABLY, now that the major units which will remain here permanently for occupation have been announced, the workday program will be considerably revised. It is to be expected that those units staying will emphasize occupation duties rather than training. Units scheduled for the Pacific, presumably, will emphasize and speed up training programs.

Probably, too, there will be an increase in spit-and-polish for the occupation boys, as the Army carries out a program to im-

press the Germans with our discipline and power. (Okay, we heard you say, "Why don't you keep your big mouth shut!")

What kind of education is going on? The theater-wide I and E program is not in operation for most units yet. Most individual I and E officers and unit commanders are not waiting, however. Despite the somewhat sketchy facilities at present available, a series of courses ranging from leadership to a non-com to metaphysics are being given on a small scale.

Fairly typical is what the 386th Regt. of the 76th Inf. Div. has been doing, for example. There, I and E chiefs have sponsored courses in vocational training for use both in and out of the Army, such as motor mechanics, drafting, mathematics, lathe operating and the like. Captured materials entirely have been used.

SOME units are using local talent to teach their troops to speak German. Almost all outfits of any size have some kind of interim education program going on a strictly volunteer basis, generally on either training or daytime recreation time.

What do they do for recreation, in the absence of fraternization? Here again, the program ranges, this time to suit the tastes of the Joes and the facilities at hand. Baseball, football and swimming are probably the most common, but there is a lot of such non-GI stuff as fishing and boating along the lakes and rivers and horseback riding in some places. There are even a few golf courses scattered in the occupation zone.

In the evening, there are more and newer movies than ever before for most outfits. USO shows have been increased and there has been widespread distribution of pocket-size books. And then, mostly, of course, evenings are devoted to interminable bull sessions or to wandering around looking at girls you can't legally talk to, or perhaps to taking cold showers to douse the impulses of romance.

IN case we have painted too idyllic a picture of GI life in Germany, don't get us wrong. This is far from a perfect existence, even if life is fairly easy: food, sprinkled with occasional fresh eggs or vegetables or strawberries or something out of the chief cook's ordinary, is better than it has been; and the scenery, in most places, is fine.

But even scenery can get monotonous. A headquarters soldier at the 35th Div., looking out over the unruffled, cool mountain waters of Maria Laach, said: "The first night, I said to myself, 'Now, ain't that beautiful?' and the second and third and fourth night I said the same thing. Now I've been looking at that damn view so often I can tell you now many trees there are in that pine woods yonder. Say fella, can you tell me what it's like to talk to a girl?"

There's no two ways about it. Occupation can get awfully dull—and will. But as the dough from the 1st Inf. Div., apparently here to stay, said, "I suppose life in the Pacific isn't so exciting, either, except when you're fighting and that is the kind of excitement I've had plenty of."

A Pattern in Fairness

By George Dorsey

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

THE striking thing about the first war crime trials in Germany, held before a 15th Army commission sitting at Ahrweiler, was the painstaking effort to conduct the proceedings in a calm, fair manner. Despite the fact that the trials came so soon after the end of a savage, costly war against a vicious and unprincipled enemy, there was nothing hysterical or vengeful in their prosecution. The men were not major war criminals, but the hearings were highly important—they set patterns and precedents for future courts.

The four Germans, charged with complicity in the mob murder of an American flier last August 15 at Preist, were tried on cold facts. The information, for the most part, was freely given by fellow-villagers who witnessed the crime. Peter Bach, Peter Kohn and Matthias Gierens were accused of shooting and beating to death an airman who had parachuted to earth near their village. Matthias Krein, a member of the Landwacht, became involved in the crime because he had stood by, permitting the others to smash the life out of the American. His duty, the prosecution stated, was to arrest and protect the flier.

Each defendant admitted most of the allegations; but, to be sure that they received their full rights, the commission appointed as defense counsel two American officers conversant with our legal procedure. In addition, the accused men were authorized to engage the services of a civilian counsel, which they did. Their choice was Dr. Franz Mehn, a capable, intelligent lawyer from Trier.

It was expected that the sentences for at least three of the Germans, when published after approval by Lt. Gen. Leonard



There was nothing hysterical or vengeful in their prosecution

T. Gerow, 15th Army CG, would be severe. But three Americans, so obviously guilty of murdering a defenseless man, could not have hoped for punishment any less harsh.

Dr. Mehn did his best with his almost hopeless cases. For Gierens, he pleaded not guilty by reason of insanity, pointing out that two relatives of the railroad worker had been committed to an institution. In the cases of Kohn and Krein, he declared that they had been influenced by Bach, the village Nazi leader, who was still at large when the first three men were tried.

When Bach was captured, and it came time for his trial, Mehn was presented

with a fine dilemma, having placed the major share of blame on his client in the first trial. The only way out was to make a psychological defense reminiscent of those which made Clarence Darrow famous. Mehn attempted to show the causes behind the act by tracing the spiritual history of National Socialism in Germany, pointing out its influence on simple, unthinking men like Bach. He said that the major guilt lay with higher Nazi leaders and begged clemency for the "little people," who had been led astray.

If, as is expected, the defense in this case is repeated by those to follow, we shall hear much more about the "unthinking little people" of Germany.



An Issue as Old as the Republic Herself Is Coming to a Head Back Home as Leaders De bate the Pros and Cons of Conscription

estimates that it will need a postwar organization of 540,000 men to satisfy the manpower needs of the largest naval force in the world would train 200,000 18-year-olds annually. This is just the military side of the picture.

ON the political side, there is the part the United States will be called upon to play to keep peace in the world, by force if necessary. United Nations Conference delegates are solidly behind the Dumbarton Oaks plan to create an international pool of air, sea and ground force strength which could be sent into action quickly against any aggressor nations of the future.

The proponents of conscription insist that to fulfill our obligations we must have either a huge standing army or a well-trained citizen reserve army. Since it is foreign to American policy to maintain a large standing army, they say the "citizen army" obtained through conscription is the answer in this connection. Army estimates of a postwar standing army will not be submitted to Congress until after peace is declared. But the opponents say that Proposal No. 4 of Dumbarton Oaks principles commits us to refrain from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of an organization which was founded for peace. And they maintain that peacetime conscription is the greatest threat of force ever devised.

Labor unions have come out scidly against peacetime conscription. Leaders of both the CIO and AFL see a large postwar army as an anti-labor instrument. Apprehension was widespread among union men that U.S. troops may be used as strikebreakers. They cite such instances in the history of France's peacetime draft army and conclude that American reservists, including union members, could be called into service and sent back to their jobs, in uniform, to break strikes.

One of the most powerful opposition groups is the American Council on Education, which claims that 47 percent of U.S. college administrators oppose universal military training on the grounds that "it may regiment the minds of our youth." But Edward C. Elliott, president of Purdue University, has bolted his colleagues on the issue. One of the few educators actively supporting conscription, Elliott suggested that the compulsory draft program be tried for a period of five years, because, as he

put it, "while we have the task of dreaming and doing for peace, we have the solemn and continuing obligation of being fully prepared to protect all that which is ours. At the end of three to five years, we shall know things we cannot know now, and then we shall have learned invaluable lessons through experience."

Some educators argue that conscript armies have been the nucleus of the totalitarian nations and that young men schooled in the use of force and trained to unquestioning obedience are ready to follow a strong leader. Democracy, said one education association, is not enhanced by training which "makes the voice of the drill sergeant louder than the voice of conviction." Another educator's argument, though old, is that active military preparation stimulates armament rivalries and tends to provoke wars rather than avoid them. In almost the same connection it is contended that U.S. conscription would cause our Latin American neighbors, among others, to regard us with suspicion, resenting threat of interference in their affairs.

THE argument of Under-Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew that universal military training would give "our young men physical conditioning, discipline and an understanding of team work, fair play and that sort of thing, which would be permanent assets to them throughout their lives" is at sharp divergence with that held by Hanson Baldwin, military expert of the New York Times.

"A program of vocational and educational plus military training," Baldwin said, "would be neither fish nor fowl; the military program—which is the fundamental purpose of conscription—would be hopelessly nobbled, nor would there be sufficient time to educate properly. The net result would be boondoggling. . . . Military training cannot be advocated on educational or vocational grounds."

Despite high-sounding phrases which have to do with conscription being justified only on the reason of military necessity or, on the other hand, because the U.S. must have a military potential capable of going into action on short notice in the event of aggression, the question of training seems to be the crux of all arguments. What kind of training will conscripted 18-year-olds be given is the question being asked most often.

THAT remains to be seen, of course, for until compulsory military training is a fact and technicians set up the machinery of operation, there can be no answer. Those in favor say any training decided upon will be good for the individual trainee. But there is a school of thought, subscribed to by many men in uniform today, which says in effect: "I don't want any son of mine to go through the things I went through."

Already, as is usually the case when opinions differ sharply, a compromise has been suggested. A substitute proposal has been recommended to Congress by the Veterans of Foreign Wars. It calls for training over a three-year period in National Guard or Naval or Marine Reserve units. Under the plan, compulsory training would be given in the youth's own community without disturbing his home life or education. The trainee would participate in weekly drills at his local armory and spend two weeks each summer in training at a reserve camp. The VFW will not oppose the Administration's plan if adopted, but believes its own proposal will quiet the fears of the opponents to conscription by minimizing dislocation of young couples' home life.

Arguments for and against will continue long after Congress makes its decision. And the members, sharply divided on the issue, are handling the hot potato of peacetime conscription carefully, cautiously and with profound respect.

Peacetime Draft?

By Ed Hogan
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

THERE is a foreigner in our midst, and there are those who would absorb him into the American way of life and those who want no part of him. So those in favor of peacetime compulsory military training and those opposed to it are saying quite a bit about the subject—and each other.

Universal military training through conscription in years of peace has never been a part of the accepted American way of life, but by no means is it a new idea. It was recommended by George Washington to the first Congress in 1790. And Woodrow Wilson hinted at it shortly after the outbreak of World War I, when he talked of "citizenry trained and accustomed to arms." The late President Roosevelt, in his annual message, told the 79th Congress quite flatly that peacetime conscription is "an essential factor in the maintenance of peace." And that is where the subject lies now, in the 79th Congress before the court of public opinion.

The House Postwar Policy Committee has been conducting hearings on this controversial issue. After the pros and cons are sifted and weighed, the committee will make a recommendation to the House. If the recommendation is favorable, the House Military Affairs Committee will consider the specific legislation. If unfavorable, peacetime conscription will leave by the back door, but it is almost a certainty that it will be hovering over Capitol Hill and the United States for many years to come.

WHAT is the whole thing about? Well, the Administration, backed by the Army and Navy, is asking Congress to write on the statute book a law which, during years of peace, would conscript American youths of 18 for one year's military training. It must not be confused with the wartime draft law which will terminate May 15, 1946, and under which the inductee can be required to serve for the duration or until the military services no longer need him.

Why is peacetime conscription being considered now? Why can't it wait until peace comes? The Army gives a perfectly frank reply: Interest in national defense military organization wanes after a war. Therefore, if the legislation is to be passed at all, it probably will have to be passed now, at a time when Americans still are conscious of the import of war. But there are those who argue that such a grave piece of legislation should not be subject to hasty decisions influenced by crisis.

The House Postwar Policy Committee has heard strong arguments for delaying consideration of conscription. The National Council of Parents and Teachers, which claims a membership of 3,500,000, urged that no action be taken until after Japan is defeated. And Monsignor Howard Carroll, Secretary of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, expressed the views of the Catholic hierarchy in a letter to the committee, which said that "a matter so important should await decision until the end of the war, when more can be known of the international situation."

Those who favor conscription, however, don't want delay; they want action. The Army, mindful of the state of unpreparedness in which the U.S. found itself at the time of Pearl Harbor, would like a postwar organization of 4,500,000 men available on call. It proposed to have this number of "effectives" by training 600,000 youths of 18 each year. After the year, the trainees would be listed as "active reserves" for a period of six years, during which time they could be called to active duty in the event of emergency. The Navy, which



A nation weighs the feasibility of scenes like this in peacetime



The Stories They'll Tell

There Was Schnapps and Beer—and Death, Too, But They'd Rather Forget About That

By Hugh Conway
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

RHEIMS.
—to name just one outfit passing through the assembly Area Command here—get back to the States, they are not going to tell one damned thing about their eight months of combat in the ETO. No, sir, they firmly agreed today at Camp Pittsburgh, where they are awaiting indirect redeployment to the Pacific, they won't say one word. Should any of the characters in Good Time Charley's corner ice cream and short beer emporium walk up and ask them, they will give him a cold stare and say:

"Well, maybe I could tell him about that brewery in Ulm," suddenly admitted Sgt. Bob Piper, 114th Regt. machine gunner, of Deerfield, Ill. "Of course, it's not very exciting, but it sure was interesting to us."

Pfc Benjamin Hurford, a machine gunner from Elizabethtown, Ill., chuckled. "I'll say it was. We were supposed to

guard the brewery, but there were so many doors, you couldn't keep people out. One part had beer, another had schnapps and a third had big 100-pound blocks of unsweetened chocolate that looked like GI soap. GIs kept sneaking in to grab the schnapps, some displaced Russians and Poles were fighting over the beer. I think every woman in Germany was trying to steal the chocolate."

Piper nodded agreement.

"Those women..." he said. "The cellar was full of them. The chocolate blocks were too big for them to carry and they tugged away like a mouse trying to steal a peanut. They wouldn't get out. We cussed them and almost had to shoot them to clear the place."

PFC RAYMOND HAYS, machine-gunner from Sherburne, Ky., leaned over Piper's shoulder. "What about that town we had half cleared near Mannheim, hey?" he asked. "We were in a grocery store. Three blocks behind us was a beer joint. Man, what beer that place had! Real stuff, none of that thin watery kind. No wonder the fellows kept dodging through

the gunfire in the street to get back for a couple of quick ones."

Piper laughed. "Remember when we were on that poultry farm guarding the escape route from Ulm? We kept frying eggs and shooting out the kitchen window. We made it a real home. Got almost a hundred prisoners that day, too."

S/Sgt. Leonard J. Fooskill, battalion operations sergeant from Bernardsville, N.J., recalled how he had hoaxed his whole outfit into thinking contact had been made with the Russians last January near Sarreguemines.

"That was a real laugh," he said. "During the day we had lost almost half of F Co., and naturally the old man and everybody else was down in the dumps. A lieutenant and I figured we'd take their mind off things. I painted on a moustache, put on a red sash, a red star on a fur cap—and a snow cape."

"When I walked into headquarters, I yelled: 'Comrades, we are here. Clear the mine fields so my men can come through!' Holy smokes, what excitement! Then a major recognized me. 'Fooskill!' he hollered, and I could hear the court martial calling. But everybody laughed and nothing happened."

FOOSKILL thought of something else and shook his head.

"That lieutenant who helped me work it out was one swell Joe. Too bad he got it. Some German civilian decoyed him to death. This Kraut came out of a building with his hands on his head. When the lieutenant walked up, the German ducked. They got the lieutenant with machine-gun

cross fire. The civilian ran, but some of our boys caught him a little later. They killed him."

Pfc Daniel Quill, a slim dark-haired rifleman from New York City, looked serious. "You see," he said. "That's the kind of stuff we don't like to talk about. Those Heime civilians—even when they were on the level, they were a damned nuisance. You'd be fighting in the streets and they'd come moping around like they were watching a double-header at Yankee Stadium. If you'd tell them to scam, they'd almost get mad."

"One time a couple of cows broke up our whole formation," said Pfc Frank Bollinger, rifleman from Cleveland. "Boy, out they were big bastards. We were marching in a column of threes near Bach, Austria, when the cows charged up. We scattered like we never did in the lines. Guys just disappeared into doorways. Then a little girl ran up, hit the cows with a little stick and chased them away."

Cpl. John Mann, a forward artillery observer from Cincinnati, walked over. "That's how it is," he said. "We talk about kids. We want to forget the rough stuff, like at Maronviller Farms, in Alsace, where we took 600 prisoners, wiped out a German battalion and lost plenty ourselves. Every officer in G Co. was killed that day. We'd rather forget about the fighting. If you do that, then anyone can plainly see there's nothing left to talk about."

"We'll just say to them 'back home' that it was pretty rough. Outside of that we've got nothing to tell."



Unfettered Press

The U.S. Army Is Giving the German Public Newspapers Free of Nazi Propaganda

By a Staff Writer

EAD NAUHEIM
THE braying voice of Goebbels newspapers has been stilled forever inside the battered Reich. In place of the Nazi propaganda organs there is emerging a new and free German press—a press which, eventually, will become an honest all-German medium for the spread of information and opinion. In the meantime the papers which Germans are reading now are an American Army product, dedicated to the task of re-educating a people too long on lies, evasions and poisoned handouts.

This assignment, to write, edit and print German newspapers for German readers in the American zone of occupation was given to Maj. Gen. Robert A. McClure's Psychological Warfare Division of Supreme Headquarters. Sometimes referred to as the "Psychopathic Warriors" by officers and men who did not understand the importance of the job they did, Gen. McClure's organization handled broadcasts to the enemy and the printing and distribution of leaflets and news sheets during the pre-VE-Day period. One of their most successful was the "safe-conduct," printed in German and English, which invited German soldiers to surrender.

AUTHOR of many of the propaganda leaflets was Capt. Hans Habe. Of Hungarian origin, Capt. Habe was a journalist in Europe, served in the French Army up to the time of the country's defeat then came to the United States where he gained fame as author of "A Thousand Shall Fall." He entered the American Army as a private.

Under his direction the first American Army German language paper was published in Cologne, last April.

"There was a distance of just 500 yards between our editorial office and the enemy lines," Capt. Habe recalls. "Our printshop was under machine-gun fire and when I wrote a letter or an article, my sentences were punctuated by the crash of heavy artillery."

Now Capt. Habe and his staff are run-

ning eight weekly newspapers, each with two editions. Their total circulation is five million—about one paper for every five Germans in the American zone of occupation. Originally distributed free, the papers are now sold for 20 pfennigs, about two cents per copy. German civilians are so starved for news that second-hand copies of Capt. Habe's papers bring up to two marks—200 times their original price—on the black market, he has been informed.

At the present time papers are being published in Frankfurt, Essen, Kassel, Heidelberg, Brunswick, Bamberg, Munich and Cologne. The Munich Journal was originally founded under the auspices of an American civilian, Curt L. Heymann, formerly of the New York Times. The paper is now coming under Army control. Editor of the new Muenchner Zeitung, printed in the old Volkischer Beobachter plant, is T/3 Max Kraus.

"All the editors are enlisted men," Capt. Habe said. "The fellow who is running our Frankfurt sheet is T/3 Peter Weidenreich. He's only 22 years old, yet he works as independently and efficiently as if he were an old newspaperman."

"Some of those boys were noted writers in civilian life—T/3 Stefan Heym for instance. He is the author of a best-selling novel, 'Hostages,' and now is responsible for the Ruhr Zeitung, in Essen. Joseph Wechsberg, a well-known journalist of Czech origin, is taking care of the Koelnischer Kurier in Cologne."

"They're all doing a fine job, I think, and all deserve to be mentioned," Capt. Habe added.

T/3 Eric Winters is in charge of the Hessische Post, in Kassel. T/3 Roderig Freundt is editor of the Braunschweiger Bote and T/3 Kurt Wittler runs the Bayerischer Tag in Bamberg. At Heidelberg, T/3 Irvin Strauss is running the Mitteilungen.

"All these men," Capt. Habe explained, "have two jobs. Besides being local editors, they serve as correspondents to the other papers and for this central office, where incoming news is compiled and re-



A press free from Nazi propaganda has emerged in occupied Germany

written by our chief news editor, Jules Bond."

STRAIGHT facts—that is what these American-made German newspapers contain and stress above all. There are concise and objective reports, not only of daily events in occupied Germany but also of the whole world. Disturbing incidents are presented along with the more pleasant news. The recent crisis in Syria got as much coverage as the bombardment of Tokyo.

Obvious propaganda is completely missing there is little editorializing. Occasionally one of the outstanding German refugee writers now living in the United

States is represented by a contribution. A portrait of Hitler by Konrad Heiden was syndicated in the new German press as were manifestoes by Franz Werfel and Thomas Mann.

One of the most startling features of the papers, to their German readers, is space devoted to a sort of civilian B-Bag—a letters column in which ordinary men and women, for the first time since Hitler assumed power, are free to express opinions at variance with the old official Nazi line.

Those are the beginnings of a free press in Germany. It may prove to be the greatest single force for keeping the peace peaceful.



A symphony of peace was composed at San Francisco's Opera House.

'To Live in Peace'

(Continued from Page 1)

anything in Trieste and France could vote down any interference in the Near East.

THE Big Five do not keep secret their intention of running the world organization with as little interference as possible by the other countries. To Russia the veto power was necessary and she insisted on it. Dispute over the veto kept the conference in session many extra days. Finally, trouble-shooter Harry Hopkins flew to Moscow to talk it over with Marshal Stalin, who subsequently wired Russia's delegates to agree to a change. The Big Five have retained the right to veto any formal investigation or action by the new world organization, but no one member can veto the simple discussion of an issue, as Russia had wanted.

The conference was wrought up over several smaller issues, which were played up by newspapers but actually were more or less routine differences of opinion that could be expected under the circumstances. Outstanding was the question of regional pacts. Precedented by the Monroe Doctrine, the Western Hemisphere nations set up their own private security plan for action against aggressors in the Pan-American Union. But some delegates felt that if Latin America could do this, Russia should have the right

to work out its own security in eastern Europe and western Asia. This was finally solved by a formula allowing regional systems to settle their own disputes, but passing responsibility to the central organization if regional efforts fail.

AND so it went, one issue after another, one compromise after another. The surprising factor was not the issues that came up. They were to be expected. That the nations of the world could agree on any limitations to their sovereignty was the surprising and encouraging thing.

There lies the significance of San Francisco. Fifty nations for two months sat around a table, argued, sometimes bitterly, yet reached agreement. Too much had not changed. The pessimists could point to the fact that the big nations were merely paying lip service to the shibboleths of international co-operation, that they had given up very few of their powers and had divided the world into spheres of influence. In many ways that was true. The smaller nations received little from the conference except promises.

Yet they did see that the Goliaths of the world could get along, that America and Russia could agree. They found Russia ready to accept numerous liberalizing changes and compromises. The Russians disliked it out, but they could take it, too. They won where they could and lost gracefully. If the big boys could see eye to eye, the little guys would at least not be crushed between them.

San Francisco was no miracle. World peace still depends on the willingness of the Big Five to reach for the pipe of peace instead of a pistol. But San Francisco paved the way for Berlin, where the Big Three will meet soon, and London, where the preparatory commission for the United Nations will come together.

It's not an easy job, setting up a world organization. But it's the only way to assure peace. It's better than another war. Nobody realizes that more than the soldiers who have to fight when the diplomats and the politicians fail.

THE STARS AND STRIPES Magazine

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Vol. 1, No. 5.

What's New in Book World

'American Guerrilla in the Philippines' Is Dramatic Narrative of Pacific War

WHEN 21-year-old Iliff David Richardson returned from two years of European travel in 1940, he was convinced that war was not far off. So he enlisted in the Navy and got himself assigned in the Philippines to Motor Torpedo Squadron 3, commanded by Capt. John D. Bulkeley. The story of how Bulkeley, when war came, made life miserable for Jap warships and transports, and helped evacuate Gen. MacArthur and staff, before his PT boats were shot out from under him, has been told by W. L. White in his famous "They Were Expendable."

Richardson's story, "American guerrilla in the Philippines" (Simon and Schuster, \$2.75) which was set down by Ira Wolfert, Pulitzer Prizewinning correspondent, begins where Bulkeley's left off. Richardson was executive officer to Lt. Kelly on P1-34, one of the last of the expendables. The "34" breathed its last when Jap planes discovered it the morning after it had done in a Jap cruiser off the Island of Ceou. It was the end of more than another PT boat. The next morning the Japs started strafing Cebu, and the whole "steel and concrete world" of the Americans in this part of the Philippines began to fall apart.

Richardson and ten Army Air Force pilots took off for Australia in a 45-foot open boat, navigated 200 miles before capsizing, then swam for 13 hours to shore. On the Island of Leyte, Richardson involved himself in the guerrilla movement, worked up to chief of staff to Col. Ruperto Kangleon, and finally became responsible for the radio network that was MacArthur's chief source of Leyte intelligence.

THE guerrilla business in the Philippines began sporadically. The Filipinos liked the Americans because the Americans had promised them independence and they were sure the promise would be made good. They didn't like the Japs because they didn't believe them and were afraid of them. When the "Kill Japs" idea got around, it spread fast. In a few weeks there were 50 or more guerrilla bands in the Leyte hills, although most of them were more interested in living off what



Ira Wolfert

they confiscated in the cities than in fighting the Japs.

It wasn't enough for Richardson and his men, who wanted to fight a going war against the Japs. He met Col. Ruperto Kangleon, veteran Filipino Army commander who led a guerrilla band that ran like a business corporation. His men didn't loot, and included some of the best American fighters in the Philippines. "Here was music. Here was the business, a guerrilla outfit with that fine feeling of controlled power Americans give anything they're in."

There's a woman in the story: Curly, a Leyte girl of aristocratic Spanish extraction. She has the simplicity and unexpressed charm of an Ernest Hemingway heroine, and is no better drawn. The adventure is the thing in this tale. It is the best book of Ira Wolfert, who has three excellent volumes of Pacific war reporting, and a much-praised novel to his credit. It is also one of the best personal narratives so far told by a soldier in this war.

—Simon Bourgin.

GI Bookshelf

If you just want "easy reading"—boots and saddles instead of psychology, chills instead of theories—you can pick it up in large doses from this month's Council Books set.

Sleep No More (R-33), a collection of horror stories edited by August Derleth, won't necessarily drive you under your bed (or out of your puppet). But connoisseurs of the terror tale will revel in its ghostly beings, vampires, psychological terror, homicide and, to make things more homey, a little graveyard tale or two. But don't get too familiar with Count Magnus—he won't stay dead!

For those who like their killings a little more on the everyday side, there is The Dark Page (R-10), by Samuel Michael Fuller. You know the murderer almost from Page 1, but the yarn's twist of in-

terest lies not in finding him out, but in the battle between the man and his conscience.

Jaclund Marmur came up with a nifty in Sea Duty (R-9). A series of short tales about the battle boats and the men who fight in them, it brings a breath of clean, salt air—and the burnt cordite smell of battle. Fast-moving, full of color, it's a stirring story of the U.S. Navy in the Pacific.

Among this month's boots and saddles are War on the Cimarron (R-11), by Luke Short, and The Long Chance (R-24), by the late Max Brand. It's another border story full of slugs, fists and just generally all around trouble. War on the Cimarron explodes along the Chisholm Trail and runs wild with Injuns, murder and a very nicely done double-cross.

'Tomorrow the World!'

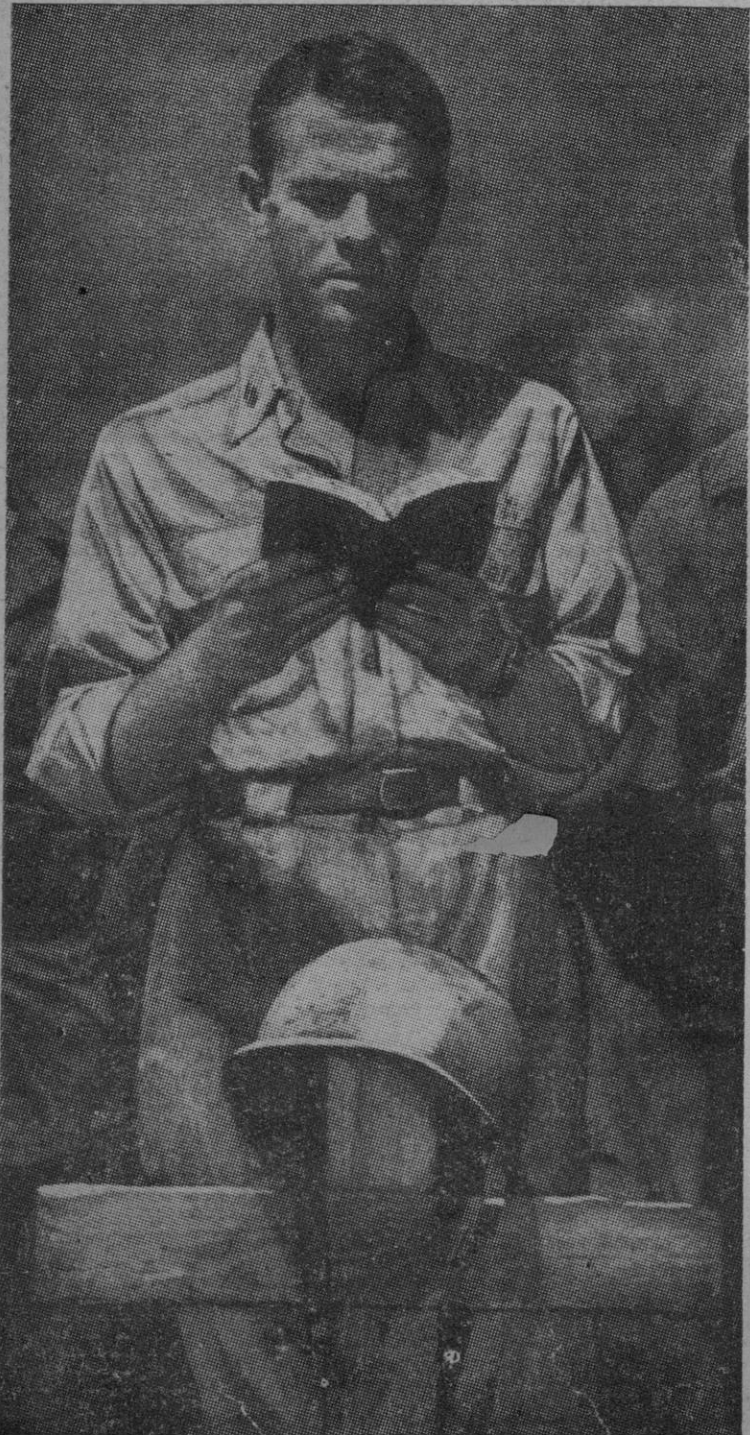
By John R. Fischetti



Charter of the United Nations



The shadow of President Roosevelt hung over the conference.



Soldiers died so that a world could live in peace and security.

It was almost like a Hollywood set. Brilliant klieg lights shone from a scaffolding in the rear of the blue-gold and buff auditorium. Scores of movie cameras whirred and photographers' flash bulbs popped. Microphones were placed on either side of the round blue table centered on a circular carpet of deeper blue. A semicircle of flags of the United Nations hung from the rear, their white standards prominent against the dull blue balustrade.

That was the scene as dozens of delegates of the 50 United Nations set their signatures on the new peace compact, the historic document hammered out after nine weeks of deliberations in San Francisco's Opera House. They also signed a second document setting up a preparatory commission to function until the charter is ratified by the Big Five plus 23 of the other nations.

Exactly at noon the signing began. Five minutes before, the Chinese attaché came in to smear an ink stick on the stone ink slab and arrange the brushes which the Chinese delegates were to use in painting the characters of their signatures. A bit later Warren Kechner, of the State Department, brought in the charter and opened its blue and gold leather cover. Its pages were of specially treated paper designed to last at least 200 years. The ink was described as imperishable and capable of remaining without fading through centuries.

Dr. Wellington Koo, the respected Chinese Ambassador to London, was the first to sign. Seven other Chinese delegates wielded the brushes after him. Then modern fountain pens were brought into use. The loud-speaker called out the U.S.S.R. and Andrei Gromyko, Ambassador to Washington, led the Russian delegation into the hall. Lord Halifax and Viscount Cranborne led the British group. Someone blundered and instead of France signing next, Argentina signed ahead of France. Paul Boncour appeared visibly angry at having to follow Argentina. After the incident, alphabetical order was maintained. The United States signed the charter at 3:16 P.M. Pacific Time.

Following is the text:

We, the peoples of the United Nations, determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

To reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

To establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

To promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, and for these ends

To practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and

To unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

To insure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used save in the common interest, and

To employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples, have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims.

Accordingly, our respective governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

Chapter I

Purposes and Principles

Article 1

The purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and

to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and

4. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Article 2

The organization and its members, in pursuit of the purposes stated in Article one, shall act in accordance with the following principles:

1. The organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its members.

2. All members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present charter.

3. All members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.

4. All members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

5. All members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

6. The organization shall ensure that states which are not members of the United Nations act in accordance with these principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

7. Nothing contained in the present charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the members to submit such matters to settlement under the present charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under chapter seven.

Chapter II

Membership

Article 3

The original members of the United Nations shall be the states which, having participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, or having previously signed the declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942, sign the present charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 110.

Article 4

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligation contained in the present charter and, in the judgment of the organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5

A member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council.

Article 6

A member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the principles contained in the present charter may be expelled from the organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Chapter III

Organs

Article 7

1. There are established as the principal organs of the United Nations: a General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, a Trusteeship Council, an International Court of Justice and a Secretariat.

2. Such subsidiary organs as may be found necessary may be established in accordance with the present charter.

Article 8

The United Nations shall place no restriction on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs.

Chapter IV

The General Assembly Composition

Article 9

1. The General Assembly shall consist of all the members of the United Nations.

2. Each member shall have not more than five representatives in the General Assembly.

Functions and Powers

Article 10

The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided in the present charter, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations to the members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both on any such questions or matter.

Article 11

1. The General Assembly may consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament, and the regulation of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the members or to the Security Council or both.

2. The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any member of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a state which is not a member of the United Nations in accordance with Article 35. Paragraph 2 and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such questions to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council or to both. Any such question on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion.

3. The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.

4. The powers of the General Assembly set out in this article shall not limit the general scope of Article 10.

Article 12

1. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.

2. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the members of the United Nations of the General Assembly if not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.

Article 13

1. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:

- A. Promoting international co-operation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;

- B. Promoting international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational and health field and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

2. The further responsibilities, functions and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in Paragraph 1 (B) above are set forth in Chapters VIII and X.

Article 14

Subject to the provisions of Article 12, the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present charter setting forth the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

1. The General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and

(Continued on the following page)



A Formula for World Peace

(Continued from preceding page) special reports from the Security Council; these reports shall include an account of the measures that the Security Council has decided upon or taken to maintain international peace and security.

2. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other organs of the United Nations.

Article 16

The General Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the international trusteeship system as are assigned to it under Chapters XII and XIII, including the approval of the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic.

Article 17

1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the organization.

2. The expenses of the organization shall be borne by the members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

3. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

Voting

Article 18

1. Each member of the General Assembly shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. These questions shall include: Recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the election of the members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of members of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with paragraph one (c) or Article 86, the admission of new members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of members, questions relating to the operation of the trusteeship system and budgetary questions.

3. Decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Procedure

Article 19

A member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may nevertheless permit such a member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the member.

Article 20

The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the Secretary-General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the members of the United Nations.

Article 21

The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its president for each session.

Article 22

The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Chapter V

The Security Council

Composition

Article 23

1. The Security Council shall consist of eleven members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect six other members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance, to the contribution of members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be

elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members, however, three shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

Functions and Powers

Article 24

1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.

2. In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in chapters six, seven, eight, and nine.

3. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

Article 25

The members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present charter.

Article 26

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the military staff committee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

Article 27

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members: Provided that in decisions under chapter six, and under paragraph three of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

Procedure

Article 28

1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the seat of the organization.

2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative.

3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the organization as in its judgment will best facilitate its work.

Article 29

The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Article 30

The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its president.

Article 31

Any member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that member are specially affected.

Article 32

Any member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any state which is not a member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it deems just for the participation of a state which is not a member of the United Nations.

Chapter VI

Pacific Settlement Of Disputes

Article 33

1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. The Security Council shall when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

Article 34

The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 35

1. Any member of the United Nations may bring any dispute or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34 to the attention of the Security Council, or of the General Assembly.

2. A state which is not a member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party, if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present charter.

3. The proceedings of the General Assembly in respect of matters brought to its attention under this article will be subject to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.

Article 36

1. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

2. The Security Council should take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.

3. In making recommendations under this article the Security Council should also take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the statute of the court.

Article 37

1. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.

2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

Article 38

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 33-37, the Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a pacific settlement of the dispute.

Chapter VII

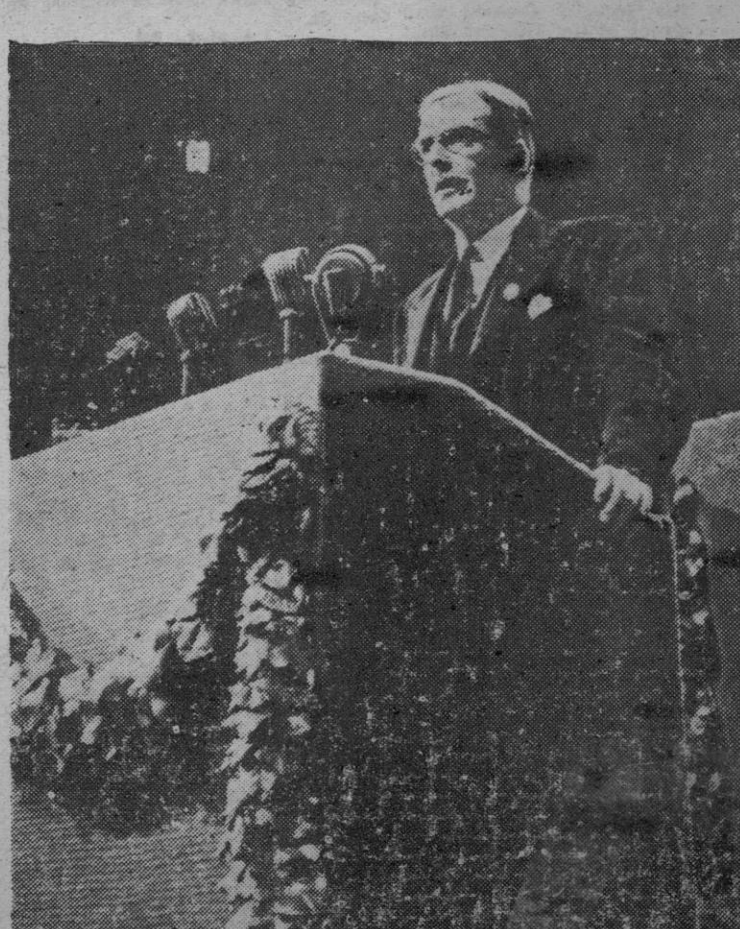
Action With Respect to Threats to the Peace, Breaches of the Peace, and Acts of Aggression

Article 39

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression, and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 40

In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measure provided for in Article 41, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of



If the bigger nations could see eye to eye, the little nations would at least not be crushed between them.

(Continued on the following page)

Machinery for Joint Action Against Aggression

(Continued from preceding page)
failure to comply with such provisions' measures.

Article 41

The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article 42

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such actions may include demonstrations, blockade and other operations by air, sea or land forces of members of the United Nations.

Article 43

1. All members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and members or between the Security Council and groups of members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their constitutional processes.

Article 44

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfillment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that member, if the member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that member's armed forces.

Article 45

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, members shall hold immediately available national air force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 46

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 47

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the chiefs of staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the committee shall be invited by the committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional subcommittees.

Article 48

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the members of the United Nations or by some of them as the Security Council may determine.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

Article 49

The members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

Article 50

Nothing in the present charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by members in the exercise of this right of self-defense shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 51

Responsibility for the discharge of the functions of the organization set forth in this chapter shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.

Chapter VIII

Regional Arrangements

Article 52

1. Nothing in the present charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

2. The members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

3. This article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

Article 53

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the organization may, on request of the governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

2. The term "enemy state" as used in Paragraph 1 of this Article applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present charter.

3. The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Chapter IX

International Economic And Social Co-operation

Article 55

With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations

Article 56

among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

A. Higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development

B. Solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational co-operation; and universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

Article 57

All members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the organization for the achievement of the purpose set forth in Article fifty-five.

Article 58

The various specialized agencies, established by intergovernmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article sixty-three.

Article 59

Thus, such agencies brought into relationship with the United Nations are hereinafter referred to as "specialized agencies."

Article 60

The organization shall make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.

Article 61

The organizations shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the states concerned for the creation of any new specialized agencies required for the accomplishment of the purpose set forth in Article 55.

Article 62

The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions.

Article 63

The Economic and Social Council shall invite any member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that member.

Article 64

The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

Article 65

The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its president.

Article 66

The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on request of a majority of its members.

Article 67

Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and, to this end:

A. To ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advance-

ment their just treatment, and their protection against abuses.

B. To develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;

C. To further international peace and security;

D. To promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to co-operate with one another and, when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this article; and

E. To transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which chapters 12 and 13 apply.

Article 74

Members of the United Nations also agree that their policy, in respect of the territories to which this chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good neighborliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic, and commercial matters.

Chapter XII

International Trusteeship System

Article 75

The United Nations shall establish under its authority an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereinafter referred to as "trust territories."

Article 76

The basic objectives of the trusteeship system, in accordance with the purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present Charter, shall be:

A. To further international peace and security;

B. To promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development toward self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;

C. To encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the world; and

D. To ensure equal treatment in social, economic and commercial matters for all members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

Article 77

1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements:

A. Territories now held under mandate;

B. Territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the Second World War; and

C. Territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.

2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms.

Article 78

The trusteeship system shall not apply to territories which have become members of the United Nations, relationship among which shall be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality.

Article 79

The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system, including any alteration or amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned, including the mandatory

(Continued on the following page)

commendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the members of the United Nations.

1. The Economic and Social Council may take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies. It may make arrangements with the members of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to recommendations on matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly.

2. It may communicate its observations on these reports to the General Assembly.

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as fall within its competence in connection with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.

2. It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized agencies.

3. It shall perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present charter or as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote.

Decisions of the Economic and Social Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Procedure

Article 68

The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions.

The Economic and Social Council shall invite any member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that member.

The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its president.

The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on request of a majority of its members.

Chapter XI

Declaration Regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories

Article 73

Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and, to this end:

A. To ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advance-

ment their just treatment, and their protection against abuses.

B. To develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;

C. To further international peace and security;

D. To promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to co-operate with one another and, when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this article; and

E. To transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which chapters 12 and 13 apply.

Members of the United Nations also agree that their policy, in respect of the territories to which this chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good neighborliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic, and commercial matters.

Chapter XII

International Trusteeship System

Article 75

The United Nations shall establish under its authority an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereinafter referred to as "trust territories."

The basic objectives of the trusteeship system, in accordance with the purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present Charter, shall be:

A. To further international peace and security;

B. To promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development toward self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;

C. To encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the world; and

D. To ensure equal treatment in social, economic and commercial matters for all members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

Article 76

1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements:

A. Territories now held under mandate;

B. Territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the Second World War; and

C. Territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.

2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms.

Article 77

The trusteeship system shall not apply to territories which have become members of the United Nations, relationship among which shall be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality.

Article 79

The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system, including any alteration or amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned, including the mandatory

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Plans for Promoting Respect for Human Rights

(Continued from preceding page)

power in the case of territories held under mandate by a member of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 83 and 85.

Article 80

1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under Articles 77, 79 and 81, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which members of the United Nations may respectively be parties.

2. Paragraph 1 of this article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as provided for in Article 77.

Article 81

The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the trust territory will be administered and designate the authority which will exercise the administration of the trust territory. Such authority, hereinafter called the administering authority, may be one or more states or the organization itself.

Article 82

There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreement applies, without prejudice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 43.

Article 83

1. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the Security Council.

2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area.

3. The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic, social and educational matters in the strategic areas.

Article 84

It shall be the duty of the administering authority to ensure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer facilities and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations toward the Security Council undertaken by the administering authority, as well as for local defense and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

Article 85

1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.

2. The Trusteeship Council, operating under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assist the General Assembly in carrying out these functions.

Chapter XIII

The Trusteeship Council Composition

Article 86

1. The Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following members of the United Nations:

A. Those members administering trust territories;

B. Such of those members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and

C. As many other members elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those members of the United Nations which administer trust territories and those which do not.

2. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall designate one specially qualified person to represent therein.

Functions and Powers

Article 87

The General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship



The peoples of the world, engulfed in two world wars in less than 25 years look to the security charter as way of establishing a peaceful future.

Council, in carrying out their functions, may:

A. Consider reports submitted by the administering authority;

B. Accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority;

C. Provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon with the administering authority; and

D. Take these and other actions in conformity with the terms of the Trusteeship Agreements.

Article 88

The Trusteeship Council shall formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each trust territory, and the administering authority for each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly shall make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of such questionnaire.

Article 89

1. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one vote.

2. Decision of the Trusteeship Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Procedure

Article 90

1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its president.

2. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

Article 91

The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

Chapter XIV

The International Court Of Justice

Article 92

The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It shall function in accordance with the annexed statute, which is based upon the statute of the permanent Court of International Justice and forms an integral part of the present charter.

Article 93

1. All members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the statute of the International Court of Justice.

2. A state which is not a member of the United Nations may become a party to the statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 94

1. Each member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International

Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party.

2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

Article 95

Nothing in the present charter shall prevent members of the United Nations from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

Article 96

1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.

2. Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies, which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

Chapter XV

The Secretariat

Article 97

The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such staff as the organization may require. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the organization.

Article 98

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council, and the Trusteeship Council, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. The Secretary-General shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the organization.

Article 99

The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 100

1. In the performance of their duties the Secretary-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the organization.

2. Each member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Article 101

1. The staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly.

2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required, to other organs of the United Nations. These staffs shall form a part of the secretariat.

3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

Chapter XVI

Miscellaneous Provisions

Article 102

1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any member of the United Nations after the present charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the secretariat and published by it.

2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

Article 103

In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the members of the United Nations under the present charter and obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the present charter shall prevail.

Article 104

The organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfillment of its purposes.

Article 105

1. The organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfillment of its purposes.

2. Representatives of the members of the United Nations and officials of the organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the organization.

3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article or may propose conventions to the members of the United Nations for this purpose.

Chapter XVII

Enemy States

Article 106

Pending the coming into force of such special agreements referred to in Article 43 as in the opinion of the Security Council enable it to

begin the exercise of its responsibilities under Article 42, the parties to the Four-Nation Declaration, signed at Moscow, October 30, 1943, and France, shall, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of that declaration, consult with one another and as occasion requires with other members of the United Nations with a view to such joint action on behalf of the organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

Article 107

Nothing in the present charter shall invalidate or preclude action, in relation to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the present charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the governments having responsibility for such action.

Chapter XVIII

Amendments

Article 108

Amendments to the present charter shall come into force for all members of the United Nations when they have been adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two-thirds of the members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

Article 109

1. A general conference of the members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council. Each member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

2. Any alteration of the present charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two-thirds of the members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

Chapter XIX

Ratification and Signature

Article 110

1. The present charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

2. The ratifications shall be deposited with the government of the United States of America, which shall notify all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the Secretary-General of the organization when he has been appointed.

3. The present charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and by a majority of the other signatory states. A protocol of the ratifications deposited shall thereupon be drawn up by the Government of the United States of America which shall communicate copies thereof to all the signatory states.

4. The states signatory to the present charter which ratify it after it has come into force will become original members of the United Nations on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications.

Article 111

The present charter, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that government to the governments of the other signatory states.

In faith whereof the representatives of the United Nations have signed the present charter.

Done at the city of San Francisco the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

MOVIE MEN — AND MAIDS



In Hollywood, say the press agents, life is a gay swirl of parties like this one, full of famous people like Danny Kaye and Paulette Goddard. There's always some unidentified visitor who'll kiss a hand at the pop of a flash bulb.

HOLLYWOOD is a fantastic little world, located in Los Angeles County. There are three kinds of people there: the very famous stars, the press agents for the very famous stars, and, lastly, the auto mechanics, car hops, elevator operators and steam fitters who wear dark glasses, come from Sulina, Kan., or Tiffin, O., and want to become very famous stars too. It's a vicious circle. Never having been a press agent, a very famous star or a car hop, we have no idea what goes on in Hollywood—only what the press agents tell us. In the past we have always found such people above publicity stunts, so here we are publishing a full page of Hollywood pictures in appreciation of their fine job, and, too, we like pretty girls along with press agents.

Life in Hollywood also includes fascinating party games like this one in which Clark Gable and actor Tom Tully see who can force the other's arm down onto the table. Fractured wrists are an everyday thing around here.



Someone slipped up here and merely said that top-notch screen comedienne Rosalind Russell is chatting with Alexis Smith and Craig Stevens at a Hollywood party. Don't ask us what they're talking about, we're not press agents.

Here, we are told, Linda Darnell and photographer-husband Pev Marley, still honeymooning, find a quiet spot in Ciro's for a party. Celebrating their second anniversary, both said, "We are happier than ever." Good for them.

Starlet Martha Vickers holds still while her boyfriend, auto-executive Al Hurd, helps her put her earrings on to match her necklace. Later, we imagine, she helped Hurd with his cuff links. She probably figures Hurd knows where to get her a good used car, or new tires.

