

Chiang, Reds Agree to End Civil War

BDL

One Year Ago Today
Montgomery commands U.S. First and Ninth Armies and other Allies in drive at north of German bulge. Air blows cut German oil output 75 percent.

WESTERN EUROPE EDITION THE STARS AND STRIPES

Unofficial Newspaper of U.S. Forces

in the European Theater

The Weather Today
PARIS: Cloudy—max. temp. 31
S. FRANCE: Fair—50
DOVER: Cloudy—35
GERMANY: Cloudy—31

Vol. 2—No. 172

2Fr.

1d.

Sunday, Jan. 6, 1946

Point Shipments Ended; 50s Stalled 1 to 3 Months

VJ Point Freeze 'Surprises' Patterson; He Thought Scores Were Accumulating

HONOLULU, Jan. 5 (AP).—The Stars and Stripes said yesterday that Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War, was "completely surprised" when told on Guam that Army discharge points for men overseas had stopped accumulating since VJ-Day.

Patterson, who arrived in Tokyo yesterday on his world tour, was quoted by the Army newspaper as saying on his arrival in Guam that men overseas were accumulating two points a month toward discharge and would be sent home when their point totals were high enough.

(Discharge points were frozen as of Sept. 2—the date of Japan's formal surrender—but the number required for

release from the Army has been dropped from 85 to 50.)

The Stars and Stripes said that when an Army reporter reminded Patterson that points had been stopped on Sept. 2, the Secretary expressed "complete surprise."

In Honolulu Tuesday, a Stars and Stripes reporter asked Patterson whether the War Department contemplated any change in the plan to release men with two years' service on March 20.

"What is the significance of March 20?" the newspaper said the Secretary asked.

The newspaper's reporter replied that Gen. George C.

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 2)

Only 50,000 A Month to Leave ETO

By Joe Harvey

Stars and Stripes Staff Correspondent

FRANKFURT, Jan. 5. — Redeployment on the basis of points has ended.

Many men with point scores in the fifties now face one to three months more duty in Europe.

Military necessity will determine the rate at which ETO veterans will be returned home.

Shipments for January already have been determined, and the changes will not affect men earmarked for shipment or processing in preparation for shipment.

Approximately 50,000 men a month will be sent home from the ETO during the next six months.

A permanent occupation force of 300,000 men will thus be reached by July 1.

The slowdown in redeployment is due to inability of selective service to provide the required number of replacements.

These statements were made today by Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, the theater commander, and Brig. Gen. George S. Eyster, USFET redeployment chief, on the heels of the disclosure in Washington of a new War Department mobilization plan.

(A United Press dispatch from Washington said Lt. (Continued on Page 8, Col. 1)

Mrs. FDR Steals Show as UNO Party Arrives in Britain

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 5 (UP).—Edward R. Stettinius, head of the American United Nations delegation, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the other American delegates, their alternates and more than 100 advisers arrived on the Queen Elizabeth today and were met by a welcoming party including the Lord Mayor of Southampton, Foreign Office officials and a party from the American Embassy.

Mrs. Roosevelt stole the show, most of the photographers calling repeatedly for her to pose with the welcomers.

The party has proceeded to London.

Chiang, Reds Agree to End War in China

CHUNGKING, Jan. 5 (AP).—Chinese Communist and Central Government leaders have reached an agreement on procedure for ending hostilities and restoring communications in China, it was officially announced today.

Representatives of the two factions have been appointed to confer on steps to end all fighting.

U.S. Ambassador Gen. George C. Marshall conferred in swift succession today with the leaders of both delegations.

The momentous agreement was reached at a 75-minute conference between high-ranking Communist and government emissaries to the unity conference which is soon to open.

The decisions were announced in a mutually approved press release in which the Chinese Minister of Information, K. C. Wu, implied that the two factions would work closely with Marshall to halt fighting.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Office announced that China had recognized the independence of Outer Mongolia, which favored self-rule in a plebiscite under the terms of the Sino-Soviet treaty.

Earlier, the Communists reported new advances in southwestern Shantung Province and claimed the capture of two highway towns, Yunchang and Kuyeh, and five Nationalist strongholds on the Tientsin-Pukow railway north of Yunchang.

According to a dispatch received in Chungking, Nationalist troops will be flown to Changchun, capital of Manchuria, on Saturday if weather permits. They will replace Russian occupation troops.

Peiping reports said that the Chinese mayor and staff already had taken over the administration of Harbin.

U.S. Navy Will Transport Chiang Troops to Manchuria

SHANGHAI, Jan. 5 (UP).—Transfer of the Nationalist New Sixth Army to Manchurian ports by the U.S. Navy, starting in a week or ten days, was announced by Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of U.S. forces in China.

The move, ending the month-long ban on northward movement, will help Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's troops to take over the area, from which the Russians are scheduled to depart Feb. 1. However, the announcement does not alter the U.S. position that no further Chinese troops should be moved into North China.

Survivors of Death March from Poland Reach End of the Road



This small group of women and children are all that survived of 150 persons who left Lodz, Poland, to trek to Berlin. All the others fell by the wayside, overcome with hunger and exposure. These plodded on, hoping to obtain food and shelter in the German capital, but found only ruin and more hunger.

'Gross Injustices' in Army Courts Bared in Secret Congress Probe

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP).—Army justice as administered by courts-martial will draw sharp criticism in a report being prepared by the House Military Affairs Committee.

Committee spokesmen disclosed yesterday that a secret investigation had been in progress for some time and that instances of "gross injustices" had been uncovered in a number of cases.

The investigation covered trials and sentences both in this country and abroad.

One of the major defects found, said a committee official who declined use of his name, is failure to protect fully the rights of defendants.

The official said that while a technically accused man is entitled to counsel of his own choice and is supposed to be allowed to obtain necessary witnesses, such

a situation does not always exist in practice.

"Another serious defect," he continued, "is the lack of proper redress when it is found that conviction should not have been obtained. While sentences often are commuted or pardon is granted, there is no way of removing the onus of a dishonorable discharge."

Reich Champagne King Put on Ice by MG

FRANKFURT, Jan. 5 (UP).—George Mumm von Schwarzenstein, German manufacturer of Mumm champagne, has been sentenced to five years in prison at Butzbach.

The Military Government court found him guilty of possessing three Luger pistols which were found with ammunition in the "wine king's" Frankfurt home last July.

Other testimony given the Committee, he said, indicates that:

- 1—Sentences imposed are often too severe for the offense involved and are not uniform.
- 2—Enlisted men are subjected to courts-martial for offenses for which officers would not even be reprimanded.

Czech Who Destroyed Wilson Statue Hanged

PRAGUE, Jan. 5 (AP).—A Czech who joined the Germans in 1941, destroyed Prague's bronze statue of President Woodrow Wilson and delivered the body of the Czech Unknown Soldier to the Gestapo was hanged today.

He was 56-year-old Leo Rudel, who was convicted by the Prague People's Court yesterday.

THE B BAG BLOW IT OUT HERE

DS Is TS, Say Pair

We used merely to dislike the Army; now it has become a heart-breaking existence.

We made the mistake of leaving our units to become instructors at Wharton Army Technical School with a promise of redeployment when the time came. Now we find we don't really belong here. We can't be redeployed because we are on detached service.

The stickler: We don't have an outfit to be on DS from. At Personnel they say it's too bad but they can't send us home.

So, every day men with fewer points go home and we wait here for some "brass" to think up another reassuring story.—Two 65-Pointers, W. A. T. S., Site No. 2.

Can't Visit Grave, Either

Cpl. Sokolowski's letter in reference to being unable to visit his brother's grave is a problem which many others have run into also.

Men are allowed to visit relatives in nearly every country of Europe, yet I know of no provisions allowing men to visit cemeteries where their brothers are buried.

I have a brother buried at Ste. Mere-l'Eglise, near St. Lo, and applied through channels for a leave to visit his grave. It was turned down at division headquarters.

It would do parents a world of good if their sons were able to visit these graves before going home. It is also pretty hard to explain to them why it can't be done when we are only a few hundred miles from the cemeteries.

As a low-point officer I still have hopes.—Lt. D. W. Barnes, Cn Co., 116th Inf.

Editor's Note: The Stars and Stripes Official Bulletin Section, Western Europe Edition, Dec. 2, 1945 states:

The provisions of Circular 109 Headquarters USFET, are being extended so as to authorize compassionate leaves and furloughs to visit the graves of blood relatives and intimate friends who were members of the U.S. Armed Forces.

Pending publication and distribution of this change to Circular 109, commanders, authorized to grant compassionate leaves and furloughs, may approve compassionate leaves and furloughs for this purpose on the authority of this announcement.—G-1, USFET.

Wants Closed-In Jeeps

I would like to make one suggestion in connection with the safety campaign for jeeps. Make it a general policy that each driver must enclose his jeep with thin metal or plywood, having adequate windows of plastic or other non-shatter materials.

One of the big reasons drivers speed from one place to another is that they are freezing as they drive in the open-air jeeps; and so they speed along to get off the road and inside somewhere near a warm fire. They would have more respect for the speed limit if their vehicles were a little more comfortable.—Pfc R. A. Tharrington, 10th AI Bn.

The Red-Tape Monster

This "channels" business is asinine, for instance: A soldier initiates a request for discharge for employment with the State Department. His papers are in absolute order; he has sufficient points for a discharge; there is no impediment to bar his aim, only a few little hurdles which the Army has forgotten to remove from the path.

Hang on boys, here we go: The letter goes from company to battalion on the first of the month; from battalion to port "Approved" on the 1st; from port to base section "Approved" on the 2nd; received the 3rd. From base to TSFET (Rear) "Recommending Approval" on the 4th, received at TSFET (Rear) on the 8th, shunted by TSFET by some unrecorded means to USFET and recorded at that Hqs on the 11th.; 14 days later, on the 25th of the month an "Approved" indorsement is executed by TSFET and sent on its well-ordered, inane little route to the man's unit, via base section, port and battalion, arriving on the 1st of the month—the next month. The Battle of the Bulge didn't take that long!

Neither I nor any of my perspiring and equally baffled colleagues along the road of futility, have been able to add or detract one iota from the man's request.

Only one headquarters had the authority to say "Yes" or "No", but three intermediate headquarters, excluding battalion, have played their accustomed, stupid little game with that request twice—going and coming. Why???

The office of record in the case of this particular request was the

port battalion. I didn't keep a copy of the request, and no one else should have short of the headquarters having authority to grant or deny the request.

I recommend (it's only a dream fellows; it's too simple, too efficient, too unwasteful of time) that all 201-request applications be forwarded direct from the 1st office of record (which checks for accuracy and completeness) to the final authorizing agency and directly back.

Let's tear down these unnecessary barriers. Let's see some one turn back and scuttle this red-tape monster.—Lt. Colonel, Adjutant General Dept.

Nurses Seek More Leave

We nurses stationed in the Bremen Port Command have a small quota for leaves to Denmark and the UK. In other parts of the occupation zone we understand nurses are granted leaves to Switzerland, the Riviera, Paris and Brussels. Why are we not given the same consideration as others?—12 Nurses, 348th Sta. Hosp.

Editor's note: The above letter was referred to G-1, TSFET who stated that the present furlough quotas for female officers, WAC or Nurse under Bremen Port Command are as follows: Number present at any one time: Riviera 2, Paris 4, Brussels 1; Officer or EW, daily: UK 1, Male or female daily: Switzerland 12. If these quotas are not sufficient some additional quotas can be given to take care of female officer personnel, G-1 added.

BCV vs. BCV

The dimmest possible view is taken of the letter in The Stars and Stripes dated Dec. 7 regarding the British civilian personnel's resentment of the rule forbidding the purchase of gifts, etc., from the PX by non-American personnel.

We also "have proudly considered ourselves an integral part" of our headquarters for three and a half years. We feel ourselves most fortunate to have been afforded the facility of purchasing cigars at 2 1/2¢ per packet; a supply of candy each week equal to a month's ration in England; fruit juices, which are unobtainable in England, and cosmetics and nail varnishes of high quality.

We do not, therefore, indulge in the unsporting pursuit of "biting the hand that feeds" and demand further privileges under the pretense that they are essential for the proper performance of our official duties.

Since when have a fountain-pen and an alarm clock been more necessary for civilians employed by the U.S. Army than for any other workers? Would BCV's Cole and Mills expect their employers in the UK to furnish them with such "necessities" at practically cost price? Most certainly not—then why expect it of Uncle Sam?—Peggy Jeeves and Ruth Barr, BCV's

Willie and Joe



"Hope I'm not disillusioned!"

They Dream of Being 'Dream Wac'



Hollywood Producer Jules Levey visited the Pentagon building in Washington recently in search of a "Dream Wac" for film tests. Candidates answering his description are, left to right, Lt. Betty J. Venerable, Texarkana, Ark.; Lt. June M. Kelly, Los Angeles, Calif., and Lt. Ann Murphy, Fargo, N.D. All are 25 years old.

Latest Chapter: Hitler and Eva Tied Knot in Irregular Way

BERLIN, Jan. 5 (AP).—Adolf Hitler, always a law unto himself, appears to have been married to Eva Braun in an irregular manner by a man who was not a professional marriage clerk.

According to documents found by the American and British intelligence earlier, a certain Walter Wagner performed the marriage act.

But a three-day search for some clue concerning Wagner resulted in the fact that no trace has so far been discovered in the Berlin area.

At the central personnel office of the Berlin city administration nothing in the records indicated that any Walter Wagner had ever been a municipal councilor or marriage clerk. Herr Neumann, supervisor for Greater Berlin's 100-odd marriage clerks, said he knew every marriage clerk by name but no Walter Wagner was among them.

Neumann thought Nazi Propaganda Minister Paul Josef Goebbels brought a functionary of his ministry to Hitler's Chancellery air-raid shelter, and Hitler appointed him marriage clerk then and there.

7th Army Re-enlistees Mostly Privates, Pfc's

By a Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

HEIDELBERG, Jan. 5.—Seventy-five percent of the 1,891 Seventh Army men who re-enlisted during December are privates or pfc's, and the majority of them volunteered for the Infantry, Lt. Col. Walter B. Richardson, Seventh Army recruiting officer, said today.

Richardson explained the preponderance of first three graders who re-enlisted in the first months of the recruiting drive was due to the desire of Regular Army men to retain war-time grades.

By Mauldin

Edda Appeals Sentence

ROME, Jan. 5 (AP).—The Italian Ansa agency reported today that Edda Ciano, Mussolini's daughter, had appealed to the central appeal commission against the sentence sending her to the Lipari Islands for two years.

Army, French Abandon Film Due to Exodus

By Joe Harvey
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

HOECHST, Germany, Jan. 5.—"Happy Landing" a partially completed movie which the French Ministry of Information was producing with the co-operation of the U.S. Army, has been abandoned due to the rapidity with which GIs have been redeployed and transferred out of France, the I & E Div. announced today.

The picture, a short, was written by Capt. Alan Campbell, Hollywood screen writer and husband of Dorothy Parker, who was co-directing it with Marc Allegret, French movie director.

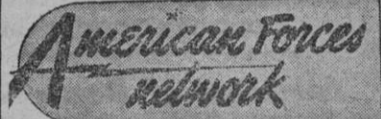
The film was to have depicted the story of a GI who landed in Normandy on D-Day and fought across France. The cast included 40 French actors and 10 GIs.

Plans for the film had been made prior to VJ-Day, and it was to have been exhibited free to American troops and commercially to French audiences. The French subsidy for the film is to be withdrawn and given to another project for improving Franco-American goodwill.

Francs, Pfennigs to Join March of Dimes in ETO

FRANKFURT, Jan. 5.—The annual March of Dimes campaign to raise funds for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis will be conducted in the ETO from Jan. 14 to 31, USFET announced today.

Troops may contribute in the currency in which they are paid.



TODAY	
1200-News	1900-Pass in Review
1305-Sunday Serenade	1930-Jack Benny
1230-Concert Hall	2000-Nelson Eddy
1300-Calif. Melodies	2030-C. McCarthy
1230-Asked for It	2100-New News
1400-Dick Haymes	2105-Hour of Charm
1430-Kostelanetz	2130-Command Perf.
1500-News	2200-Theater Guild
1505-Basin Street	2300-State Dept.
1530-Family Hour	2315-AFN Bandstand
1600-Philharmonic	2330-Merely Music
1700-Duffie Bag	2400-News
1800-World News	0015-Midnight Paris
1815-Yank Bandstand	0200-Sign Off
1830-Quiz Time	

TOMORROW	
0600-News	1500-News
0615-Morning Report	1505-Beaucoup Music
0715-Village Barn	1600-Symphony Hour
0730-Fred Waring	1700-Duffie Bag
0815-News	1800-News
0830-Repeat Perform.	1815-Personal Album
0900-Modern Music	1830-Supper Club
0930-State Dept.	1845-Magic Carpet
0945-String Serenade	1900-James Melton
1000-8 to Bar Ranch	1930-Burns-Allen
1030-Here's Horace	2000-Infom. Please
1045-Easy Does It	2030-Comedy Caravan
1100-Jack Kirkwood	2100-News
1115-Across the Board	2105-American Music
1130-At Ease	2130-Playhouse
1145-Melody Roundup	2200-Music
1200-News	2230-Guy Lombardo
1205-Off the Record	2300-Rail Session
1300-Help Wanted	2315-Spotlight Bands
1305-Sports Review	2330-Merely Music
1315-Remember	2400-News
1330-Asked for it	0015-Midnight Paris
1400-Love Song	0200-Sign Off
1430-Information	

Short Wave 6,080 and 3,565 Meg.
Paris 610 Kc. Normandy 1,204 Kc.

G.I. BILLBOARD

Paris Area
MOVIES TODAY
MARGNAN—"That Night With You," Franchot Tone, Suzana Foster, continuous 1400-2300, Metro Marbeuf.
ENSA PARIS—"Week-end at the Waldorf," Ginger Rogers, Lana Turner, Walter Pidgeon, Metro Marbeuf.
OLYMPIA—"Midnight Movie, same as Margnain, Metro Madeleine.

STAGE SHOWS
ENSA-MARIGNY—"French Ballet," Ballet International, French Folk Dances, Bohemian Feast, France 1900.
OLYMPIA—"Christmas Belles," variety show, 1400 and 2000.

MISCELLANEOUS
PX Fountain SHOP—Adjacent to Main PX at Rue de Provence and Rue du Havre. Open daily except Sunday 1300-2130. Malted milk, ice cream, sundaes, beer.
PX BARBER SHOPS—12 Rue de Seze (opposite Rainbow Corner), weekdays 0800-2000, Sundays 0900-1700, with beauty parlor, 146 Champs-Elysees, 0900-1900 weekdays only, with beauty parlor, 48 Avenue Kléber, 0900-1900 weekdays only, no beauty parlor.
COLISEUM CLUB—Enlisted men and guests only, Metro Anvers.
LE PRADO CLUB—Enlisted men and guests only, Metro Ternes or Etoile.
ARMORIAL CLUB—Officers and guests only, 14 Rue Magellan, Metro George V.

Marseille
ALCAZAR—"Strange Affairs of Uncle Harry," George Sanders, Ella Raines.
CAPITOLE—"Love Letters," Jennifer Jones, Joseph Cotten.

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Fires, Accidents Spread Grief in U.S.



Firemen fight a "flash" fire at a convalescent hospital in Hartford, Conn., which took 15 lives and injured at least 24 patients. Twelve firemen were overcome.

2,800 Doctors, Nurses Being Hired by VA

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP).—The Veterans' Administration today began hiring the first of some 2,800 doctors, nurses and dentists under a bill President Truman signed into law despite vigorous Civil Service Commission objections.

Providing for a reorganization of the Veterans' Administration Medical Department, the act's primary purpose is to obtain immediately 1,500 doctors, 1,200 nurses and 100 dentists to care for a record number of veterans overflowing Government hospitals.

As an incentive to join the Medical Service, the act removes the top jobs from Civil Service. Civil Service Commission members said this would set a precedent for Government departments to ignore Civil Service protection accorded other professional men.

Veterans' Administration officials said Civil Service discouraged the best physicians and surgeons because it delayed promotions.

In addition to removing the top posts from Civil Service, the act provides that appointments and promotions will be on a recommendation of special boards similar to Army and Navy selection boards.

Gen. Hayes to Trade Army for Radio Job

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5 (AP).—Maj. Gen. Philip Hayes, commanding general of the Third Service Command since 1943, announced today he would retire from the Army to enter business as executive of a radio project in Baltimore.

He will be succeeded by Maj. Gen. Manton S. Eddy, commander of the 12th Corps and veteran of the Cherbourg Peninsula Campaign.

Faces Deportation



Frederick E. Bauer, former U.S. Army sergeant, with his wife, Wilma, leaves Superior Court in Indianapolis, Ind., after he admitted being trained as a Nazi spy, and was turned over to immigration authorities for possible deportation.

The American Scene

5 Million New Homes Truman Goal; U.S. to Build Them If Industry Fails

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP).—Setting an emergency goal of 5,000,000 new homes, President Truman served notice yesterday that the government will provide them if private enterprise cannot.

The chief executive gave a flying start to the career of his Emergency Housing Expediter, Wilson W. Wyatt, Jr., with the promise in his broadcast to the nation Thursday night that Wyatt has at his disposal "every agency of the government and every resource of the government."

Petition Asks Imogene Stevens Case Reopening

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 5 (ANS).—Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin next week will be presented a petition signed by several thousand persons asking that the state reopen the manslaughter case against beautiful Mrs. Imo-

gene Stevens for the slaying of a South Norwalk sailor.

Mrs. John Kovacs, mother of Alfred Kovacs, who was fatally shot by Mrs. Stevens at New Cannan, Conn., last June, will deliver the petition to Baldwin.

Illicit Love Movie Banned in New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP).—An executive of Universal Pictures, distributors of "Scarlet Street," a

melodrama of illicit love and murder, said yesterday that showing of the film had been banned "in toto" by the New York State Board of Censors.

Other Hollywood motion pictures have been banned in part and then licensed when suggested changes were made. Universal has the right of appeal to the New York State Board of Regents.

The film has been passed by censorship boards in Maryland, Ohio and Pennsylvania and was approved by the film industry's Production Code.

Chops Up Home of GP's Wife

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 5 (ANS).—A discarded lover at 17, downy-checked Leo Clarence Roberts was jailed Thursday after he wielded an ax on the home of a married woman with whom he had been "keeping company" for two years.

Police said the boy admitted he started chopping up the furniture and then tried to set the house afire because the woman's husband had come home from the Army.

When he arrived, the woman, who was not identified, told Roberts to go away and leave her alone.



A soft-drink bottling plant in downtown Santa Barbara, Calif., was demolished recently in an explosion and fire. The mishap occurred when a truck driver stepped on the starter of a car containing butane gas. Three persons were killed and five seriously injured.

Government Unit Seeks Big Supply Of Low-Cost Togs

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP).—Doggedly persistent in face of only partial success thus far, the Government will try again this year to put a generous supply of inexpensive clothing on the market, the Civilian Production Administration announced yesterday.

A principal goal in 1946 will be to make more low and medium-priced suits available for veterans.

For the first three months of this year a total of 23,000,000 yards of wool fabrics will be earmarked by CPA for use in such garments and for 7,000,000 pairs of men's and boys' trousers and 15,000,000 overcoats and topcoats.

Goal 28 Million

Goal for all of 1946 is between 28,000,000 and 30,000,000 suits, and CPA says it hopes that 14,000,000 of these will sell at low or moderate prices.

For example a top retail price of \$33 has been set for men's suits, made during the first quarter of this year, by manufacturers who accept Government aid in obtaining material.

There is nothing in the program to compel manufacturers to participate. There was no such requirement this quarter either and as a result only about 60 percent of the fabric supply set aside was claimed for inexpensive garments, CPA officials acknowledged.

Here's Quite a Snow Job, —City Forgets a Detail

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 5 (AP).—New Londoners took heed, apparently, when City Manager Edward Henkle broadcast a warning over a local radio station that prosecution faced anybody who neglected to shovel the snow and ice from his sidewalk.

A pedestrian, who walked through the downtown area, later reported he had to wade through snow in only one place—the unshoveled sidewalk in front of the city hall.

Churchill to Visit Florida

MIAMI BEACH, Jan. 5 (ANS).—Col. Frank Clarke announced yesterday that Winston Churchill would arrive in Miami Beach Jan. 17.



Two naval officers narrowly escaped death when the automobile in which they were riding plunged through an overhead bridge and hung suspended on the guard rail in Kansas City, Mo. They succeeded in climbing through the door to safety.

Disabled Troopship Under Tow by Cruiser

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5 (ANS).—The disabled Navy transport St. Mary's was safely under tow by the cruiser Nashville last night and was expected to reach San Francisco with its 1,866 homebound servicemen today.

The troopship wallowed in heavy seas and gale winds for more than 24 hours, disabled by burned-out engine bearings, before the Nashville could secure tow lines.

Flying Tiger Outfit Home from Pacific War

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 5 (AP).—The 23d Fighter Group, formed from the original famed Flying Tigers and the oldest group in China, arrived here yesterday on the troopship Alderamin from Shanghai.

The Alderamin also brought home more than 300 men of the 315th Air Service Group, which won the name "Globe Trotters" in its service on four continents and in two major theaters of war.

Truman Talk Splits Congress On Party Lines

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP).—Congressmen split into party camps in criticism of President Truman's speech which ranged from a Republican assertion that it was "a confession of failure" to a Democrat's view that "the President struck pay dirt."

In a broadcast answer to the President's assertion that Congress was delaying his legislative program, Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-Ohio) said yesterday that Truman's re-conversion bills were being delayed because they represented the program of the CIO's Political Action Committee and not the Democratic program.

Sen. Wayne Morse (R-Ore.) characterized the President's speech as a "real confession of the failure of the Democratic majority in Congress under his leadership."

Sen. Scott Lucas (D-Ill.) said: "The President struck pay dirt as to the immediate needs of the country in this reconversion period. The President's address should spur Congress to act with all convenient speed on many of these vital measures."

Sen. Patrick McCarran (D-Nev.) said he regretted it was necessary for Truman to "appeal to the people for accomplishment of vital legislation," but added that he hoped it would produce results.

Bilbo Denounced As Inspiration to U.S. Reactionaries

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP).—Rep. Charles R. Savage (D-Wash.) yesterday criticized Sen. Theodore Bilbo (D-Miss.) for what he called Bilbo's "fantastic prejudices," and said he hoped Mississippi would "see to it that he (Bilbo) does not have further opportunity to spread his mischief after the next election."

"I cannot blame the people of the country for being discouraged with the failures of Congress, but I hope they understand that many of us have been trying to enact a liberal, progressive American program but have been overwhelmed by reactionary forces in and out of Congress, spearheaded by Tories like Sen. Bilbo of Mississippi."

"Bilbo himself has little actual influence, but he does serve as a figurehead and inspiration for other more subtle and more dangerous reactionaries who are encouraged by the fact that Bilbo can do and say things he does and still remain in Congress."

"People of this nation cannot expect to get a progressive program from Congress when they continue to return these reactionaries to office year after year."

Italian Envoy Asks For Just Peace

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP).—Count Alberto Tarchiani, Italian Ambassador to the United States, today stressed the need for psychological encouragement as well as material help for his country, and called for a "just peace for Italy."

In an English-language broadcast, Tarchiani deplored that after two years of co-belligerency, Italy still was under the rule of the Armistice.

He said he hoped for a peace which would permit his countrymen to "rebuild their homes, settle their political life and co-operate with all world democracies."

Despondent Father Kills Self and Four Children

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5 (ANS).—A 57-year-old father, despondent because his wife "ran out again leaving me a very sick man," shot and killed four of his five children as they lay sleeping in bed New Year's Day and then fired a rifle bullet into his own head, police Lt. James Kelly reported yesterday. The bodies were discovered yesterday in a blood-spattered apartment.

Emil H. Schuetz was found sprawled in an easy chair facing a Christmas tree. In their beds were Schuetz's children Barbara, nine, Earl, eight, Malcolm, five, and Norman, one. One bullet had killed each child.

Japanese Rounded Up for War Guilt Trial in Tokyo



These Japanese, accused of war crimes, arrive at Sugamo prison in Tokyo, where they will be interned awaiting trial. Most of them are charged with atrocities and are kept under close guard by American Military Police.

'Little Glass Eye' Gets Life Term



Tatsuo Tsuchiya, former Japanese war prison guard known as "Little Glass Eye," (second from left) is sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor at a trial in Yokohama after being convicted of slaying Pfc. Robert Gordon Teas of Streator, Ill.

Art Trove Grabbed by Nazis In '38 Flies Home to Vienna

NUREMBERG, Jan. 5.—Packed in 30 wooden crates, a priceless trove of religious and artistic relics was flown from this city to Vienna in an American C47 yesterday.

The collection, which includes the regalia of the Holy Roman Empire, was taken from the Austrian city by the Nazis in 1938 and removed to Nuremberg where it was exhibited by the Germans and subsequently hidden in air-conditioned, underground vaults as protection against Allied air attacks and the advance of the U.S. Army.

Trove of Centuries

Consisting of items collected over a period of centuries for the coronation of emperors of the Holy Roman Empire, the shipment also contained a richly-bejeweled crown, two scepters, a lance reputed to have touched the wounds of Christ, and links from chains with which St. Peter, St. Paul and St. John were said to have been shackled.

Many of the objects in the collection were in Nuremberg during the 15th century when the Emperor Sigismund decreed that they should remain forever in the German city. Wars were eventually responsible for removal of the relics to Regensburg, Bohemia and eventually Vienna, where they remained from 1804 until Hitler had them brought back in a special train guarded by SS troopers.

Hermetically Sealed

They were appropriately placed on exhibition in St. Katherine's Church, where the Meistersingers had held their operatically-famed competitions years before. The relics were merely displayed as curios in the old church, which the Nazis transformed into a museum.

Despite the Hitler promise that bombs would never fall on Germany, the danger of damage to the precious objects became so great

that the Oberburgermeister of Nuremberg ordered that some of the items be packed in spun-glass wood, hermetically sealed in copper containers and concealed in the masonry of the vaulted catacombs 85 feet beneath the old city. The others were deposited in art repositories in passages beneath the old castle in the center of the city.

After the fall of the city to the Americans on April 20 a search was initiated for the missing works, and eventually their location was revealed to members of the Monuments and Fine Arts Division of Military Government.

Although the collection has been delivered to Austrian authorities, the final claim to the items has not been established. It is believed that the Germans will attempt to prove ownership on the historic basis of the decree of Emperor Sigismund made five centuries ago.

Girl Killed by Shark In 3 Feet of Water

SYDNEY, Jan. 5 (AP).—A 14-year-old girl was killed by a shark today as she swam in only three feet of water near the Sydney suburb of Oatley Bay. The girl's father battled with the shark, which bit off both legs of its victim almost upon the shore.

The tragedy, first of its kind here in two years, occurred during a heat wave which sent 100,000 persons to Sydney's bathing beaches.

Prisoner Says IG Investigated Lichfield Death

By Ed Rosenthal
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

LONDON, Jan. 5.—General prisoner Add Baker testified today that a major from the IG office in London visited the Tenth Reinf. Depot last January to investigate the reported death of a paratrooper as a result of prison mistreatment.

Baker's testimony followed the declaration of Capt. Earl J. Carroll, assistant prosecutor, late yesterday that "I believe there has been more than one death as a result of beatings" at the Lichfield stockade.

Previously, the prosecution had tried to introduce evidence concerning the death of Pfc. Eril L. Bolton, a Negro prisoner and former QM trucker, who, according to an IG report, died en route from Lichfield to France, possibly as a result of beatings at the depot.

Two as Evidence

The court has permitted only two documents from the IG report to be entered as evidence, one pertaining to a non-battle-casualty report of Bolton's death, and another which ordered an officer to investigate the incident.

First mention of the paratrooper's death was made by Pfc. Thomas P. Cappello, former inmate, who testified Dec. 13 that there was a rumor in the prison that a paratrooper had been killed. Cappello said an IG major from London had queried prisoners about the death.

Baker told the court today that three prisoners from a group assembled by the IG major offered to give information about the death.

Detailed Description

Earlier, this major had given a detailed description of methods used at Lichfield prison last winter. In one incident, he said Sgt. Judson H. Smith, former prison guard, asked a prisoner where he had been wounded, and on receiving a reply, jabbed at the prisoner's wound with a club. Smith is now on trial for mistreatment of prisoners.

Telling about his own combat wounds, the witness said his back pained him so much after leaving the hospital that at one time he could not stand up. While kneeling to rest his back the witness said, Lt. Leonard W. Ennis, the prison officer, kicked him.

(Ennis is now awaiting trial along with another prison officer and nine guards, all on charges of mistreating prisoners.)

Pressed by the prosecution, Baker gave details on the beating program for prisoners. He said they stood outside in cold weather at attention until ordered to eat, and after eating would resume their position of attention in the formation.

"We were given about five minutes to eat," he said. The prolonged trial, now in its 24th day, adjourned until Monday to give defense counsel time to prepare the cross-examination of Baker on his new allegations of prison mistreatment.

DeGaulle on Riviera Vacation

General Charles de Gaulle, French Provisional President, left Paris Friday night for a vacation on the Riviera. He will stay at his villa at Antibes.

Jap Testifies Homma Ordered Death March

MANILA, Jan. 5 (AP).—A Japanese officer who saw the Bataan Death March today testified at the war-crimes trial of Lt. Gen. Masaharu Homma that Homma gave the order for the cruel ordeal in which thousands of American and Filipino prisoners of war perished.

The witness, Lt. Col. Michio Kitayama, communications officer at Homma's headquarters, said neither the General nor his staff cared what happened to the emaciated men, many of whom were bayoneted or clubbed to death when they fell exhausted along the route.

Kitayama explained this indifference to the fate of the prisoners "prevailed all through the army" and was due in part to the Japanese belief that surrender is a shameful act and that captives therefore should expect to be handled roughly.

At the same time, Lt. Col. Seient Ohta, former commander of the Japanese secret police in Manila, was convicted of war crimes today and sentenced to death by hanging. Ohta, who was known as the "Bloody Butcher of Santiago," nervously wiped perspiration from his forehead and drummed his boots on the floor in the tense minutes before the sentence was pronounced.

In passing the sentence the military commission said: "He is not being held guilty of one crime but for the systematic series of crimes committed over a period which became a definite pattern. His excuse of having acted on orders from above is not valid."

MacArthur Invites U.S. Educators to Give Japan a Lift

TOKYO, Jan. 5 (AP).—Thirty prominent American educators have been invited by Gen. Douglas MacArthur to come to Japan to assist the Japanese in gearing their educational system to democratic principles.

MacArthur asked in a cable to the War Department that the mission be formed to advise Japan's Minister of Education and Educational Committees.

The suggested tasks of the mission's committees were listed as follows:

- 1—To study democracy in Japan and submit plans for curricula and textbooks.
- 2—To study psychological methods of re-educating the Japanese and recommend methods of language revision.
- 3—To analyze the administration of Japan's educational system with an eye to immediate and long-range reforms.
- 4—To study higher education in Japan with regard to the use of libraries, scientific laboratories, museums and student-faculty freedom.

Nagy Seen as Choice For Hungary Presidency

BUDAPEST, Jan. 3 (AP) (Delayed).—Selection of a Small Holder Party member to be President of Hungary has been agreed upon at an inter-party meeting, it was learned authoritatively today.

Ferenc Nagy, president of the National Assembly, was mentioned as the most likely choice.

Bennett Held Unjustified in Leaving Post

CANBERRA, Jan. 5 (AP).—Australian Lt. Gen. Gordon Bennett was not justified in relinquishing his command and fleeing after the capitulation at Singapore, though he did so "from a high sense of patriotism," a special court of inquiry reported to the Australian Government today.

Announcing his findings, Justice Liverwood added he was "fully convinced that Bennett acted in good faith and was not conscious of the offence he was committing."

He was convicted the general was not "actuated by a desire to secure his own safety and avoid the hardships and inconveniences of imprisonment."

'High Patriotism'

The judge's report added, "I think he acted from a sense of high patriotism and according to what he conceived to be his duty to his country."

The report pointed out that Bennett did not have the permission of any competent authority to relinquish his command and leave. In fact, there was no competent authority to give such permission, because Gen. Percival, in signing the capitulation, agreed that Bennett, as one under his command, would be surrendered.

Unconditional Surrender

Informed in Sydney of the court's findings, Bennett said the Japanese claimed, and Percival admitted, that the surrender was unconditional.

"How can there be capitulation, that is, surrender with conditions—when both sides admit unconditional surrender is beyond me," he said.

"However, the judge has given his decision on the assumption that it was capitulation. I do not understand this view," he added.

Manila Gang Robs Bus, Seizes 2 Girls

MANILA, Jan. 5 (AP).—Five men in a jeep, armed with submachine guns, forced a bus into an alley from one of the main arteries of north Manila yesterday, robbed 17 passengers and fled with two pretty girl passengers as hostages to discourage a quick spreading of the alarm.

The girls were released unharmed 20 minutes later while the district swarmed with MPs.

Many thefts of tommy guns have been reported recently. With stolen jeeps for quick getaways, gangs have perpetrated series of crimes, including a daylight holdup of a downtown bank which netted \$215,000.

Pacific Vets Bring Back a Trophy



Surrounded by members of the 37th Div., Sgt. Rex Nelson, Fairfield, Ohio, brandishes a Jap sword on board the SS Welter Weltevreden in Los Angeles harbor. The famed 37th fought through three campaigns in the Pacific.



Transportation Lack Holds Up Poles' Return

WARSAW, Jan. 5 (AP).—The Polish government, striving to bring back between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 Poles scattered throughout eastern and western Europe, enters the new year with that gigantic task less than half completed.

The big bottleneck, say repatriation officials, is an acute lack of all forms of railway and motorized transport.

Russia has supplied most of the trucks and other vehicles to be found in Poland today. UNRRA is delivering 75 locomotives and many Army trucks are arriving in the country, but government officials say it may be five years before Poland's transportation system assumes a degree of normalcy.

In the meantime, Poland wants her own people to come home and help rebuild war-torn towns and cities and resettle the vast new territories in the west which formerly were a part of Germany.

Poles are coming home, and thousands of them have had to ride in open coal cars. Many have frozen to death and many have traveled as much as two months to cover 300 miles.

Wladyslaw Wolski, Under-Secretary of State in charge of repatriations, says 800,000 Poles have arrived from Russian territory in the last six months. He added that another 600,000 have come from western Europe.

Most of these are being resettled in western Poland, from which Germans are being expelled into what now constitutes Germany. Wolski reported that 1,361,000 Poles have been sent into the western territories.

The government is not stingy in regard to repatriation matters. A large state administration has been set up, the State Repatriation Office (PUR).

The PUR has 5,700 employees and 297 posts. Several hundred men and women are employed in its sanitary service, including nearly 200 doctors.

32,000 Typhoid Cases in Poland in a Month

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP).—Poland is midway through one of the most critical health periods the nation has ever faced, Dr. Wilbur A. Sawyer, UNRRA health director, told a press conference yesterday.

"The most serious current health problem is that of preventing the spread of typhoid," he said, adding that in September more than 16,000 cases were reported, while an equal number were not reported.

Indian Quisling Alive, Says Gandhi

CONTAL, Bengal, Jan. 5 (AP).—Mohandas K. Gandhi believes he Indian Quisling, Subhas Chandra Bose, is still alive and biding his time "to come out at the right moment," according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch.

Bose was reported killed in a plane crash in Japan last year.

Speaking at a workers' meeting, Gandhi said India could be independent within a year if a fund of 10,000,000 rupees could be raised within a definite time, the spinning wheel universally adopted in India, a "powerful congress" organized and the "scourge of untouchability" removed.

First Snow of Season Falls in Capital



Strong floodlights illuminate the Capitol dome in Washington and light is reflected on the trees below, covered by snow, the first to fall in the nation's capital this season.

Tragedy and Comedy Play Tricks on Pets — and Here's How



F. G. Bauer was sentenced to 90 days in a Los Angeles jail when he refused to permit authorities to destroy his dog, accused of biting several persons. After spending one night in jail, he changed his mind, however, and here he signs the dog's death warrant while Buster seemingly begs for his life.



Movie Star Alexis Smith feeds a four-day-old calf with a bottle of milk on a ranch in California. The calf appears more interested in the contents of the bottle than the charming actress.

Counsel 'Uninterested,' Says Ribbentrop—Gets a New One

By Allen Dreyfuss
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

NUREMBERG, Jan. 5.—The International Military Tribunal met today in closed session to "clarify procedures." Only the justices and attorneys for the prosecution and defense were present in the otherwise deserted courtroom.

It was learned, however, that the Tribunal today granted the request of Joachim von Ribbentrop, former German Foreign Minister, for a change of counsel. His new attorney is believed to be a Dr. Horn. His former attorney, Dr. Fritz Sauter, who also represents defendants Baldur von Schirach and Walther Funk, was "uninterested" in his case, Ribbentrop said.

Defended Jews

9 Die, 15 Hurt In UK Wreck

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP).—At least nine persons were killed and 15 injured today in Britain's fourth railroad accident in six days.

A London-to-Edinburgh express smashed into a derailed freight train at Ferryhill station, derailing the engine and ten coaches of the express and demolishing the first four cars, where most of the casualties occurred.

British Home Secretary Chuter Ede, who was traveling in a rear coach of the express, escaped injury.

Today's fatalities brought the combined death total in railroad accidents in the last week to at least 35.

Sauter, who had built up a reputation for his legal defense of Jews, Communists and Russians even after he was wooed into becoming a Nazi party member in 1935, is probably best known for his appearance before German courts on behalf of the German Communist leader Ernst Toller, who was charged with implication in the Reichstag fire.

His continued legal defense of "enemies of the Reich," even while a member of the party, was responsible for his expulsion from Nazi rosters in 1940. Sauter's liberalism is believed to have been a prime factor in his retention as legal adviser for the three defendants, who undoubtedly hoped his progressive tendencies might tip the scales in their favor.

Application Rejected

Petitions for witnesses also were presented to the tribunal by defense attorneys. The application of Ribbentrop to have summoned on his behalf Francois Poncet, former French Ambassador to Berlin, is understood to have been rejected.

When the court reconvenes Monday, it is expected to hear the final arguments in the case against the Nazi general staff and high command.

Says Himmler Peace Bid Delayed His Suicide

NUREMBERG, Jan. 5 (AP).—Gestapo chief Heinrich Himmler would have killed himself long before capture had he not believed to the end in the success of his peace bid to the Allies, Otto Ohlendorf, prosecution witness in the war-crimes trial, said today.

In an interview Ohlendorf, who admitted from the witness stand that the SS special units under his control had reported up to 90,000 murders, described Himmler as a shivering wreck during the last days of his life in a tiny cottage on the outskirts of Flensburg.



"Butca," one-year-old offspring of a pedigree English springer spaniel and a collie, is the "smartest dog in the neighborhood," according to his owner, Dudley S. Hawkins, of Youngstown, Ohio. The dog can perform 35 tricks.



This Irish setter of high degree has no use for weather of low degree, so when the temperature dropped to eight above zero in New York his master bundled him up in an old hunting cap and coat.

GIs' Brides Crowd Embassy on News Of Cut in Red Tape

Clerks in the American Embassy in Paris worked at top speed yesterday to inform GI brides of the U.S. government's policy eliminating the need for visas for their entry into the U.S.

Robert Taylor, American counsel, said 2,000 letters were being sent to brides informing them they no longer need visas to go to America, but are required to have only sufficient proof of marriage to a U.S. soldier, proof of his American citizenship, and a copy of his discharge or a letter from his commanding officer to prove he is still in the Army.

Since the announcement of the elimination of red tape, consulate offices, he said, have been crowded by servicemen's wives seeking information on the change. Usually an average of 75 to 100 a day made inquiries, and on Friday the total was 181.

First GI Brides, Children To Sail for U.S. January 20

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The SS Argentina, first ship to carry brides of servicemen to the U.S., will sail from Southampton, Jan. 20, according to reports here today.

The 20,000-ton liner, with conveniences for babies, will carry 720 English wives and children, who will be processed for the trip at three reception centers operated by the Army.

Queen Mary to Enter Bride-Carrying Service

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP).—The Queen Mary will be removed from service as a U.S. troop transport and sail for America about Feb. 1 with British brides and babies of U.S. servicemen, it was learned authoritatively today.

The liner is expected to go into drydock for alterations before entering the new service.

Five U.S. Groups Aiding Vast Relief Program in Europe

In addition to UNRRA, which has bought more than \$40,000,000 worth of surplus war stocks for its vast relief program, four American-supported relief organizations are aiding the needy of France and other European nations this winter. They are the American Joint Distribution Committee, American Relief for France, American Friends Service Committee (Quakers) and the International Red Cross.

Helping homeless and destitute Jews in France, Belgium, Poland, Germany and Austria is the mission of the AJDC, which has stocked 20 medical centers and 50 orphanages in France, sent \$14,000 worth of medical supplies to Poland and is delivering food to Jewish refugees in Budapest and Poland. American Relief for France is aiding the hard-hit Vosges, Normandy, Moselle and Dunkirk areas, and during the Christmas holidays distributed 1,149,120 candy bars to children.

The Quakers' child-feeding program has benefited thousands in France. International Red Cross has distributed to German prisoner labor in France 197,900 pairs of second-hand GI shoes, purchased at 88 cents a pair and paid for by liquidated assets of the German Red Cross in Switzerland.

Widdoes, Assistant Swap Grid Berths in Buckeye Bombshell

COLUMBUS, Jan. 5 (AP).—Ohio State University had its fourth new head football coach in 12 years yesterday after an unprecedented swap in which the head coach and his assistant traded jobs.

Moved up to head coach was Paul O. Bixler, 39, an assistant since 1941. Dropped back to assistant was Carroll C. Widdoes, 42, who in 1944 gave the Bucks their first perfect regular season since 1920 and a Big Ten championship and whose 1945 team lost only to Purdue and Michigan. Widdoes also was named "Coach Of The Year" in 1944.

The Ohio State Athletic Board, which said it unanimously approved the change made public a copy of a letter from Widdoes in which he offered his resignation because "I have come to the conclusion that I was better satisfied as an assistant than I have been as head coach."

In addition to the unusual job swapping, the athletic board also approved the elevation of Bixler to the position of full professor on the faculty and the retention of Ernie Godfrey as assistant coach.

Both Joined Buckeyes In '41

Both Bixler and Widdoes came to Ohio State in 1941 when Paul E. Brown, now in the Navy, replaced the late Francis Schmidt. They worked with Brown as he directed the Bucks to a national championship in 1942, and they still helped out when Ohio State was caught without service help and suffered a disastrous season in 1943.

Brown went to the Navy early in 1944 and nominated Widdoes to take his place as acting coach. When Brown quit in 1945 the "acting" was dropped from Widdoes' title.

Bixler said last night: "The most important thing to me is that Widdoes is willing to stay with me."

Widdoes said: "I want to reiterate that I'm happier that I'm not the head coach."

Henry Frnka Quits Tulsa For Tulane Grid Post

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5 (AP).—Henry Frnka of Tulsa yesterday was named head football coach at Tulane succeeding Claude "Little Monk" Simons.

Horace Renegar, Tulane's public relations and athletic chief, said that Frnka will take over the post on Feb. 1 and will name his own assistants.

In five years at Tulsa Frnka has won the Missouri Valley Conference championship three times and has taken his team to bowl games for the past five consecutive years.

Tulsa, under Frnka, played twice in the Sun Bowl at El Paso, twice in the Sugar Bowl at New Orleans, once in the Orange Bowl at Miami and lost last Tuesday to Georgia in the Oil Bowl at Houston, Tex.

Renegar announced that Simons voluntarily relinquished the coaching post to become director of athletics. Under the reorganization, Renegar, as head of the division of public relations, assumed responsibility for Tulane's entire athletic program.

Saratoga Track To Open After 4-Year Lapse

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 5 (AP).—Horse racing will return to Saratoga Springs next August after a four-year absence due to the war. Governor Dewey announced yesterday.

The state racing commission will announce early next week assignment of the four-week period from Aug. 5 to Aug. 31 inclusive to the Saratoga Racing Association.

This is one week less than the normal five-week Saratoga season. The Saratoga Association, however, will conduct a two-week meeting at Jamaica beginning July 22.

The purpose of the Jamaica meeting is to permit the Saratoga Association to build up a bankroll in order to offer more stake races and larger purses during its regular season.

The 1943, 1944, and 1945 Saratoga racing seasons were shifted to Belmont Park because of war-time travel restrictions.

The racing commission also is working to restore the annual yearling sales to Saratoga during its August program; the sales have been held at Lexington, Ky., for three years.

Snead, Ex-GIs, Set Pace at L.A. Golf Meet

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 5 (AP).—Paced by Sam Snead, himself a Navy dischargee, four former servicemen led the field Friday at the end of the first round on the 72-hole Los Angeles Open Golf Tournament, a \$13,333 Victory Bond prize event.

Slammin' Sam, defending champion, tossed a 34-34—68 at his rivals, but the three-under par for the Riviera course was good enough only to give him a one-stroke lead over the next two contestants.

Trampling on the leaders' heels were Jim Demaret, Houston, Tex., sharpshooter, and Jim Ferrier of Chicago, each carding 69. Right behind was Vic Ghezzi of Deal, N.J., with a bang-up 70.

Demaret only recently was discharged from the Navy. Ferrier stepped out of an Army sergeant's uniform not long ago as did Ghezzi after three years as a non-com.

Immediately behind the sub-par shooters and accustomed to a lead-all position, was the tournament favorite and world's greatest money winner, Byron Nelson, of Toledo. Nelson shot 35-36—71, exactly par for the 7,000-yard course. Nelson had an unruly putter to blame for not cracking the standard figures.

He tied with E. J. Harrison of Little Rock, Ark., Ed Furgol of Detroit, Herman Barron of White Plains, N.Y., and Harry Bassler of Los Angeles.

Two other prime favorites, Ben Hogan, of Hershey, Pa., and Harold McSpaden of Sanford, Me., finished with 73.

U.S. Open Champion Craig Wood of New York turned in a 74; former national and British Amateur and Open title winner Lawson Little of Monterey, Calif., 73; Denny Shute of Akron, former British and PGA champion, 78; and ex-national PGA top man Bob Hamilton of Chicago, 80.

Conn Starts Heavy Work

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 5 (AP).—Billy Conn will go into training here today for his heavy-weight championship fight next June with Joe Louis.

"I fully expect to win this fight with Louis," declared the Pittsburgh Kid who almost did the trick in 1941.

Conn lost that one on a knock-out in the 13th round. Until that heat the Pittsburgh battler appeared to be on the long end of a point count.

The 23-year-old title challenger who spent three years in the Army and Army Air Corps thinks he's too heavy at 193 pounds and hopes to scale down to 180.

Conn said he believed the June fight, for which neither a definite date nor site has been selected, would be staged at New York's Yankee Stadium.

A Little Guy Who Never Rode With Scared Money

Woolf Won \$200,000 in 20-Year Turf Career

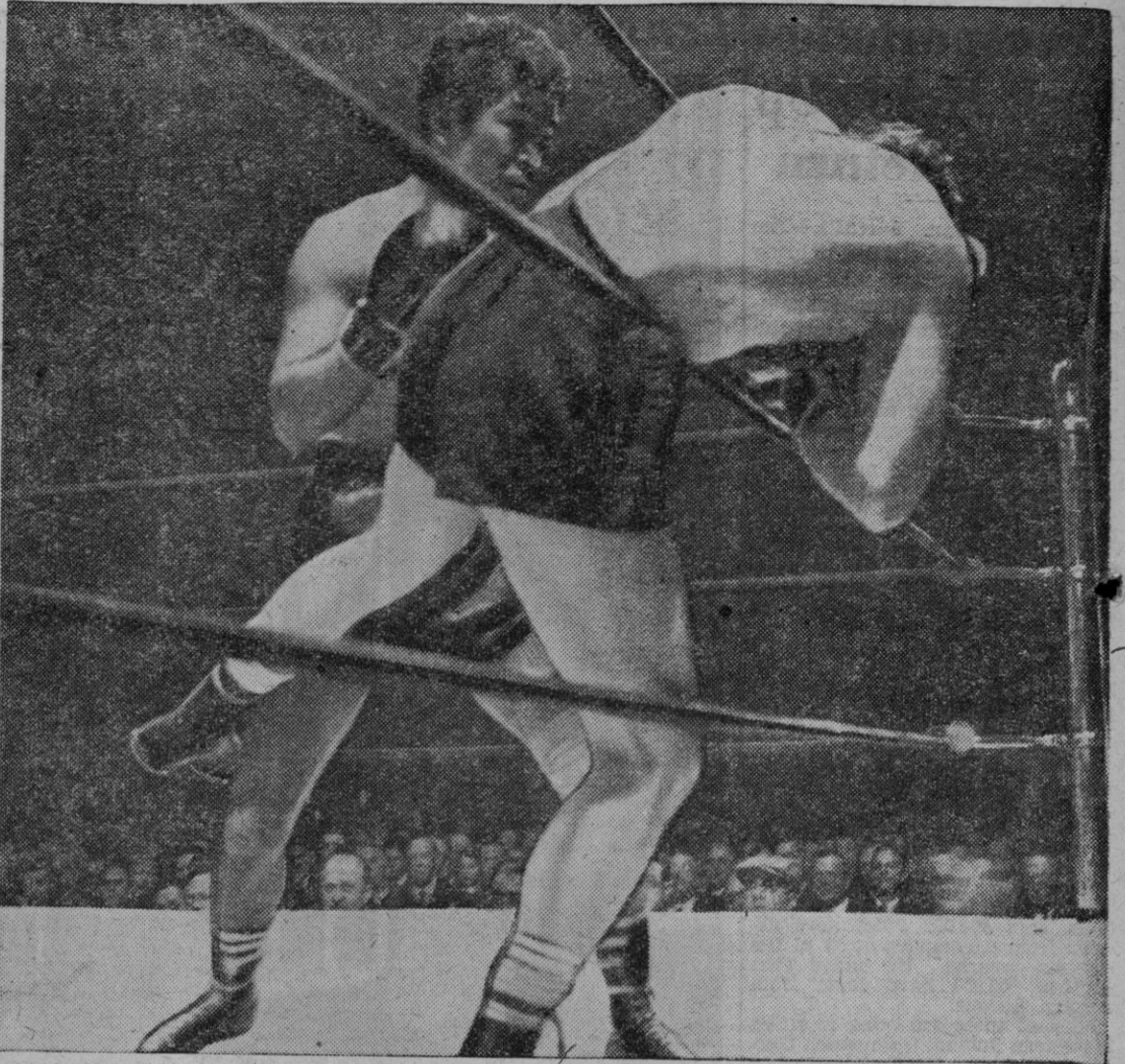
PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 5 (AP).—Georgie (The Ice Man) Woolf, who earned at least \$200,000 in a dozen years of riding stake winners, died Friday from a fall at Santa Anita Park Thursday in a \$3,500 non-handicap race.

Woolf, who at 36 had nearly 20 years of riding behind him, succumbed about 12 hours after he was pitched to the track by Please Me of the W. W. Naylor stable. The jockey never regained consciousness.

He led stakes winners with \$341,680 in 1942 and \$338,135 in 14 races in 1944. In 17 stakes in 1945 he won \$209,000. His 1944 overall purses totaled \$461,965 for only 227 mounts—placing him fifth among the nation's jockeys. The leading jockey, Ted Atkinson, rode 1,539 horses to win \$899,101.

In his racing career since 1938, Woolf had 3,784 mounts—721 of them winners—for purses totaling \$2,856,120, approximately \$2,000,000 of that; it is estimated, came in major stakes.

The Roles Reversed Considerably After This Mixup



Humbert Zavala was going like a streak in this first-round action at Madison Square Garden, connecting with a left that sent Tony Janiro spinning through the ropes. But Tony came bouncing back with a two-fisted barrage to take a unanimous decision after eight rounds.

Beau Jack Switches to Slugger, Flattens Reif in Four at Garden

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP).—Bouncing Beau Jack made a surprise switch from a wear-the-down puncher to a savage slugger Friday night and flattened Morris Reif, an outgunned Brooklyn belter, in four rounds before 14,872 in Madison Square Garden. Jack weighed 143 1/2 pounds, Reif 146 1/2.

Winding up a bruising brawl that had a near sell-out crowd howling from bell to bell, the former lightweight champion doubled his Brooklyn rival up with a smashing right to the body midway in the fourth round, then brought up another right to the chin, and Reif was counted out at 2 minutes 1 second of the heat. The bout was scheduled for ten rounds.

Bringing only his big guns into action—with each punch threatening to tear Reif's head off—the one-time shoeshine boy from Augusta, Ga., dropped Morris for a two-count in the first round, had him reeling in the second, and staggered him in the third before knocking the roof in.

Making his second start since coming out of the Army, Bouncing Beau had a new script—a slugging "Sunday punch" kind of action with every shot instead of his usual buzz-saw tactics, which slowed his opponents down by more or less easy stages.

Only in the third, when Reif switched what attack he could muster and began to tee off to Beau's tummy, did Jack run into any difficulty. Midway through that heat, Morris fired a left hook that practically sank out of sight in Jack's midsection and for half a minute the Georgia Negro slowed to a walk. Before the round was over, however, he was back in there with his blockbusters again, and it was obvious the party was just about over.

As a matter of fact, it was so obvious in advance that the Garden lobby betting boys made Jack a 1-to-7 favorite and were willing to lay 6 to 5 that he'd turn out the lights for Morris before the scheduled ten rounds were over.

Basketball Results

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP).—Friday night's basketball results:

East	
Brooklyn College 53, Fordham 41	Valley Forge Gen. Hosp. 63, Moravian 34
South	
Concord College 56, Davis and Elkins 45	Duke 59, Maryland 25
Randolph-Macon 49, Elon 30	Marine Institute 45, Virginia 38
Fairmont College 74, West Virginia T. 29	Norfolk Navy 52, Bainbridge Navy 43
Midwest	
Wayne 45, Cincinnati 38	Cuyahoga-Stockton 40, Kirksville (Mo.) 31
Arkansas 55, Texas 47	Beloit 36, DePaul 29
Iowa St. Teachers 60, South Dakota St. 28	River Falls (Wis.) T. 25, St. Olaf (M.) 32
Missouri 56, Wash. Univ. (St. L.) 53	Loyola (Chicago) 47, Brigham Young 39
Loras College 54, Simpson 49 (overtime)	Wabash 46, Crane Naval Depot 38
Wayne (Neb.) Teachers 57, Omaha 29	Central (Ind.) N. 36, Huntington 34
Washburn U. (Topeka) 41, Emporia St. 38	Durant (Okla.) T. 39, Drury C. (Mo.) 36
Southwest	
Texas A&M 45, Southern Methodist 38	Arizona St. C. 48, New Mexico Aggies 28
Rice Institute 58, Texas Christian 45	Wright Field 60, Kelly Field 42
Colorado St. College 64, Western St. 21	Colorado A&M 47, Fort Warren 45
Far West	
Montana St. 63, North Dakota St. 53	Farragut Naval 42, Montana 37
California 45, UCLA 33	University Wash. 35, Washington St. 32
Oregon St. 49, Idaho 40	Univ. Southern Calif. 62, Stanford 49
Eastern Washington 98, Gonzaga 32	

Suspect Held In Turf Bribe

MIAMI, Jan. 5 (AP).—A man listed as John Sullivan was placed under \$6,000 bond Thursday by Broward County Judge Boyd Anderson on a charge that he attempted to bribe a jockey and trainer at Gulfstream Park to fix a horse race.

Racing stewards William Hamilton and M. C. Shea, for the track, and Hollis Rinehart, Jr., representing the state racing commission, banished Sullivan and Jockey Luis Torres, 27, from the track on grounds of activities detrimental to the best interests of racing.

Their cases were referred to the State Racing Commission. Sullivan was listed from Philadelphia and Miami Beach while Torres was born in Puerto Rico.

Meanwhile, about 30 blacksmiths failed to turn up at the track to shoe horses and grooms voiced a demand for an increase from \$10 for a winner and \$5 for a loser as now paid, to \$20 for a winner and \$10 for a loser.

Froberg Signs With Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Jan. 5 (AP).—The Cleveland Browns of the newly-formed All-America Football Conference announced today that Milward (Frosty) Froberg, former Northwestern University gridder, had been signed as business manager and promotional director.



GI Church Services

Paris PROTESTANT
 Sunday Services at American Cathedral, 23 Ave. George V, communion 0700 and 0800. General service 0930, Cathedral service 1045, evening service 1830, American Church of Paris, 65 Quai d'Orsay, worship service 1100. St. Georges (Anglican), 7 Rue Auguste-Vacquerie, communion service 0830 and 1100. Church of Christ, 27 Rue Saint Guillaume, 1930. Weekday communion at American Cathedral 0700. Lutheran Service Center, 33 Rue de Duras, services 1100 and 1930.

CATHOLIC
 Sunday Mass: St. Joseph's, 50, Ave. Hoche, 1000, 1700; St. Pierre's, 33 Ave. Marceau, 1000; Church of the Madeleine, 1800.

Weekday Mass: Headquarters Chapel, RM 8 Majestic Hotel, 1145 and 1745.
 Confessions: St. Joseph's any time daily except 1200 to 1500. Madeleine, Saturdays 1700 to 1930, Sundays 1700 to 1800. Majestic Hotel, Chaplain's Section, daily.

Devotions: Miraculous Medal Novena, St. Joseph's, Tuesday 1930.

JEWISH
 Sunday synagogue, 44 Rue de la Victoire, Metro Trinite, 1030 Friday 1930, followed by "Oneg Shabat," Saturday 0900. Social activities every evening at the JWB center in the synagogue.

BAPTIST
 Ave. du Maine Church, 48 Rue de Lille (Metro du Bac), 1900 hours. Fellowship meeting, 2000 hours Thursday, 2015 Sunday.

MORMON
 Sunday Services at Hotel Jubilee, 125 Champs-Elysees 1030 and 1930. Recreational evening every Sat, night at 1930, same place. Sunday school 1030.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
 Sunday services at 10 Avenue d'Iena, 1115, Wednesday 2030, 58 Blvd Plandrin, Sunday 1115, 2015; Wednesday, 2000; 45 Rue de la Boetie, Sunday, 1115; Wednesday, 2100.

Maisons-Laffitte
PROTESTANT
 Sunday: 1500 Holy Trinity Church.

Versailles
CATHOLIC
 Sunday Mass: Notre Dame Church, Rue Paroisse, 1530.

Reims Area
PROTESTANT
 Sunday: 0900 Protestant Temple, 13 Bid. Dundy, 1000. Episcopal Holy Communion 1500. Maison de Retraite: 1030. Christian Science, 80 Rue de Vesle; Latter Day Saints (Mormon), Sunday 1400. Sacrament Service, Tuesday 1900. Activity Meeting at the Protestant Temple, Wednesday, Christian Science, 89 Rue de Vesle, 2000 hours. Sunday, 2000. Christian Science, 89 Rue de Vesle.

CATHOLIC
 Sunday Mass: Cathedral, 0900 and 1600. Daily Mass: Cathedral, 0700, Novena: Tuesday, 1900. Confessions: Saturday, Cathedral, 1600-1930 Sunday 0800-0900.

JEWISH
 Friday: 1900 hours, 49 Rue Clovis. Saturday: 0900, 1945. Ethics class: 1930, 2000. Music class 2100, Vespers, Sunday: 1030.

Le Havre
MORMON
 Latter Day Saints: Chaplain's Office, Hqs, Camp Philip Morris, Sunday, 1400.

CATHOLIC
 Sunday: Port de Tourneville Chapel, 0900; Gangplank Theater, 1000; Home Run, 1000; Philip Morris, 1000, 1130. Herbert Tareyton, 0900, 1615; Wings, 1000.

PROTESTANT
 Sunday: Select Theater, 1000; Port de Tourneville Chapel, 1100; Home Run, 1100; Philip Morris, 1000, 1800; Herbert Tareyton 1000, 1830; Protestant Church, 55 Rue Thiers, 1100, 1930; Camp Wings, 1000. Christian Science, services Sunday, Thursday, 2000 at 204 Rue Aristide-Briand.

JEWISH
 Synagogue 3 Impasse des Ormeaux, today, 1930 Saturday, Herbert Tareyton Chapel, 1100; Pall Mall chaplain's office, 1400. Sunday, Philip Morris, chaplain's office, 1000.

Marseille
MORMON
 Latter Day Saints, Sunday 1030, Noailles Hotel, 64 Cannebiere.

Nice
PROTESTANT
 Holy Trinity Church, 12 rue de France, 11 Rue de la Buffa, Sunday Holy Communion at 0930, Sunday Morning Worship Service at 0945, Weekdays Holy Communion Wednesdays and Fridays at 1000. Services by Chaplain R. T. Du Brau. Services conducted by local clergy Church of the Holy Spirit, 21 Bd. Victor-Hugo, Sunday services at 0830 and 1030. (Episcopal)

MORMON
 Latter Day Saints, Sunday 1300, Chaplain's Center, 11 Rue de la Buffa.

CATHOLIC
 Saint Peter's Church, 62 rue de France, Sundays and Weekdays, Mass at 0900. Sundays and Weekdays, Confession at 0845. Saturdays Confession at 1600. Services by Chaplain J. L. Toner.

JEWISH
 Temple Israélite, 7 rue Gustave Deloye, Friday, service at 1945, Saturday, service at 1000. Services by U.S. Army Chaplain Carl Miller.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
 Christian Science Church, 7 rue Gallean, Sunday service at 1100. Wednesday service at 2030. Reading Room open daily from 1400 to 1700.

ORTHODOX
 Russian Cathedral, Bd du Tzarevitch, Sunday, Orthodox Mass at 1000.

Antwerp
CATHOLIC
 Sunday Masses: Notre Dame Church, 89 Frankrijkler Antwerp, 1600. Floating Chapel at Pier 140, 1100. Luchtbal Barracks Chapel, 0930. Camp Tophat Chapel, 0830, 1100, 1630, Hoogboom Castle, 1130.

Li'l Abner

By Courtesy of United Features

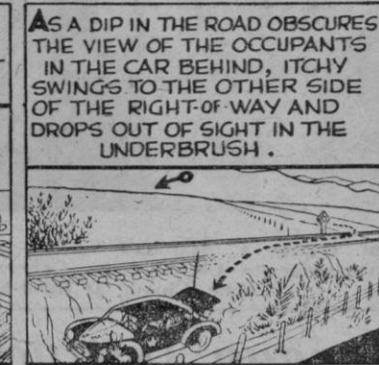
By Al Capp



Dick Tracy

By Courtesy of Chicago Tribune Syndicate, Inc.

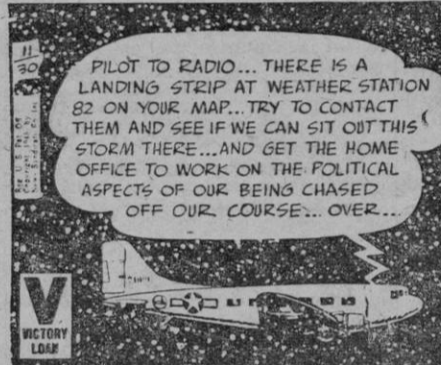
By Chester Gould



Terry and The Pirates

By Courtesy of News Syndicate

By Milton Caniff



Blondie

By Courtesy of King Features Syndicate

By Chic Young



Joe Palooka

By Courtesy of McNaught Syndicate, Inc.

By Ham Fisher



Daily Masses at Luchtbal Bks Chapel 1630 and Camp Tophat Chapel 1100, 1630.

JEWISH
 Friday Evening, Camp Tophat Chapel, 1900. Saturdays, 0900. Sunday, Synagogue, 35 Terlist Straat, Antwerp, 1000 hours.

PROTESTANT
 Servicemen's Protestant Church, 9 Bex Straat, Antwerp, Sunday 0900, 1430. Sunday Evening 2000. Luchtbal Barracks Chapel, 1030, 1830. Camp Tophat Chapel, Sunday 1000, 1100, 1900. Hoogboom Castle, Sunday 1030.

Brussels
PROTESTANT
 2 Place du Musée, near Place Royale, 1115 Service, 1200 Communion.

CATHOLIC
 Collegiate Church of St. Michael and Ste. Gudule, Place Ste. Gudule, 0915 and 1200 Mass. Confessions Saturday 1700-1800.

Cannes
PROTESTANT
 Holy Trinity Church, Rue du Canada, one block north of Hotel/Carlton. Sunday Worship Service at 1144. Thursday Holy Communion at 1030. Services by Chaplain R. I. Du Brau.

CATHOLIC
 Notre Dame des Pins, Bd. Alexandria III. Sunday Mass at 1130. Chaplain J. L. Toner. Confessions Wednesdays and Fridays at 1600.

JEWISH
 Jewish Service on Mondays at 1900 at the Olympia Theater, rue d'Antibes, by Chaplain Carl Miller.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
 Christian Science Church, 15 rue du Cercle Nautique. Sunday Service at 1100, Wednesday service at 2030.

Shipping News			
Le Havre			
Ships	Departures	Lead	Sailed
M. M. Guhin Liberty	571	Jan. 5	Jan. 5
John Lawson Lib...	564	Jan. 5	Jan. 5
John Howland	596	Jan. 5	Jan. 5
In Port			
H.G. Connor (UK S.)	550	Jan. 6	Jan. 6
C. Weiser (UK Sh.)	550	Jan. 6	Jan. 6
B.T. Washington L.	550	Unknown	

Expected Arrivals		
		Due
W. S. A. Goringuen	1,425	Jan. 6
G. Adolphus Vict...	1,500	Jan. 6
G. Washington USAT	6,384	Jan. 7
Maritime Victory....	1,500	Jan. 7
Zanesville Victory....	1,500	Jan. 7
Tufts Victory.....	1,500	Jan. 7
Stevens Victory.....	1,500	Jan. 7
Eufala Victory.....	1,500	Jan. 11
Wheaton Victory.....	1,500	Jan. 11
Waterbury Victory....	1,500	Jan. 11
Alhambra Victory....	1,500	Jan. 11
Westerly Victory.....	1,500	Jan. 12
Wooster Victory.....	1,500	Jan. 12
Costa Victory.....	1,500	Jan. 12
Coaldale Victory.....	1,500	Jan. 12
Frederick Victory.....	1,500	Jan. 12
Pontotoe Victory.....	1,500	Jan. 12
Lewiston Liberty.....	1,500	Jan. 12
Williams Liberty.....	1,500	Jan. 13
India Liberty.....	1,500	Jan. 13
Eschequer Liberty....	1,500	Jan. 13
La Crosse Liberty....	1,500	Jan. 14
Lincoln Liberty.....	1,500	Jan. 14
Muhlencurt Liberty....	1,500	Jan. 15

Redeployment: Here's The Latest Box Score

FRANKFURT, Jan. 5.—The redeployment box score, as announced by USFET headquarters today, follows:

Twenty-sixth Inf. Div.—on the high seas; 90th Inf. Div.—on the high seas; 29th Inf. Div.—on the high seas; 87th Engr. Heavy Pontoon Bn.—on the high seas; 612th Ordnance BAM Bn.—on the high seas; 100th Inf. Div.—first elements on the high seas; 80th Inf. Div.—major portions on the high seas, rest awaiting shipment from the UK; 2d Armored Div.—in Calas staging area; 94th Inf. Div.—postal detachment on high seas, rest moving into Camp Philip Morris.

Redeployment On Points Ends; 50s Delayed

(Continued from Page 1)

Gen. Joseph L. Collins, former corps commander in the ETO and now Army director of information, announced that the pace of demobilization and redeployment would be slowed down six months.

(Collins was quoted as saying the point had been reached where the need for troops overseas rather than the availability of shipping would be the controlling factor determining the rate at which overseas veterans could be brought home and discharged.

300,000 a Month

(He said that as a result, troops would be taken to the U.S. at the rate of 300,000 a month. When, at the end of six months, 1,800,000 more have reached the U.S., Army strength overseas will have been reduced to the "planned minimum" of 797,000.

(Collins declared that if all available shipping were used, 1,800,000 could be brought home in three months, but he said, according to the UP, "this would cripple the Army's occupational duties."

(Collins also announced a scaling down in the estimated total Army manpower requirements as of July 1. The new figure of 1,550,000 is a reduction of about 400,000 compared to estimates made in September. Collins said the reduction resulted from a culling of estimated needs in all areas.)

Gen. McNarney emphasized that the slow down of shipments of ETO veterans to the States was due to the lack of replacements in the theater. He said Selective Service was to have provided 50,000 replacements monthly, but this figure had been more than 10,000 short each month. Gen. Eyster said approximately 23,000 replacements were overdue in the ETO.

Arrival of replacements may make it possible to send more than 50,000 men home monthly; likewise a culling of theater needs may reduce the number of men needed, allowing their return to the States.

616,000 in ETO

The present theater troop strength, McNarney said, is 616,000 men. Of these, he said, 316,000 are engaged in "close-out" duties such as disposing of German prisoners, and surplus property and in maintaining law and order in some areas.

Starting this month, Gen. McNarney said, the close-out force will be reduced by an equal monthly figure over a period of six months ending July 1 (thus, 50,000 per month making a total of 300,000 to leave by July 1). Transportation for the return of personnel in this close-out force has been arranged, he said.

"No transportation required for the return of military personnel will be used for other purposes," the theater commander said.

Eyster emphasized that men to be shipped home would be selected on the basis of points or length of service whichever criterion was set by the War Department. (Reports on the War Department announcement Saturday night did not indicate there was a change in the current system, which has been based both on points and on length of service. The War Department has said that about March 20 it will discharge men with two years of service.)

A "Liquidation and Manpower Board" has been established to check into every activity in the theater to determine if there were any non-essential jobs and possibly to eliminate them if found, McNarney said. "No soldier will be retained in Europe longer than absolutely necessary," the commander declared. The new manpower board, he said, will comprise three general officers.

While January shipments already have been determined, Eyster said, they are not completed for February and March. He said it was not possible to predict when all men in the 50 to 60-point bracket would have cleared the theater. High-pointers, he said, will continue to receive priority.

It is anticipated, McNarney said, that approximately 20,000 to 25,000 men monthly will be shipped home as replacements arrive. These

Marshall Visits Chinese Nationalist Leader



Gen. George C. Marshall, former Army chief of staff and now Ambassador to China, visits Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Mme. Chiang at their home in Nanking.

Morgan Instructed to Return To London; Successor Named

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP).—Lt. Gen. Sir Frederick Morgan, UNRRA chief in Germany, has been instructed to return to London, a spokesman for the relief agency said today.

The announcement said the general, who was asked to resign because of his statements on Jewish refugees, will be succeeded

Patterson...

(Continued from Page 1)

Marshall had said two-year-men would be released by late winter, and the statement was later made more specific and March 20 was set as the definite date.

"I was unaware that was the case," the paper quoted Patterson as saying.

The newspaper said the Secretary then declared that shipping was the "limiting factor" in the rate of demobilization in the Pacific, adding that there was still a shortage.

The Army reporter asked him to reconcile his statement with one by the Navy that there was such a surplus of shipping in the Pacific that certain warships used as transports were being retired.

"The Army Transportation Corps is doing its very utmost," Patterson said. "I know nothing of the Navy."

(Other dispatches quoted Patterson as expressing surprise to learn from Army reporters that emergency furloughs now were being handled exclusively by the Adjutant General's office in Washington.)

(Men of one unit in Hawaii, in reaction to Patterson's comments on demobilization, had agreed to write their Congressmen on what they asserted was the Secretary's lack of knowledge of demobilization. One soldier was quoted as saying: "If the Secretary of War doesn't know the answers, then how the hell can we out here ever hope to find out what's going on?")

homeward shipments, he said, will be in addition to the expected 50,000 monthly reductions in the close-out force.

By July 1, he said, the occupation force will be at static strength. It would consist at that time of a highly mobile, armored constabulary force of 38,000 "first-class troops," supported by a mobile force of three infantry divisions and Air Forces units. The constabulary force, he added, will patrol the entire occupation zone in armored cars. Approximately 62,000 AF personnel will be included in the occupation force, the commander said.

Should the new "Liquidation and Manpower Board" determine that further reductions in the close-out force could be made beyond the estimates given today, McNarney said, "we will request additional shipping of the War Department to take these extra men home."

Shipment of war brides already has been provided for, he said, and the war brides "will be shipped home but not to the disadvantage of any eligible U.S. soldier who can be spared from the necessary tasks at hand."

The redeployment and demobilization plan was given by McNarney and Eyster at a special conference called by the theater commander and attended by members of the theater general staff.

25 Soldiers Held For Black-Mart Sales in China

SHANGHAI, Jan. 5 (UP).—About 25 American officers and enlisted men have been arrested on charges of stealing more than \$50,000 worth of Army supplies for sale in the black market, Army headquarters here announced today.

At the same time, in a move designed to stop soldiers from using official positions for illicit business, Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, U.S. commander in China, issued an order that persons subject to military law may engage in business activity only when it is in line with official duties.

French Accept Big 3 Decision On Far East

French acceptance of the decisions of the Moscow conference of the Big Three Foreign Ministers relating to the Far East was handed U.S. Ambassador Jefferson Caffery late Friday night in a note for transmission to Moscow, London and Washington, an American Embassy spokesman said yesterday.

The only qualification attached to the acceptance was that France wanted the right of veto, like Russia, Britain, China and the U.S., when French affairs, notably Indochina, were discussed, the spokesman asserted.

The spokesman said the French qualification caused no difficulty, since the Japanese Control Council's activity was limited to Japan.

Accepts Bomb Declaration

France also accepted without qualification the Moscow atomic-bomb declaration.

France also has asked the Big Three to give the smaller nations a larger voice in the European peace conference to be held in Paris before May 1.

The French Communist newspaper L'Humanité criticized the French response to the Moscow conference as badly timed and showing undemocratic tendencies.

The editorial criticism followed a Communist party statement earlier in the week that the French note "does not live up, particularly in regards to its querulous and dilatory character, to what democratic opinion in France and in the world expected."

Reich Scientists To Work in UK

LONDON, Jan. 5 (UP).—Eight leading scientists and technicians of the German Navy brought to England secretly under guard on Friday will work for Vickers Armstrong at Barrow-in-Furness, according to a statement issued by British Admiralty officials in Barrow.

The group, headed by Dr. Rudolph Walter, will be billeted under Admiralty supervision as "enemy aliens" and will receive a certain amount of freedom.

Regarded in Britain as a "super-scientist," Dr. Walter is understood to be the inventor of a trackless torpedo, a radio-controlled torpedo, a cable torpedo and synthetic fuels.

Consistory Set for St. Peter's

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 5 (AP).—A well-informed source said today the public consistory in which Pope Pius XII will present the Red Hat to new cardinals would be held in St. Peter's Church.

Lebanon Demands Foreign Troops Go

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Jan. 5 (AP).—The Lebanese government reiterated its demand today for a speedy evacuation of all foreign troops, and said it would refuse to permit establishment of any foreign military base within its territory.

It was indicated here that the Lebanese United Nations delegation would take steps, the nature of which was not disclosed, to attain those demands.

The British-French agreement on the Levant provides for withdrawal of troops from Syria, French troops being scheduled to be moved to bases in Lebanon.

6 GI Train Robbers Nabbed With Girl in Reich Hideout

KREFELD, Germany, Jan. 5 (AP).—A gang of six U.S. Army deserters wanted for large-scale train robberies were captured today in a raid by British troops led by American officers on the gang's railroad-car headquarters. A German fraulein also was arrested.

In a pouring rain, an American officer, covered by British soldiers, burst into the car. He surprised four members of the group reclining in easy chairs with a German girl friend. The other two were caught later when they returned to the hideout in a jeep.

Ten British soldiers of the 25th Light AA Regt. and a British secu-

rity sergeant aided two U.S. officers in the raid.

Officials said the deserters posed as American security police, possessing all documents necessary to contact rail-transport officers in many parts of the U.S. and British zones in Germany.

Thus they gained access to food supplies which were later sold on the black market.

After obtaining food wagons, it was believed, the men had them hooked up to other trains, and traveling in the guise of guards had them left at lonely sidings where the black market operated.

Their "headquarters" car contained carpets, expensive furniture, cooking facilities and a radio.

Wire Strike Off; Butchers May Walk Out

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP).—A threatened nationwide strike of 500,000 Western Union employees was canceled yesterday, but there were indications that 135,000 AFL butchers and meat cutters would join the packing-house walkout scheduled for Jan. 16.

The AFL Telegraphers Union announced cancellation of the communications strike, but added that this did not affect the plans of 7,000 CIO Western Union workers to quit in New York next Tuesday.

At the same time, the Amalgamated Meat cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union said that its members were considering leaving their jobs unless some settlement was made in the dispute between the four leading packers and the United Packing House Workers, who have set the Jan. 16 walkout deadline.

Emergency Board Considered

(From Washington, the United Press reported that President Truman was considering the appointment of an emergency board to prevent the packing-house strike.

(This development, the UP said, coincided with a statement by the Labor Department that a meeting between the CIO union and the packers would be held in Chicago between Wednesday and Friday.)

(The agency reported that Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, said he would recommend meat-price increases, if necessary, to enable wage increases and prevent a strike. He added, however, that such a raise would be "disastrous" both at home and abroad, the UP said.)

In Chicago, the CIO Farm Equipment and Metal Workers Union said wage negotiations with the International Harvester Co. had collapsed, and "in all likelihood" a strike of 30,000 would be called. Union members in 11 Harvester plants will meet tomorrow to set a walkout date.

At the same time, 5,000 Utah members of the CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union were set to strike Jan. 21 over a wage controversy.

At Akron, Ohio, the CIO United Rubber Workers at the Goodyear plant will take a strike vote Sunday. There will be a similar vote at Firestone Jan. 13.

Premier Says Java Plans Evacuation Of Japs and Dutch

BATAVIA, Jan. 5 (AP).—Plans for removal of Japanese prisoners and Dutch internees from the interior of Java were announced today by Indonesian Premier Sutan Sjahrir.

Japanese troops will be turned over to the British at Cheribon, while Dutch and Eurasians will be taken to Batavia by train under protection of Indonesian troops, Sjahrir said.

Some 40,000 Japanese troops are still interned in Java. Their evacuation from the island has been a major source of trouble in the Netherlands East Indies.

Sporadic fighting continued near Surabaya, where an attack by Indonesian extremists on a Punjab patrol resulted in the death of one Indian and the wounding of eight.

At the same time, a British Army spokesman disclosed that 704 Indonesians were awaiting trial on charges ranging from looting to kidnaping and murder. They will be tried by a special Dutch court soon.

Spanish Royalist To Visit Don Juan

Marques Juan Ignacio Luca de Tena, Spanish monarchist and Madrid publisher, arrived in Paris Friday, en route to Lausanne, Switzerland, reportedly to confer with Don Juan, pretender to the Spanish throne.

It has been rumored that representatives of Generalissimo Francisco Franco and the Spanish pretender had met and reached an agreement by which Don Juan would succeed to the throne, vacated in 1931 by his father, the late Alfonso XIII.

Adm. Land Out Jan. 15

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP).—President Truman has accepted the resignation of Vice-Admiral Emory S. Land as chairman of the Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration, effective Jan. 15.

BDIC

THE STARS AND STRIPES
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THE STARS AND STRIPES
REDEPLOYMENT
ENDS

K
RATION

F. Fox

A GI Finds Occupation Leaves Its Mark on AllEven the Lowliest

HAIL THE LIBERATOR

By Gerald Blank

Stars and Stripes Special Writer

IT WAS the same little bistro Allan had seen many a time before. Some good and some bad, they had long been the hearts of each little town in France.

Now, some had died in the relentless path of war. Others, like this one—Café Fleur de Lys—crouched amid the ruins, still disbelieving that they had escaped the oblivion of destruction. And like the others, Fleur de Lys looked dingy and drab, ripped from its calm by the whirlwind of history. No dignity left, no glory—except, perhaps, in that small, discolored awning that still flapped defiantly in the whistling wind.

Allan knocked the mud from his combat boots and stepped in. The room was empty except for an elderly gentleman who sat sipping his afternoon brandy. Tugging a thin coat tighter in an attempt to escape the chill of autumn, he looked up. Still keen eyes scanned the American soldier, appraising him.

Then, with a touch of old-world courtesy, the venerable gentleman half rose, motioning to the chair beside him.

As Allan sat down, he caught a half-murmured "Pierre DeVille." He responded with a firm grasp of DeVille's trembling hand, introducing himself. That seemed to be that. His "host" turned back to his glass.

Finally getting his drink, Allan looked questioning at his companion, expecting the inevitable "Vive l'Amérique," to which he must, of course, respond with "Vive la France!" But DeVille seemed engrossed in his own melancholy thoughts, lost in the whole sense of ruin that lay over his beloved land. Gripped in the sense of bitter, never-ending hatred for the despoiler, Allan knew that feeling well, he had heard it voiced before.

THE PEOPLE never wearied of telling him their hatred for the enemy—the dirty, beastly, inhuman enemy. They showed him their memorials for coming vengeance—mounds of earth in a muddy field, a bullet-pocked wall, a charred house.

One old woman, her face still marked with the sadness that liberation could never erase, told him: "They put all the people in the house, then set fire to it. Those who tried to escape were shot down with machine-guns. Some they did not kill immediately. They marched them over here to this wall. You can see where the bullets hit."

Always the *they* was underscored, as though it referred to the devil's own.

Friends had taken him to see some prisoners held by the Maquis—collaborationists. He remembered especially the way in which these prisoners, faces chalk-white with fear, had held themselves rigidly at attention as though expecting a blow if they breathed too deep.

"All these," an officer of the patriot army said, waving his stick at them, "we shall probably shoot."

Surrounded by revenge and death, Allan remembered what the traitors had done and told himself that if they had done that to his friends, to his family, he would not hesitate to shoot them, too. He struggled to repress the pity for the underdog rising

within him.

"They deserve nothing less than what they themselves have done. It is what they would have done to me if they had had the chance."

He recalled the enemy soldiers, prisoners of war, who were housed near where he worked and who were required to do odd jobs of a menial nature. They were boys of eighteen who, because they were undersized, pale, lonesome and afraid, seemed even younger. They were lightly guarded, as was said, because if they should escape, the people would kill them.

Allan grimaced as he remembered the enemy prisoners. He wondered how it would be to kill one of them. That was what his work meant, in final analysis, even though he worked with pencil instead of rifle. Yet, the more efficiently he did his job, the more of the enemy would die—that was logical and inescapable.

"But what if I had to do it myself?" he thought.

HE remembered the people. How they lined the streets and cheered as the convoys passed through. Once, when they stopped, he had been kissed by an elderly woman. Almost in tears, she cried: "How glad we are to see you! You are our liberators!"

Chairborne troopers, they looked, dressed and acted like soldiers. But their jobs were strictly white-collar or muscle work—rear echelon Seldom, if ever, exposed to danger, they traveled in the rut of a worn-out battle. They were classified "non-expendable."

"But I didn't ask for it," Allan used to explain in his letters. "In the Army, you know, you do as you're told."

But he could never entirely rid himself of the feeling that he was cheating somehow. He would never really know the war. Now, finally, he was living in the shadow of it. But that was all he would ever know of it—the distant rumbling, map-talks—the shadow of the battle.

"YES," DeVille was saying, "you are too good to them."

"Who?" Allan broke out of his reverie.

"You are," DeVille said, smiling. "To your prisoners of war. I understand that in your country, in the prison camps, they receive the same food as your own soldiers."

"That's right," Allan said.

The old man shook his head sadly as though, until now, he had hoped it might not be true.

"And they sleep in barracks as comfortable as your own troops? They can buy all they want of soap and razor blades and cigarettes?"

Allan nodded uncomfortably.

The man said nothing, merely stared

ahead, whistling softly through his teeth. Irritated, Allan demanded: "What would you do with them? Shoot them all in cold blood?"

DeVille shrugged.

The soldier leaned forward. "Would you," he asked, "be willing to fire the machine-gun yourself?"

DeVille rose slowly and, pulling his coat around him, said, "With pleasure. With great pleasure!"

Allan watched him walk out. Then he threw a bill on the table and hurried into the street. He needed lights, music—anything that sounded of life.

IN the chill autumn dusk, street lights blinked on, slowly and cautiously, as though the city were still not quite sure that the enemy was gone. The crowds, stumbling through the cold, reminded him of the crowds back home.

Turning down a little by-street, he found the house and followed the directions he had been given. Up one flight, knock on the third door to the left. After a moment, it was opened and, passing inspection, he was ushered into what had once been a fairly large living room. Along one wall ran a bar. Seated at small tables about the room were groups of soldiers and girls, talking and drinking—mostly just appraising one another.

He sat down and ordered a brandy and listened while a trio of musicians played—badly—jazz that sounded like nothing back home. After a while, he caught the attention of one slender, dark-haired number sitting with two other girls. She smiled back and came to his table.

Not a fast boy with the language, Allan nevertheless stumbled his way through the preliminaries. After ordering drinks, he looked her over, not taking notice of the thin hand that now caressed one of his. It was also a handy warning to any of the other girls that this soldier was taken.

He felt a little sorry that he had picked her up. She seemed to be too thin, too broken by what had happened to her. Yet he hadn't the heart to send her away. She couldn't help what she was. The ene-

my had stripped her and people like her of what they had. Now, it was a case of live—or die. But he knew she wouldn't have been offended if he had sent her away. Her pride had been smashed a long time ago.

THEY drank some more and she moved closer, seeming to absorb some of the life and confidence from this friendly invader. Their conversation became louder and his errors in pronouncing seemed, somehow, more amusing. They laughed often—sometimes not knowing why.

Soon they went out of the room. She led him, shyly he thought, to her room down the hall. Drunkenly he followed, laughing loudly when he missed the door and banged into the wall.

She was competent.

Then she said something—one of the things she must have been told a woman will say when she is caught up in the joy of possession, of happiness. On Allan's ears, it fell like a slapping hand! She spoke in the language of the enemy!

He was on his feet instantly. Drunkenly, he towered over her, his restraint ripped from him. One thing alone seemed clear. This woman had served the enemy as she was now serving him. To her he was not a liberator—but just another customer, wearing a different uniform.

He swore. As she rose, he slapped her—hard. The action inflamed him. He struck her again—this time with his closed fist.

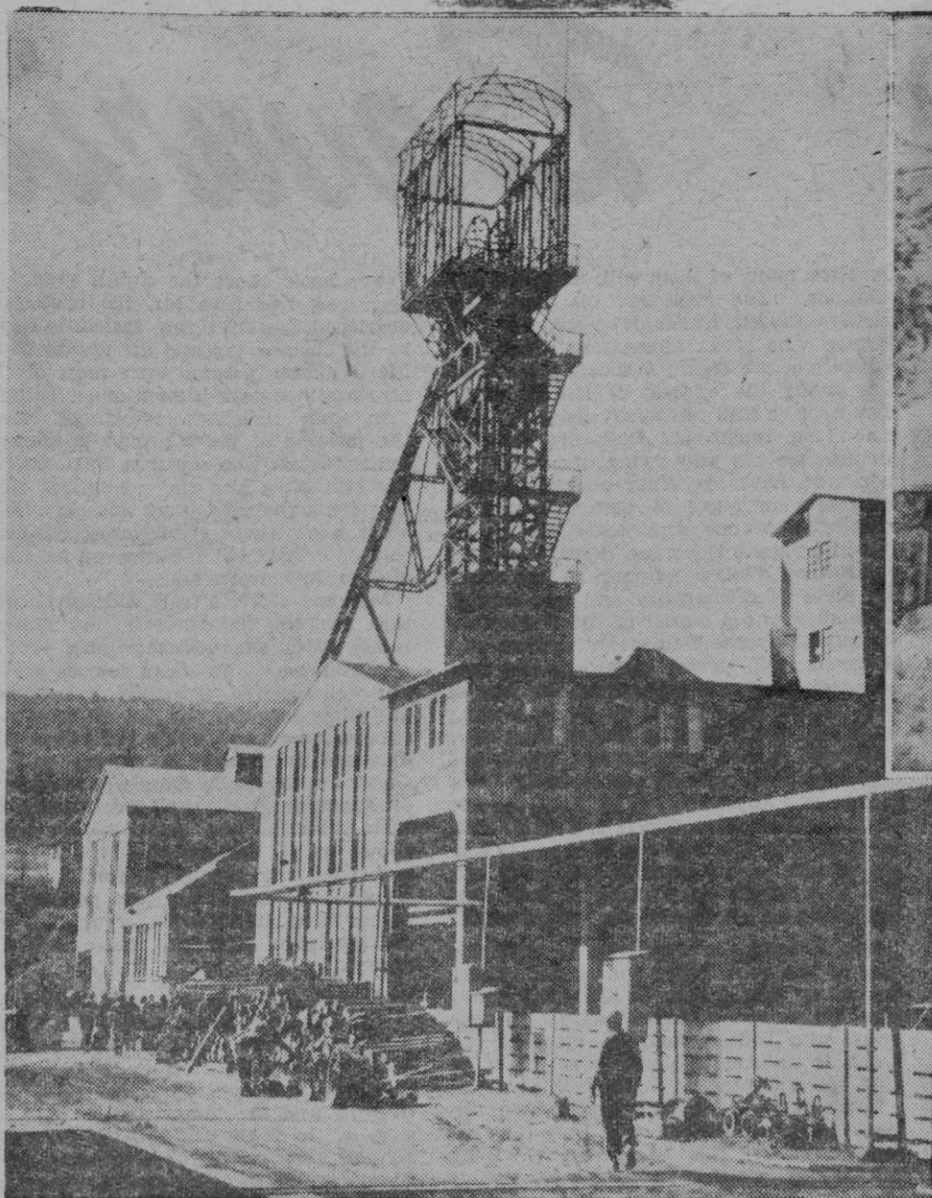
Even when, having dressed, he came over to swear again and kick her, she only gave a little groan. Finally, she raised her head and held a thin hand to her bleeding mouth.

She stared at him, her large, dark eyes never blinking. He stood there, silent, not knowing what more to say. Successive waves of revulsion and shame came over him and he turned to leave. When he reached the door, she spoke.

"You are learning their language, too—liberator!"

At the time it seemed like a stupid thing for her to say. It was not until the next morning that he started to wonder what she had really meant.





Reparation hopes soared with discovery of Hitler's gold bullion at this mine (above) near Kaiserode, but a look at Germany's financial books explodes the dream; Signs on Berlin's Wittenberg Platz (upper right) give addresses of bombed-out shopkeepers. All signs now point to the U.S. taxpayer as the balancer of Germany's lop sided economy.



The American Taxpayer Is Getting Stuck for That Occupation Bill in Pauper Germany

By T. Norman Palmer
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

BERLIN.

THE FICTION, repeatedly asserted, that Germany will pay the cost of occupation, goes up in smoke upon examination of that country's financial status. Bankrupt Germany, far from paying the costs, or being able to pay within the next 50 to 100 years, cannot even sustain herself today. It is the American taxpayer who is footing the bill of U.S. occupation and helping that country. The bill amounts to millions of dollars monthly and may conceivably top ten billion before U.S. forces withdraw. Evidence in support of this view is contained in voluminous AMG reports.

The major factors in Germany's quicksand economy are threefold: gigantic internal debt, current operating deficits and worthless currency with runaway inflation threatening momentarily. Gen. Eisenhower's last report as military governor summed up the picture in these words: "Really serious difficulties in the financial situation are not the immediate problems, but longer term factors which must be rectified if financial stability is to be achieved. Some solution must be found to the problem of internal debt, as its complete servicing appears impracticable. Government deficits on a large scale must eventually be overcome. Money in circulation is excessive."

AT THE WAR'S end German internal debt exceeded 400,000,000,000 marks. The entire debt is represented by "war bonds" held by German investors and banks. Servicing this debt would require payment of from 10 to 15 billion marks annually in interest. Since "complete servicing appears impractical" in the words of Eisenhower, and partial servicings are impractical in the opinion of most financial experts, all or the major part of the debt must be written off the books. Such securities held by banks then are in fact worthless, yet banks today carry such securities (in some instances amounting to more than 75 percent of reported assets) on their books in support of cash deposits belonging to customers.

Add to the internal debt an additional 400,000,000,000 in claims for war damage to property and the question of debt liquidation appears utterly hopeless.

CURRENT governmental deficits offer little hope for solution in the foreseeable future without radical revision of the tax program. Estimated budgets for the U.S. zone alone place the deficit for the fiscal year ending March 31 at more than 1,800,000,000 marks, exclusive of deficits of Reichsbahn (railroad) and Reichspost (post office) which have always been national rather than local responsibility. Railroad and postal deficits for Bavaria alone are estimated at 730,000,000 marks nor can budget deficits, as reported, be considered accurate in view of the military governor's report: "It must be borne in mind that these budgets reflect practically no outlays for major items which will loom larger in the future: occupational costs, agricultural subsidies, relief payments and expense of Reich facilities." On the basis of preliminary figures for the zone the annual relief burden "will substantially exceed 500,000,000 marks."

The currency side of the picture is no less gloomy. In circulation today are 70,000,000,000 reichsmarks plus billions of

printing press marks issued by Allied powers. It is impossible to determine exactly how many so-called Allied occupation marks are in circulation. American authorities can state only that 4,000,000,000 were issued to finance offices and other agencies but cannot say exactly how many were placed in circulation or are still on hand. Russian, British and French authorities will make no estimate of the number of marks that have been issued but the probable total of occupation marks amounts to about 18,000,000,000, or exactly double the amount of currency in circulation in Germany in 1933.

IN ADDITION to the total of 88,000,000,000 marks in circulation German currency soon is to get additional watering in the form of 5,000,000,000 marks of small denominational notes. The new bills were ordered under the quadripartite agreement because "a shortage of small notes exists." This will put currency circulation at 93,000,000,000 marks against the normal circulation of 9,000,000,000 marks.

The military governor's report goes to considerable length to assure the public that the mark is sound, despite the fabulous amount in circulation. It bluntly states "there is no indication of any great discount on the mark" although the mark is currently quoted unofficially at 200 to the dollar (official and artificial rates are ten to the dollar). The solution of German economic ills requires immediate and drastic action. While outright renunciation of the internal debt would be painful to investors the over-all effect would be no more painful than the load being placed on the back of American taxpayers. Such renunciation, with consequent effect on bank assets, would also require action to lighten bank liabilities by freezing and eventually wiping out deposits represented by such assets. This would halt credit inflation. Currency inflation can be stopped only by actual reduction of currency in circulation—calling in all currency and issuing new notes, perhaps at the rate of five or ten for one in amounts exceeding three hundred marks. To catch a considerable portion of wealth tied up in property an immediate increase in property taxes is necessary.

ONE AMERICAN school of economic thought is believed to favor some such plan as the only solution of Germany's economic mess. The Russians also favor strong action. However, the British and French seem to be reluctant to admit impossibility of collecting cash reparations from a bankrupt nation.

Such measures as repudiation of the internal debt and the issuance of new currency cannot be done on a zoned basis but require quadripartite action. Until some such action is taken America can look for no reduction in the occupation load borne by the taxpayer. More than that, German recovery, even to subsistence level as outlined at Potsdam, is stymied, requiring new and ever increasing outlays of American dollars—75,000,000 of them so far in payment for food.

In the words of Eisenhower "although in a broad and historical sense Germans are entirely responsible for their present economic predicament, it is American policy to take steps to prevent widespread starvation or disease so far as it is feasible. This humanitarian policy requires imports of food and other items without positive assurance that an economically-weakened German nation can ever pay for them."

Price Tag on Victory



Money, money everywhere... but not a drop to pay for reparations. Worthless currency is given as one reason for the fallen Reich's dire financial position.

Bavarian Interlude...

A Prowling Scribe Discovers That Nazism, Unlike Its Founders, Still Marches On



Periodic checks by GIs often disclose firearms and contraband material.

SINCE VE-Day, the American reader—critic and GI alike—has been practically drowned with a mass of conjectures, hypotheses and rumors as to "what the German thinks." But all of the statistics and charts, all the high-priced analyses still carried the same faint as any interrogation does: the person being questioned will habitually give out with the answers he thinks are wanted or are most tactful.

Thus, as Operation Occupation settled down into the dull rut of monotony, The Stars and Stripes Magazine sent out Correspondent Al Lichtenberger in an attempt to at least partially answer the question: "What is the German Thinking?" Speaking fluent German, Al disappeared into the anonymity of a defeated people. He came back with what we think is as near an accurate picture as possible. He also returned with the conviction that it is much better to wear ODs in Germany than tweed!

By Al Lichtenberger
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

SNOW HAD fallen all day and turned the Bavarian countryside into a sugar-coated winter scene, covering the fields and woods with a clean white blanket. The glare was hard on the eyes of the GI road-guard who viewed the scenery with bored expression and occasionally glanced at the surrounding hills for a routine check-up. Suddenly he noticed something. On a steep hill about half a mile away, several persons were busy drawing a giant swastika in the snow, large enough to be visible from the nearby village. Now they had finished and hurriedly disappeared over the hill. The guard muttered some unflattering remarks after them and reported the matter to his CO. Later that day he could observe some local Nazis, who were rounded up for the purpose, wipe out the swastika, leaving only a dark smudge in the snow.

This incident is one of the more ingenious forms of exhibitionism by which some die-hard Nazis in this part of the U.S. zone are trying to make themselves heard or seen. In sporadic attempts to express their feelings, these elements sometimes revert to the posting of bills bearing Hitler slogans or a threat against German girls who fraternize with American soldiers.

Reports from local MG detachments fail to give any indication that these isolated occurrences are the work of clandestine organizations; the evidence usually points to small groups of teen-aged youngsters who operate individually on a local basis. Such activities do not meet with the approval of the population, mainly because of fear that an increase of similar occurrences would "make it bad" for everybody. This fear has no factual basis, but is a hangover from Nazi propaganda which still makes itself felt in a number of ways and is kept alive by some fanatics. For instance, the viciously spread rumor that Military Government would permit large-scale looting on the anniversary of the Munich beerhall putsch caused considerable commotion in many parts of Bavaria. Anxiety ceased when the day passed without any incidents, but rumors of various kinds still persist and add to the general restlessness.

GERMANS among themselves are voicing divergent opinions about the Americans, ranging from sullen indifference to bitterness and hostility, with the majority showing more or less outspoken resentment of the occupying power. Main targets of criticism are our de-Nazification policy and the unsolved question of Germany's economic future. Removal of Nazis from business and public life has affected many

families, and the currently circulating remark that the Americans could no longer be considered as liberators is heard in these circles more often than anywhere else. Former Nazis, far from willing to admit any personal guilt, have aroused the sympathy of many of their fellow-citizens and are trying to appeal to that sense of solidarity which was the rallying point of German nationalism in the past.

In a town in northern Bavaria that escaped the bombs and made some strides towards the resumption of normal business life, leaflets were found exhorting the population to be "faithful to Adolf Hitler, to reject the present of released jail-birds and to prove worthy of the sacrifices made by German soldiers." One of the leaflets reads as follows: "The time has come to show what it means to be a German. Have you noticed any improvements since the arrival of the Americans, these self-styled liberators... Were your food rations not the same or even better under the Hitler régime... Are not many of you out of work...? Vindicate your honor, show that you have a faithful heart. We shall win whenever we are united. The Waffen SS."

TO BE SURE, there are not many people in Germany today who still are professed Nazis. Their usual line of reasoning is that the war was lost because Hitler had not the whole-hearted support of the nation as a whole, or the army or the industrialist or some other group that provoked their displeasure. But the attitude of the average German towards the former Nazi leaders is far from apologetic, not because they got the country into war but because they lost it. In any case, the fighting should have been stopped when victory became impossible, he declares; to permit German cities to be destroyed was a criminal act. The Nazi bigshots, now frequently referred to as "gangsters," should be punished, he feels, and he is watching the Nuremberg trials with some interest, but criticism is made on one or all of the following counts. The defendants should be hanged without the benefit of a lengthy hearing. The indictment, in its elaborate form, is called a "piece of Allied propaganda" and the plan to outlaw wars is deemed a failure because "wars are natural and cannot be avoided."

These comments not only smack of Gestapo methods and the Goebbels school of thought, but also show that militarism is still part of the German make-up and the spirit of aggression, though pretty battered, is far from being dead.

THE FEELING of relief which prevailed for some time after the fighting and bombing ceased has recently been replaced by a grim realization of the facts of life in post-war Germany. Different reactions can be noted in various groups, depending on the extent of personal and property loss, on political views and, above all, the age of the individual.

Among the older people, there is a sense of hopelessness and despair, mingled with the dull feeling that this catastrophe is due to the failings of their own generation. Here is how a middle-aged white collar worker put it: "Living in Germany today is like walking on a narrow edge—the past is gone, there is no future... just the daily struggle to keep alive. I can't think further ahead than tomorrow, it's no use trying to rebuild." Yet there are few signs that individuals are willing to admit their share of responsibility for the ruinous events, and the question of guilt is usually brushed aside with a condescending air. Nobody who did not live in Germany at the time could judge these things, it is claimed, and the foreign powers had done nothing to stop Hitler before it was too late.

Nowhere is the plight of Germany more evident than in one of the bomb-torn railroad stations of the large cities which serve as clearing point and temporary shelter for refugees, returning soldiers and other

travelers, many of them with unknown destinations. The walls are plastered with hastily-scratched handbills posted by passers who seek information about lost relatives or are trying to locate their families, giving the address of friends where they hope to find temporary lodging. The waiting rooms are veritable camping grounds for old and young, men and women who have lost their homes, or have left them in quest of better ones, with knapsacks, trunks and boxes strewn all over the place. Hope and despair, decency and hatred, dwell side by side in this breeding place of delinquency and prostitution.

Huddled into a corner of the Nuremberg station were some Wehrmacht soldiers, just returned from prison camps in the east, who took long avid gulps from the jugs of beer served by a waitress. In their dirty uniforms, which hung in shreds from their emaciated bodies, they looked small and deformed and anything but soldierly. Few people paid any attention to them, but one of the bystanders nodded and said: "Ja, ja, they look just like the Russian prisoners we saw in the Ukraine two years ago. But who would have thought then that this would be the fate of the Wehrmacht?"

But it would be deceiving to take this "air" of the picture for the whole. There are many young men in Germany today who have seen "better days" in the army, who believe that the glory of the Reich is unblemished and who would be only too glad to get back into uniform.

Much attention is paid to persistent reports from the British zone that German army units are now being reactivated by the British. One of these rumors had it that two Panzer divisions were presently equipped near Osnabrück while another one said that the Luftwaffe was being refitted and manned with German crews. Requests to join the U.S. air force were filed with a local MG detachment by former German pilots who stated that the Russians were accepting similar enlistments.

No matter how much truth there is in these reports, they are eagerly discussed by former Wehrmacht members, especially those unable to find civilian jobs. A group of veterans, gathered around a Munich restaurant table, was unanimous in the opinion that things were better in the British zone because there was more freedom there. One of the men said he preferred to go back to the Rhineland because "one hardly noticed the British at all and they were so reserved." But satisfaction was voiced over America's firm stand towards French demands to break up the Reich.

ONE of the most pressing problems facing Germany today is the readjustment of its youth, particularly those between 15 and 20 years of age. So much had been written about the demoralization of German youth and the dangers of the werewolf movement before the end of the war that Allied troops upon their arrival in the Reich were somewhat surprised to find seemingly normal boys and girls there. This impression was partly correct and partly deceptive. Like young people everywhere, these German youngsters are a lively crowd who are eager to have fun, want to study and have plenty of physical exercise, but under present conditions all of these activities are greatly hampered.



Street corners such as this one in Germany become meeting places for youths

Few schools above the eighth grade have been reopened thus far, the once highly developed apprenticeship system is stymied by the business lag and the revival of club life is a slow process since most of these organizations were banned under Hitler.

In some instances, reluctance towards the forming of youth groups in shown by local officials who say that Nazi teachings are still alive and the youngsters should be given a chance to work and play. On the other hand, there are frequent complaints that entertainment facilities are too limited due to MG restrictions.

Motion pictures attract widespread attention, and the few theaters that remained intact after the bombings play to capacity audiences. American movies are usually well received, especially documentaries and films depicting the lives of great scientists and explorers, while Hollywood comedies are not always a success with the Germans. Especially those which make fun of American habits and institutions meet with criticism and better would not be shown at all because this type of humor is beyond the average German's comprehension. Newsreels are very popular, with scenes from the different occupation zones getting more attention than those from abroad.

WHILE ADULTS are preoccupied with the material necessities of life, German youngsters show signs of bitterness and hate, particularly former Hitler Youth members and boys who had some army training and the indoctrination that went with it. In towns and villages throughout Bavaria they can be seen hanging around street corners in small groups, airing their indignation about the foreigners and recalling the great days when Nazism was still going strong. An 18-year-old boy who had served for a few months in the German home defense said: "Americans are lightheaded jitterbugs, and as soldiers they are strictly no good. They only joined the army because they get better food there than in U.S. We knocked out plenty of their tanks, but in the end we had to give up because there were too many of them. All they can do is ride around in jeeps, use up gasoline and requisition our hotels."

The few cases of violence against U.S. soldiers which have been reported are usually found to be the work of teen-aged fanatics who make hit-and-run attacks on lone GIs or are trying to obstruct traffic. They team up in gangs or operate individually under the cover of darkness. Telephone wires were cut and strung across the highway as automobile traps in a small town, and low wires across a sidewalk were operated from a hideout behind a hedgerow to impede pedestrian traffic. A soldier reported that he was seized by a horde of youngsters and thrown into a channel, but suffered no injuries. About twenty German youths ganged-up in a village and pushed a GI off the sidewalk, while a civilian bystander told them: "It's all right, boys. At least you all stuck together."

Attempts of violence against Germans have also been reported. Five boys who tried to disrupt a meeting of former concentration camp inmates were arrested after they were found to carry explosive materials. In Franconia, authorities discovered evidence of an organization composed of young men whose purpose was hair-cutting and

slashing of girls fraternizing with Americans. Handbills and verbal threats of this nature are fairly frequent and serve as indication that the boy-meets-girl problem is very acute, causing much grief among the former Young Germany today is a house divided—along sex lines.

THE AVERAGE American soldier finds German girls easy to get along with, no matter whether he encounters them in giggling, gossiping groups of two and three or as complacent individuals. The language barrier is no major obstacle in mutual relations, but usually prevents from getting a clear-cut idea of the prevailing mentality. Female weakness and reliance on the stronger sex are the subject of jokes the world over, but in Germany the idea is, and always has been, taken seriously, with the result that women do not feel equal to men and show a lack of independence and self-respect. These tendencies, which are typical of a society where the woman's place is in the home while her male partner plans and works—or prepares for war—were strengthened by the Nazis because they served their purpose. Their ideas on population increase had also a bearing on the matter and under war-time conditions sex morals have further deteriorated. The frauleins, always noted for their love of uniforms, are now widely criticized not only by hapless young Germans, but also by other parts of the population. Opinion was summed up by a man well on in years who sadly stated: "Our women are deprived. Everybody's fraternizing, and those who formerly carried on with the Nazis and the SS are taking the lead in it. It's a very dangerous mentality."

Actually, fraternization is not as widely practiced as it may seem, and frowned upon by some girls who consider it "unpatriotic" or incompatible with their idea of good conduct. At a Nuremberg dance hall which prominently displayed "off limits" signs, satisfaction was voiced by attendants of both sexes over the fact that GIs were barred and Germans could be strictly among themselves.

IN THEIR attitude towards politics, too, German women show that they have not freed themselves from the spell of Nazism. Their role in the rebuilding of Germany is widely discussed in newspapers. The "Neue Zeitung," which appears in Munich, has opened its columns to a public forum on the subject of woman's suffrage. While some of the letters advocate active participation in politics, many others show that German women are reluctant to accept political responsibility, and rather would not have anything to do with it. Many a hausfrau who helped to vote Hitler into power is now blaming herself for the consequences and wants to refrain from further experiments. The Nazis have fostered the belief that politics are strictly a man's business, and it will take a long time to convince German women that they must take an interest in public affairs.

In many respects, the Germans are now going through the same motions as they did after the last war when an effort was made to build a democratic government. But the scene has greatly changed, and the people blame their present state of prostration not only on the Nazi regime but also on the parliamentary system that preceded it. This second try proceeds under much greater difficulties, and is marred by the failure of the first one.



A leitlale omen of prevalent Nazi underground—as the giant swastika on the snowy hillside.

Land o' Milk and Ration



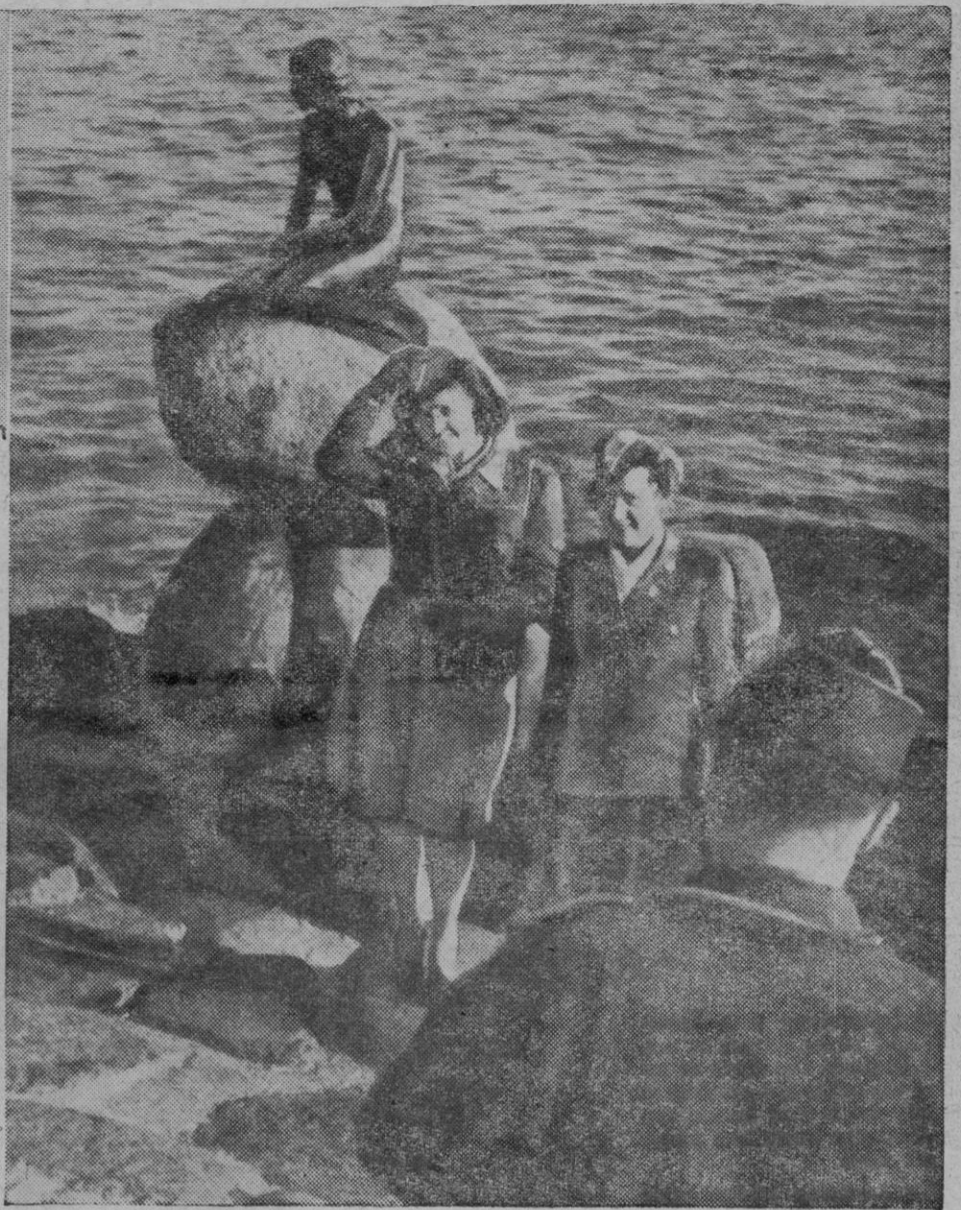
The Guards at the Royal Palace are probably just as amused at seeing ODs.



The U.S. Leave Center Club in Copenhagen is popular mecca for GIs and their gals.



Wonder whether these officers were attracted by the slick dress—or the slick chick.



'The Little Mermaid,' a statue made famous from the story of Hans Christian Anderson, is a favorite sightseers' attraction in Copenhagen.

Amid Pleasures and Palaces..... and a Show of Prosperity, Want Still Haunts Denmark

By Jack Caldwell
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer
COPENHAGEN.

TO A SOLDIER who had been overseas two and a half years, the shop window represented the closest thing to heaven—at least this side of the Atlantic. The tantalizing display of pies and cakes smothered in the creamiest whipped cream was enough to make the GI drool at the mouth. As he turned away, he withdrew a cigaret from his pocket and remarked to his companion: "Those Danes—they have everything."

And as they sauntered down the street, the shop proprietor, gazing longingly across his window display at the cigaret in the soldier's hand, was heard to say: "Those lucky Americans—they have everything."

Americans streaming into this U.S. Leave Center are immediately flabbergasted by the outward show of prosperity that meets their gaze as they stroll through the business district. The shop windows lavishly display unrationed foodstuffs—from choice beef steaks and caviar to just plain *frikadeller* (Danish hamburger)—all kinds of wearing apparel, radios, modernistic furniture, sporting goods and, well, much what you'd expect to see in a shopping jaunt in your own home town. Not only that, but the prices are comparable to what you'd pay at home—fur-lined leather gloves cost about \$6, radios \$30 and up, ladies' leather handbags \$5 and up.

Having been stationed in liberated or conquered countries where food rationing is down to the bare minimum and butcher shops, with their iron bars, appear more like hoosegows, you're inclined to think this is either a dream or there's something phoney in Denmark. Many of the American soldiers arriving here on furlough have wondered aloud over the apparent prosperity of this little Scandinavian country. And more than one visitor has opined: "The Danes must have collaborated with the Germans to have fared so well."

But mention the word collaboration and you'll evoke the wrath of these patriotic people. And rightfully so, for records prove that the very-active Danish resistance movement harassed the Germans from the time their country was occupied on April 9, 1940, until the liberation on May 5, 1945.

FURTHERMORE, the Danes will remind you that they, too, are rationed in many ways, that they have their shortages, partly because they are doing their bit to feed famished Europe, and that thousands of refugees, especially children, have found haven here.

Danes in general are feeling the cigaret and coal pinch, while the fairer sex longingly awaits an influx in silk stockings.

The cigaret shortage probably alone gives rise to a black-market in Denmark, and a very small one at that. Danes are rationed 100 cigarets a month of which only 30 can be smoked. The other 70, famished smokers say, are made of a tobacco which even the worst smoke addicts can't stand.

Coal, the Danes say, is impossible to obtain. As a substitute they burn an ersatz fuel made from pressed earth and wood shavings.

SUGAR BOWLS are on every restaurant table, but to householders it's strictly rationed. Although 100 grams of genuine tea was allowed each person at Christmas time, the usual stuff is a rationed brew made from dried apple leaves. Real coffee likewise is virtually impossible to obtain, although the imitation—it's rationed, too—made from burned corn and beets is a pleasant beverage and was particularly popular among the country's pre-war tourist trade that was allergic to insomnia-provoking caffeine.

The ration curse also encompasses gasoline (very strictly rationed), shoes (two pairs a year) and rubber, leather and fur goods (generally strictly rationed although gloves are plentiful). Woolen goods also are difficult to obtain. When you are told this, you recall the smartly-tailored—and richly colored—overcoats, suits, trousers and skirts you saw modeled in the shop windows. At the time, you presumed they were real wool, but a Dane will advise you against buying them because generally they are a German ersatz wool fabric that will shrink, stretch, wrinkle and tear under various climatic conditions.

Maj. Leo L. Heidorn of LaCrosse, Wis., a former Indiana University vocational education guidance professor, who is CO of the Denmark Leave Center, estimated that more than 1,000 American officers and EM already have taken advantage of the seven-day furlough trips inaugurated last August 27 when the Danish Government invited Yanks to visit Denmark.

FOR MOST of these men on furlough," smiled the congenial major, "Denmark seems like a dreamland." And more than one Yank has become so imbued with the country's comparative prosperity it has taken an MP to get him to leave this liberal land of milk and...

Denmark truly is a dreamland amid a continental nightmare, but for your own well-being, if you have the opportunity to visit here, don't get caught day-dreaming while crossing the street. If you do, your life won't be worth a devaluated French franc because the hordes of bicyclists that whizz by—well, Paris' Champs-Elysées and New York's Times Square are safety lanes in comparison.



Nice job for this vase, supporting Lauren Bacall.



What to see at the sea seems to be Ann Sheridan.



Edith Kandel sweatering it out.

In the Entertainment Field

A 'Down-at-the-Heel' Scrounger Wills Sole(s) To Pavement-Pounding Thespians

By Neil T. Regan
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer
NEW YORK.

CONRAD CANTZEN was an actor with a soul—for soles.

When Cantzen died, he left \$226,000 to the Actors Fund of America for the express purpose of providing shoes for his less fortunate fellow thespians, footwear being a vital need for the pavement-pounding activities of an actor while "at liberty."

According to Charles Dow Clark, who is administering the Cantzen Shoe Fund, Cantzen never made more than \$75 a week as an actor in his life. But he inherited good financial sense from his father, who was a successful Belgian banker. The money he did make, Cantzen invested in the market, and it paid off.

Clark, reminiscing, said that Cantzen also denied himself practically every luxury and that if you saw him approaching on the street, you'd say: "Here comes a

touch. His hat was battered, his coat was little more than rags and his thick glasses didn't help his appearance."

"He sponged wherever he could," Clark continued. "The actor's fund serves refreshments every Monday afternoon—sandwiches, tea and coffee. Cantzen would come all the way from Union City, New Jersey, just for the free load."

Leading such a life, it was surprising to find after his death, that Cantzen had a \$7,000-a-year income from annuities during the last years of his life in addition to the money which he left for the benefit of soleless actors and earnest shoe salesmen.

* * *

FILM FACTS... Madeleine Carroll, frequently reported to have left the cinema forever, will return to the U.S. early this year for a coast-to-coast lecture tour to foster French-American amity before she resumes her screen career... Ex-GI Johnny Desmond, formerly with the Glenn Miller band, was grossing \$2,500 a week from his screen, radio, recording and personal appearance contracts, two weeks after his discharge. Nice to come home to, that... The \$10,000 prize in the "I Can't Stand Jack Benny" contest will be written off his income-tax by his sponsors as "advertising"... Reginald Gardner will play King Charles II in "Forever Amber"... Bobe Hope's medic has ordered him to take a long rest after he completes his latest opus, "Monsieur Beaucaire." This means he will play golf a week and then be off on a hospital tour.

Screen Actor Willard Parker, who knows what it is to be color blind, has proposed a national foundation to discover color blindness in children and give them a course of training which would help them distinguish the proper shades.

"I wish someone had found out I was color blind when I was young," Parker said. "I'm so bad now that my wife has sewn tags on all my clothes, telling me their colors. Otherwise, I'd be wearing orange ties with lavender-striped shirts."

From this, you can see that things are still tough all over.

* * *

FIVE AUTHORITIES on music have been named to judge entries submitted by U.S. composers in the \$32,500 "Symphony of the Americas" contest sponsored by Henry H. Reichhold, president of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra.

This jury will select three symphonies from among those submitted by U.S. composers. They will then be entered into competition with 63 compositions to be chosen from the rest of the Americas.



Jane Russell's skirt hits new (t) highs.



Leg art reaches a peak of perfection here when Alexis Smith shows her better points.

GI Bookshelf

By Frederick W. Bogert
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

IF YOU want to know about the missing link, the evolution of man and just where the gorilla fits into your First Sergeant's background, *Mankind So Far*, by William Howells (729), will put you straight. A scholarly book written in plain words with plenty of explanatory footnotes, the origin and progress of man from fish to the present form is told in an interesting manner.

For the followers of cattle rustlers, six-guns and mustangs, the Council Books have brought out a quartet which covers the field, or mesa, pretty well. *The Valley of Dry Bones*, by Arthur Henry Gordon (752), combines murder with western justice and plenty of hard riding; *Diamond River Mystery*, by Eugene Cunningham (753), in which cattle barons and rustlers battle their way through 320 pages of hot lead and cactus; *Arizona*, by Clarence Budington Kelland (707), a tale of a maid who wins her way in the Old West through her pie baking and business ability; and *Sunset Pass*, by Zane Grey (722), with gun duels, a gal and a mystery providing the main elements.

DETECTIVE story fans have a Ngaio Marsh thriller measuring up to the best in *Died in the Wool* (760). The setting is in New Zealand, where Inspector Roderick Alleyn, a slick sleuth, follows up the cold trail of a killer with a hot scent.

When Worlds Collide, by Edwin Balmer and Philip Wylie (801), provides good reading matter for those who like Jules Verne or H. G. Wells-type books. A group of scientists watches an impending collision between the earth and two planets and try to escape to one of the onrushing bodies. Romance, naturally, is not overlooked amid the danger.

THE STARS AND STRIPES Magazine

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American Bluejackets (upper left) assigned to land-based jobs in Germany supervise ports, disarm and demobilize Nazi navy; Far from the sea, Navy blues (upper right) present contrast among Allied occupational forces in Berlin.

... O'er the Grounded Main

WORLD WAR II saw many a "first" racked up on land, sea and in the air, but one of the most unique was the "land invasion" of Germany by the U.S. Navy. Equipped with GI helmets, carbines and other fighting gear of the Doughboy, the Bluejackets followed the British Second Army into the Bremen dock areas the day the city fell. That entry was the climax to a 400-mile cross-country trek through Belgium, Holland and into Germany. It was the first time that our Fleet was carried overland by Army units and the first time a U.S. sea force occupied an enemy port from the rear.

Thus, Task Force Bremen—replete with its own rear admiral—slogged into Germany. And, with the objective reached, the shore-bound sailors found themselves stuck with occupation duties similar to those of their landlubber-kin in OD. Engaged in the mundane duties of disarmament, salvage, patrol and construction work, they have lost some of their salt-water veneer. But like all Bluejackets on shore duty, they still refer to the floors of their land installations as "decks," walls as "bulkheads" and the mess halls as "galleys."

The land-cruising seamen have gotten over their land-sickness and the GI's initial shock at seeing a gob wandering nonchalantly through the ruins or tearing through the Bremen area in a jeep-destroyer, has long since passed. They're making the best of it. Just one thing still gets their goat: that's when some GI mutters something about he'd always thought "the Swiss Navy was neutral!"



Sailor sentinels (upper) watch on docks while Navy officials inspect scuttled ship; With band playing, Navy (lower) opens its first base in Germany at Bremen port.