

# British Break Through

Main German Defense Line Smashed

## Nazi Army in West 'Whipped'—Ike

By Jules Grad

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

Germany's main defense line on the Western Front has been smashed, Gen. Eisenhower announced yesterday. He warned, however, against expecting a clear road to Berlin.

"I would say that the Germans as a military force on the Western Front are a whipped army," the Supreme Commander told a press conference of SHAEF correspondents. But, he hastily added: "That does not mean that a front cannot be formed somewhere where our maintenance is stretched to the limit and their defensive means can be better brought to bear."

There will be no "negotiated unconditional surrender," said the general in answer to a correspondent's question. "There will be an imposed unconditional surrender, and the first thing to do is to enforce order and we're going to have to do that by force of arms."

Standing before a huge, 18-foot map of the Western Front, Eisenhower reviewed the smashing Rhine-bound campaign, climaxed by the river crossing.

"There have been a quarter of a million Germans captured since March 1," the General of the Army recalled. "You can see what a quarter of

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## First Army 56 Mi. Past Rhine; Third Under a Blackout

Resistance was collapsing throughout west-central Germany yesterday as tanks of the British Second Army broke out of their Rhine bridgehead to parallel U.S. First and Third Armies' armored spearheads in drives into the heart of Germany.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower predicted at SHAEF yesterday that Field Marshal Albert Kesselring would be unable to form a strong defense line with troops left to him until plunging American tanks outrun their lines of maintenance and supply.

The Supreme Commander said he didn't know where some of his forces were because he had been away from his headquarters three or four hours.

### British Tanks Spear Into Westphalia

The British breakthrough shot powerful tank forces into the open Westphalian countryside north of the Ruhr, and front reports said resistance was crumbling along the whole perimeter of that bridgehead.

Front reports placed tanks of Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army 56 miles east of the Rhine at a point two miles from Wetzlar.

U.S. Third Army armor plunged on into Bavaria under a news blackout which SHAEF attributed to communications difficulties. A Blue Network correspondent said Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's tanks were last seen by Allied fighter pilots approaching the industrial city of Nuremberg, 120 miles east of the Rhine.

The report, which was not confirmed at SHAEF, would place Patton's armor nearer to Berlin than Paris and about 210 miles from Marshal Ivan Koniev's First Ukrainian Army.

### First and Third Armies Link Up

First Army infantry working at the southern end of the army's front linked with Patton's 87th Div. east of Lahnstein, at the junction of the Lahn River with the Rhine, Stars and Stripes Correspondent Dan Regan reported. The junction was made after Hodges' men cleared Ehrenbreitstein, across the Rhine from Coblenz.

Last official reports, given Monday night, said Patton's armor had entered Frankfurt, on the Main River, and roared across a Main bridge at Aschaffenburg, 23 miles to the southeast. A New York radio broadcast, without quoting any source, said last night that Third Army forces were 25 miles beyond Wurzburg in the area north of Nuremberg. Wurzburg, 72 miles east of the Rhine, is half way between Frankfurt and Nuremberg.

Location of Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's U.S. Seventh Army bridgehead over the Rhine was disclosed late yesterday as north of Mannheim, according to a frontline Associated Press dispatch, which said that in the first few hours Patton's men won a strong

foothold 19 miles long and four miles deep.

The assault was launched before daybreak Monday in a heavy fog. Doughs swarmed up the east bank of the Rhine before the Germans knew what was happening, Stars

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## Weather Halts Air Attacks

Weather yesterday did what the Luftwaffe has been unable to do—it virtually halted Allied aerial activity.

The 19th TAC dispatched 401 fighter-bombers against Giessen, to the east of Frankfurt, and in the vicinity of Dillenberg. They destroyed 630 motor vehicles and damaged 281. One plane was lost, but four Nazis were shot down.

More than 350 First TAC P47s did patrol duty over the bridgeheads and hit enemy targets at Bensheim, Breitenbach and Heidelberg.

### Got the Jitters

## Rumors Fly Over Order From FDR

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)

A White House disclosure that President Roosevelt wants the Cabinet and U.S. diplomats to stay on their jobs during the San Francisco conference started a torrent of rumors here about immediate victory in Europe.

As far as the White House is concerned, they are only rumors. The President's request, it was explained, is intended merely to ease the strain on transportation.

Press Secretary Jonathan Daniels also said that "so far as ambassadors and ministers in other countries are concerned, it felt that at this time they ought to be on their own jobs."

### Peace Feelers Galore

LONDON, March 27 (Reuter).—So many Germans are putting out peace feelers in every neutral country that "the British Foreign Office is keeping a register of them with full details of the agents employed to put them out," Guy Eden, diplomatic correspondent of the Daily Express, wrote today.

Meanwhile, Lt. Gen. Vasiliev, of the Russian military mission in Britain, declared at a luncheon: "The

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### King Sends Thanks To Ike and Monty

LONDON, March 27 (Reuter).

King George VI today sent telegrams of thanks to Gen. Eisenhower and to Field Marshal Montgomery on "triumphant passage of the Rhine," describing it as a "military achievement of incalculable significance to the whole world."

## Arnold Lauds AF on Attacks

Congratulations on their "smashing attacks" in the ETO were received yesterday by AAF units from Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commanding general of the AAF.

In a message to Lt. Gen. Carl Spaatz, USSTAF commander and senior AAF officer in the ETO, Gen. Arnold expressed particular praise for air operations during the week of March 16 to 22, prior to the Rhine offensive.

The message: "Please pass my personal commendation to all units of the Eighth, 15th, Ninth, First TAC and 12th Air Forces. Only complete victory can result from such smashing aerial attacks, co-ordinated with relentless ground pressure. The results are a source of great satisfaction."

In the week of March 16 to 22, USSTAF attacked German targets with 14,430 heavy and 7,262 medium bombers and flew 29,981 fighter sorties.

## Soviet Forces Take 2 Towns In Silesia Area

Marshal Stalin last night announced the capture of Strehlen, in Silesia, 22 miles south of Breslau, and Rybnik, in Polish Silesia, about the same distance northeast of Moravska-Ostrava, gateway to Czechoslovakia.

The German communique reported that in bitter fighting 40 miles due east of Berlin the Russians had increased their attacks in the Kustrin area and achieved "a few" breaches. Six miles northwest of Kustrin, the Germans said they had broken up, with artillery, a Soviet tank grouping west of Genschmar, 36 miles from Berlin's outskirts.

### Bitter Battle in Hungary

In Hungary, a bitter battle was building up 60 miles from Vienna along the Marcal canal and lower Raab River, last water barriers before the Austrian border. A Berlin spokesman said the Russians were pushing preparations to bridge the two waterways, which run southwest from the Hungarian communications town of Győr, 70 miles from Vienna.

Moscow reported a further narrowing of the Danzig pocket, where 21,000 prisoners were taken Monday, Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky's men were fighting in the Danzig suburb of Emaus after breaking through two of three Nazi defense lines.

## The Link-Up—It Assured the Rhine Foothold in the North



At a road junction near Rees, a U.S. paratrooper greets British troops who crossed the Rhine River, after the link up on the river's east bank.



Two Sides

What is the chaplain for? We were told that if we had troubles or problems, he was the one to consult. One of our comrades was reduced for merely going to see our chaplain about a problem concerning his health when the first sergeant refused this man's pleas to go to the dispensary.

Why was this man denied the privilege of going to the dispensary and why was he reduced for seeing the chaplain?—Pvt., QM.

(Editor's Note: We asked your CO to comment on this complaint—a copy of your letter with your name deleted was sent to him. Here is the reply signed by the CO and first sergeant.)

This letter doesn't state the true facts. EM was not reduced because he went to see the chaplain; but because he was AWOL from pay formation. We have a schedule. There is a time for sick call. On this particular morning, breakfast was from 0600 to 0700, sick call was 0830. Therefore the man had an hour and a half to get his name on sick book. He came to the first sergeant after the sick book and the men had gone to the dispensary. The first sergeant told him that the sick book had already been sent to the dispensary. The man did not wait for an explanation; that he could get his name on the book after it came back from the dispensary. He went to the chaplain. When the man was reduced the CO had no knowledge that he had been to the chaplain. These facts were verified by an IG investigation.

—Capt. C. D. Burdine and Sgt. Prentis Haynes, QM.

Eyewash

U.S. troops are being used, in several instances known to me, to clean the debris from Nazi cities. The only excuse I can find for this service to our enemies is that someone is bucking and he wishes to create a favorable impression. I'm not kicking about cleaning roadways through a city; it's when I'm ordered to clean the debris from several city blocks of sidewalk—that's when I burn.

If this space were needed for some military purpose, OK, but eyewash doesn't seem right. Let's leave this job for the Nazis—it may keep them so busy they will forget about war for awhile.—Capt. J. D., 3130 QM Co.

Privileged Characters

I am a Special Service Officer. I have tried for months to get sufficient radios to give each unit we serve one for its small day room. They are so dispersed it is impractical to use extension speakers. So far I have obtained less than half those I need. I personally purchased one other and lent it out.

Now—I go into an office the other day and find "individual" Special Service issue radios for a French secretary, two GIs and one lieutenant. It's nice that they have music and news but I remember a directive from higher headquarters which specifically states that issue radios will be maintained and operated in the unit day room, mess or listening post. How about it fellows—let's put these Special Service radios and any other equipment that is for the good of morale where they will do the most good. If you don't trust the radio's safe-keeping, dig around and find some extension speakers.

And here is an appeal to the men who have the good fortune to have Special Service equipment; take care of it, as the stuff is hard to replace, and if you have anything that you don't use, don't let it go to waste, turn it in to your Command for redistribution to "needy" units.—Lt. J. Miver, AF.

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Patton Blasts Critics of U.S. Tanks

B29s Hammer Jap Airfields, Plane Factory

GUAM, March 27 (ANS).—More than 200 Superfortresses attacked southern Japan today after 45,000-ton American battleships shelled Okinawa, the main naval and air base of the Ryukyu Islands. It was the battleships' third bombardment of the Ryukyus in four days.

B29s from the Marianas attacked airfields and a big aircraft plant on Kyushu for the first time since Vice-Adm. Marc A. Mitscher's carrier-plane strike there March 18.

Carrier planes of Mitscher's roving task force also plastered Okinawa. Tokyo estimated the carrier raiders were in excess of 1,000.

Japs Say U.S. Invades Cebu, in Philippines

MANILA, March 27 (ANS).—American invasion of Cebu Island under cover of bombarding warships was reported by Radio Tokyo today, but Gen. MacArthur, announcing the heaviest raid yet on that central Philippines island, offered no confirmation of the landing report.

Cebu, between the big enemy-held island of Negros and American-occupied Leyte, is one of two major Philippine Islands still in Japanese hands.

British Fight to Clear Airfield in Burma

KANDY, Ceylon, March 27 (Reuter).—Troops of the British 14th Army are continuing operations to clear out Japanese dug in on the edge of an airfield in the Meiktila area, 80 miles south of Mandalay, today's Southeast Asia Command communique reported.

British 36th Div. troops made further progress toward Kyaukse, 30 miles south of Mandalay.

Big British Task Force In Pacific, Adm. King Says

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP).—Adm. Ernest J. King, commander-in-chief of the U.S. Fleet, disclosed today in his annual report that a "strong task force" of the British Navy recently arrived in the Pacific and has been placed under his operational control.

Levee Rift Floods Tennessee Farms

MEMPHIS, March 27 (AP).—The Mississippi River poured over 70,000 acres of west Tennessee farmland after a break in a levee, while Army engineers reported a new flood threat along the St. Francis River to the southeast, in Missouri and Arkansas.

The engineers said that a crevasse in the Booths Point-Tennessee levee widened to 250 feet in the Tennessee break, but that all families in the area, about 500, apparently had been evacuated.

AMERICAN FORCES NETWORK

Table with columns for 'Time', 'TODAY', and 'TOMORROW' listing various radio programs and their broadcast times.

Glider Comes Down in Hot Spot



As a British Horsa glider comes in for a landing, U.S. paratroopers hunt down German snipers, who were withholding fire at the transports towing the gliders and waiting for the gliders themselves to be cut loose before opening fire. Snipers are holed up in a woods nearby.



A wounded paratrooper calls for aid as his comrades press forward. Houses in background are center of German resistance.

'Something Is Rotten' Or U.S. Would Have Meat—Wheeler

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP).—Sen. Burton K. Wheeler (D-Mont.) said today that there was something "rotten in Denmark," or the American people would have all the meat they want. That is the way he summed up the initial testimony before the Senate committee inquiring into the meat shortage. The inquiry is the first move in a broad investigation of the food situation.

France and Britain Sign Financial Pact

A Franco-British financial arrangement under which trade between the two countries will be resumed was signed in Paris yesterday by French Minister of Finance René Pléven and British Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir John Anderson. The agreement places credits up to 100 million pounds in London and Paris for future trade exchanges.

Denies Charge Armor Doesn't Match Enemy's

WASHINGTON, March 27 (ANS).—Lt. Gen. George S. Patton Jr. has fired a high-velocity volley of words and figures at the critics of American tanks.

The War Department made public today a letter from the Third Army commander to Lt. Gen. Thomas T. Handy, Deputy Chief of Staff, written March 19, in which Patton answered charges that American tanks are not comparable with the German Panther or Tiger tanks.

This, said Patton, "is wholly incorrect for several reasons." One, he said, is that since the Third Army started fighting the Germans last summer, German tank losses have been virtually double those of the Third—2,287 to 1,136.

Figures Refute Charge "These figures of themselves refute any inferiority of our tanks," Patton wrote. "But let me add that the Third Army has always attacked, and therefore better than 70 percent of our tank casualties have occurred from anti-tank guns and not enemy tanks, whereas the majority of enemy tanks have been put out by our tanks."

Patton conceded that if the American Sherman medium tank were to engage in a fixed-place duel with the Tiger, the medium would not last. "But," he insisted, "the purpose of the American tank is not to engage in a slugging match but to attack from the rear."

"With the advent of the heavy, cumbersome Tiger tank, the German, in my opinion, has lost much of his ability in armored combat," Patton wrote. "These tanks are so heavy and their road life is so short that the German uses them as guns and not as tanks. That is, he uses them on defense against our armor, whereas we invariably try, and generally succeed, in using our armor on offense against his infantry—which is the proper use of armor."

"Had armored divisions which accompanied the Third Army across France been equipped with Tiger tanks, the road losses would have been 100 percent by the time we reached the Moselle River. As it was, the road losses on our long-lived tanks were negligible."

"Had the Fourth Armd. Div. been equipped with Tiger and Panther tanks and been required to make the move from Saarguemines to Arlon, then through to Bastogne, from Bastogne to the Rhine and now to Mainz, it would have been necessary to rearmor it twice."

"Furthermore, it would have had serious, if not insurmountable, difficulty in crossing rivers."

"And finally, we must remember that all our tanks have to be transported on steamers and the difference between 40 tons and 70 tons is very marked. The 70-ton tank would never have been brought ashore in landing boats, as many of our medium tanks were."

"Nor could they have marched from the Cotentin Peninsula to the Rhine, as practically all of our tanks have been required to do."

"In mechanical endurance and ease of maintenance, our tanks are infinitely superior to any tank in the theater of war."

"The outstanding advantage which our tanks possess over German tanks is the mechanical traverse and stabilizer, through use of which we get most of our kills."

Father, Seeking to Halt Marriage, Stabs Son

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., March 27 (ANS).—A few hours after his father had stabbed him in an effort to prevent his marriage, Carl Zwicker Jr., 23, went through with the ceremony with Miss Jacqueline Brown, 18, of Rock Island, yesterday.

After inflicting superficial wounds on his son, the 58-year-old father stabbed himself and died later.



# Tomorrow

"...when we assumed the role of soldier we did not lay aside the role of citizen."

George Washington, 26 June, 1775

Wednesday, March 28, 1945

THE STARS AND STRIPES

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## Big Money

...To Stabilize Peace

Tomorrow's U.S. Bureau

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 27.—Congress has yet to act, but popular approval in the nation was gaining momentum last week in favor of the Bretton Woods agreements. New developments were splashed across the nation's press in black headlines and U.S. columnists knitted their brows and wrote reams of copy. One thing was clear: Bretton Woods is one of the most important pieces of world planning for peace devised to date.

There has been little criticism in or out of Congress on the International Bank, but the proposed International Monetary Fund with assets of \$8,800,000,000, a third of it U.S. money, has been the target of many a snipe and jibe.

Supporters of the Bretton Woods agreements are, of course, seeking a single vote on both issues, with the opposition insisting that the two ideas receive separate consideration by both houses.

### Facilitate Capital Flow

In a nutshell, the plan for the bank is this: An international bank will be set up to make for an easier flow of world capital, thus speeding reconstruction and development in all countries. The bank will have total resources of \$9,100,000,000, of which one-third will be U.S. money.

Each member nation is to pledge one-tenth of its entire subscription in cash, the remainder to be tapped only to cover possible losses. These loans and guarantees by the world bank will be made only in cases where private loans are impossible.

When a country goes to the bank and wants to make a small touch—perhaps to patch up an ailing electric and power system—the bank looks into the matter thoroughly and then submits a report. If they put the okay on the loan, the bank may lend the money directly, borrow to

make the loan, or simply "guarantee the loan" with private investors. In all cases, the investor is protected. This plan is expected to be approved by Congress with few, if any, changes.

The Monetary Fund, on the other hand, is to be set up for a different reason and with a different function. The fund, with assets totaling \$8,800,000,000, will act as a money pool and is expected to stabilize currency values all over the world.

Before the war Germany was using 20

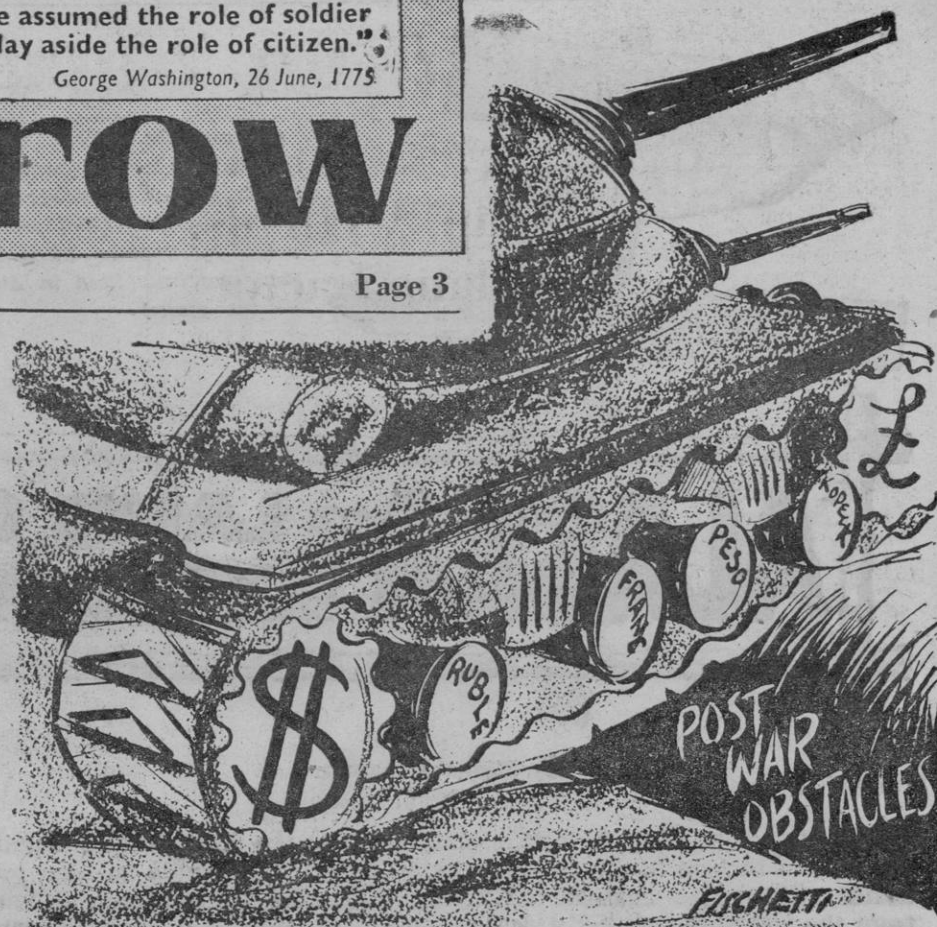


different kinds of marks on the world market. She undersold competitors in South America by engineering a slick deal lowering the peso cost of the mark to make Nazi goods less costly. Other governments promptly followed suit.

### Corrupt Practices Out

That kind of thing promotes an unhealthy economic situation in which somebody either goes bankrupt or starts a brawl. The fund proposes to do away with such corrupt practices.

Under the fund set-up, a French dealer



who wanted to buy radios from an American concern, but who had no dollars to buy them with, would be able to go to the fund, exchange his francs for greenbacks, and get the radios. The net result is stimulated foreign trade and a world stabilization of all kinds of money in terms of gold.

Dr. Harry D. White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, told the House Banking and Currency Committee that the Bretton Woods proposals were "of more immediate urgency than a world security organization." The committee is holding hearings on the proposals.

White's argument is that there is little chance that military hostilities will crop up again immediately following the war, but that economic dangers will rear their heads as soon as the war ends.

### President's Approval

The Treasury Department, of course, was working hard to get the proposals approved. Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, led off by saying that we must take prompt action on the Bretton Woods plan, or else we are setting the stage for further economic dislocations—one of the most dangerous causes of war.

"We cannot say we believe in co-operation to defeat Fascism, but will not co-operate in the removal of one of Fascism's chief weapons—economic aggression," Morgenthau said. President Roosevelt added his approval.

The Chicago Tribune didn't see it quite that way, promptly ran a Washington story accusing Morgenthau of "loosing a propaganda blitz" against all those fighting present Bretton Woods plans.

And Representative Noah Mason (R-Ill.) told fellow Congressmen that Bretton Woods agreements were "designed to launch a spending spree to rebuild a war-torn world—." And then he asked: "Is Uncle Sam to become the financial scapegoat for the world?"

Brent Spence (D-Ky.) frowned and remarked: "This is more than pork chops—it means the peace."

### Split Opinion

The American Bankers Institute continues to argue that the International Bank is a good idea but that the Monetary Fund is unsound. A split opinion showed up among the bankers themselves when heads of 11 leading Philadelphia banks said that they, like the Independent Bankers Association, favor both Bretton Woods proposals.

The most important support this week came from the Committee For Economic Development, an influential group representing many general business interests in the U.S. The committee went whole hog and recommended approval on both the fund and the bank, with the single suggestion that "simple but significant" changes be made in the bank's functioning, which they felt would be readily adopted

by all participating nations without another get-together.

Other individuals who spoke up in favor of the new agreements included Federal Loan Administrator Fred Vinson, Assistant Secretary of State Will Clayton, and Under-Secretary of Commerce Wayne Chatfield Taylor.

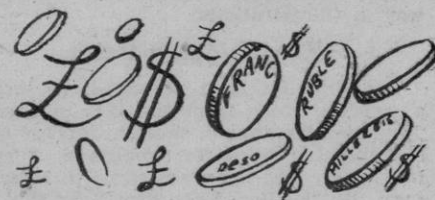
The A F of L and the CIO, meanwhile, renewed their approvals of the dual economic plan and at the same time the Political Action Committee of the CIO announced that it would conduct an intensive drive to rally public and Congressional support behind effective international organization and co-operation.

### Eyed From Abroad

Senator Robert Taft (R-Ohio) pointed out that it might be wise for the U.S. and Great Britain to reach a private agreement and then deal with currency problems of other nations. The debate on Bretton Woods proposals, it was shown, is being watched with great interest abroad.

Taft's idea was attacked immediately as ignoring hoped-for world organization and was labeled as an attempt to exclude Russia.

Hearings will continue in Congress for some time from all indications, although



the administration would obviously like to have concurrence on the proposals before the April United Nations Conference in San Francisco.

Supporters of the agreements fear that if Congress revises the Bretton Woods proposals—which were drawn up by delegates from 44 nations—they will invite further changes by other nations which might eventually mean that another meeting would be needed to iron everything out again.

If the Bretton Woods plan is rejected or hobbled by Congressional reservation, these observers feel that the San Francisco delegates will be working in a vacuum in attempting to plan a workable peace.

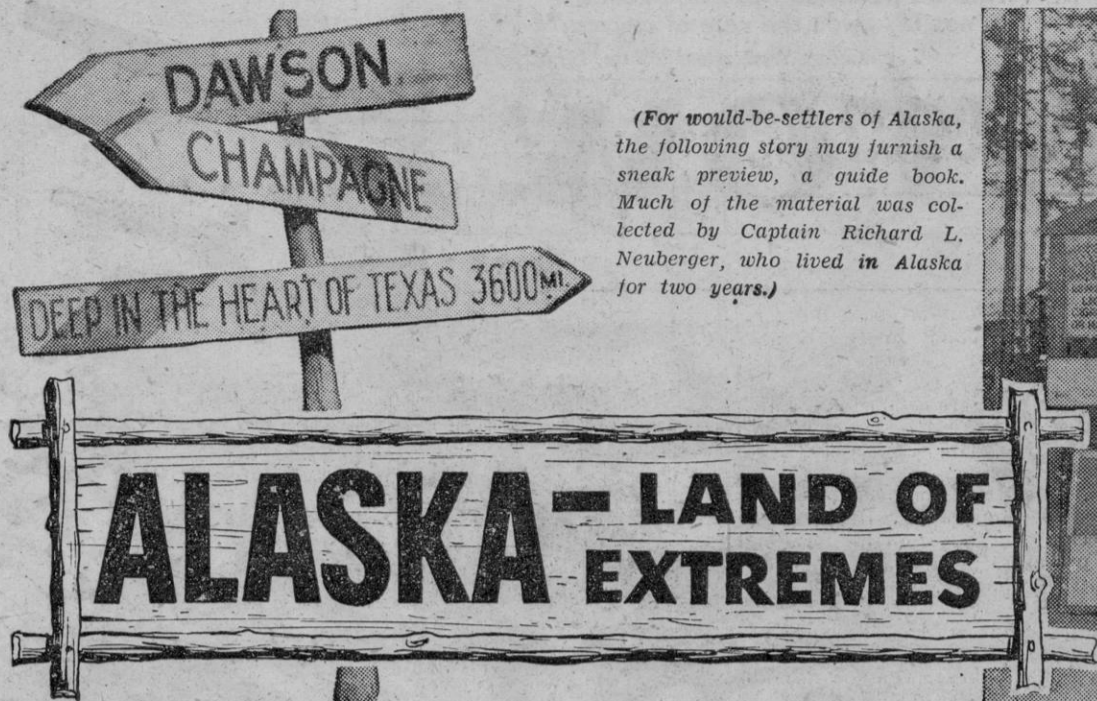
Significant of the international importance of the proposals is the appearance in Washington of Robert Boothby, member of parliament and spokesman for Conservative interests in Britain. Boothby is reportedly highly critical of the Bretton Woods proposals.

However, in England, as in other nations, Bretton Woods ideas are certain of acceptance and the big question is action of our Congressmen. Without U.S. participation, international financial co-operation cannot succeed in the world.



Associated Press Photo

Plans formulated at this July meeting of delegates from 44 countries at Bretton Woods, N.H., became a focal point of world attention this week as Congress studied feasibility of International Bank and Monetary Fund.



(For would-be-settlers of Alaska, the following story may furnish a sneak preview, a guide book. Much of the material was collected by Captain Richard L. Neuberger, who lived in Alaska for two years.)

By Michael Seaman  
Tomorrow Staff Writer

**T**HE boy from Florida looked disgustedly at the bleak Aleutians rising out of the sea to the right of the transport. A 50-mile-an-hour gale lashed wild waves against the rolling ship. The GI released one hand from the rail and, cupping it to his mouth, shouted to a fellow traveler, "Why did we fight for these God-forsaken islands?"

The disgruntled Yank's reaction was typical. Thousands like him had bitched at these same Arctic islands and their cold, wet weather while fighting the Japs there in '42 and '43. When the Japs were driven from Attu, the threat to America's last frontier—Alaska—and to our West Coast ended.

On a flat map, location of the 1,000-mile-long Aleutians appears deceptive. They lie far to the north and seemingly remote from America and Asia. Actually these barren islands lie strategically between Japan and the American Northwest. The boy from Florida, with other Yanks, fought there because the Japs could have hopped from island to island to Alaska proper, then down to America's rich industrial West Coast.

Five years ago there was but one Army post in Alaska. This was at Chilkoot. When the Japs threatened to drive through Alaska to the U.S., combined Army, Navy and air power beat them back. To keep the Japs away from America, Alaska and the Aleutians since have been studded with airfields. Fjords on the coast have been turned into naval installations. Army installations have been set in virgin spruce forests. All this has been done to protect Alaska—and the U.S. Four important reasons are back of the bitter 14-month war in the Aleutians.

#### Key Shipping Point

The first has been explained; Alaska is a stepping stone from the U.S. to Japan. The second reason is similar. Alaska is a key shipping point for supplies to Russia. It is closer and more accessible to Moscow from Seattle than from New York City to the Soviet capital.

The 1,600-mile Alcan Highway snakes through forests and muskegs, over and around mountains, to speed supplies to the Russians and to keep American military outposts supplied. It begins near Seattle and winds through British Columbia, the Yukon Territory, and into Alaska. There, the war supplies are ferried by plane to Russia or distributed to American defenses. Some 10,000 tons of supplies a day can be hauled to Alaska by truck. Its military worth is proven.

The third reason for protecting Alaska is the coming "Air Age." Alaska will be a focal point for world airways. A straight line from St. Paul or Minneapolis to Tokyo cuts through the heart of Alaska. The air route between Chicago and Chungking via Alaska is 4,300 miles shorter than the San Francisco-Hawaii-Manila route. In the future, hops will be made from Fairbanks over the North Pole to London, Stockholm and Paris. This is shorter by far than the present U.S.-Europe Great Circle Route.

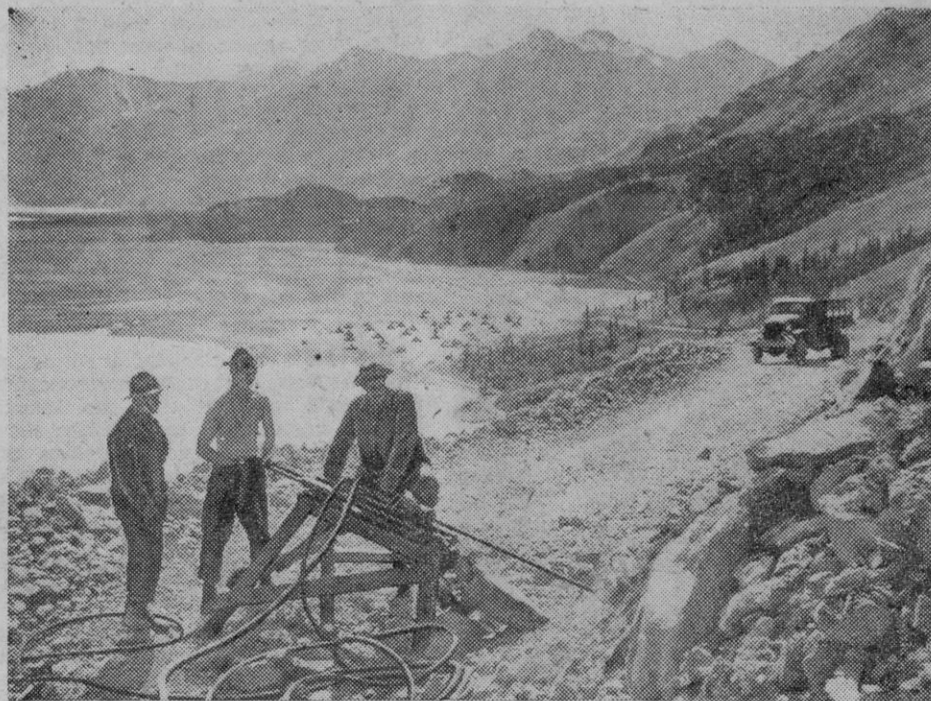
The youngster from Florida was right in many ways about the Aleutians. They are bleak, usually smothered by fog and swept by wind, sleet, cold rain and sudden bliz-

zards. The gale that soured his taste for this Arctic "Waste-land" exemplifies the unfavorable weather. These sudden winds may wreck planes, capsize ships and scatter piles of lumber as though they were matchsticks.

What the Florida youth didn't realize was that Alaska is a land of amazing extremes. Side by side with glaciers are strawberries, dog teams and airplanes. A skin boat, the design of which has not changed in 1,000 years, may be fitted with the latest type of outboard motor to get an Eskimo out to seal rocks, or where the salmon run.

U.S. Weather Bureau records show 100 degrees in the shade has been recorded at Ft. Yukon in the short but hot Alaskan summer. Fairbanks has had a high of 99 degrees. The highest temperature, according to the Weather Bureau, in the boy's Palm Beach home was 96 degrees.

The most popular misconception of Alaska is its weather. This huge territory is one-fifth as large as the U.S., yet two-thirds of it lies below the Arctic Circle. The lowest winter temperature here is a bit above that of North Dakota, Wyoming and Montana. Central Alaska's summer temperature is equal to New York City's. The short, hot summer is good for growing certain vegetables. Amazingly enough, larger cabbages, lettuce and potatoes are grown in Alaska than in any part of the U.S.



W. I. B. Photo  
American soldiers work on road not far from an important air base on route from U.S. to Siberia via Alaska, proposed post war air trail.



Wide World Photo  
Chain of airports link America, Canada, Alaska and Russia. Here New Zealand members of RAF admire signs adorning barracks at Watson Lake Station, Canada.

It does get cold in Alaska. In the dead of winter, when the sun peeps over the horizon only for an hour or two each day, sub-zero weather sticks around for weeks at a time. The temperature dips to as low as 70 below in Fairbanks, the same city that has a higher summer temperature than semi-tropical Palm Beach.

After every war, new frontiers have been opened by Americans. The eyes of thousands of veterans of World War II are turned toward Alaska. President Roosevelt has said of this vast area, bought from the Russians more than 75 years ago for \$7,200,000; "I am convinced Alaska has great opportunities for those willing to work and help build up all kinds of new things in new lands."

In 1940, the population of Alaska was 72,524, nearly half of whom were Indians and Eskimos. A little more than 35,000 white men in a land of 586,000 square miles gives every pioneer who wants to help develop this land plenty of elbow room to work.

What has Alaska to offer?

Alaska thus far has not been able to keep up with the demand for farm products. In 1940, Alaskans imported from the U.S. more than 8 million dollars worth of farm products. Yet, this vast territory has four good farming areas. Tanana Valley, an area near Homer, on Kenai Peninsula, part of Kodiak Island and, the best known, Matanuska Valley. At Matanuska, farmers, mostly from the worn-out soil lands in north-central U.S., have cleared 6,000 acres for some 250 farms. They operate dairy, poultry and general

or truck farms. Farm products are sold through co-operatives. At Matanuska, the temperature averages 13 degrees above zero in January and 58 degrees in July. There is a growing season of 108 days. The soil is rich, there are few noxious weeds and no snakes. But there are billions of skeeters, which breed in the muskegs.

#### Fishing's The Thing

Fishing is the most important Alaskan pursuit. Some \$61,000,000 worth of food and shellfish were taken in Alaskan waters in 1941. Many veterans willing to risk an aching back from long, hard work with nets will turn to fishing along the southeastern coast of Alaska. A man who owns a boat and nets can sell to the many canneries along the coast and be as independent as a breeze.

Gold mining, stopped by the war, is mostly a large-scale affair requiring expensive equipment. The individual prospector with pick, shovel and pan has not entirely disappeared from Alaska. The veteran with a yen to get back of beyond and take a chance on finding a mother lode of gold can get rich quick—if he's lucky.

Trapping and fur farming are the third most important ventures. Alaskans say fur wearers breed faster than fur bearers. The fellow who leases land to raise mink or fox has a better-than-even chance of making a very good living. The climate is right for rich prime furs, food is plentiful—fish and game—and equipment simple for going into this business.

#### Big Fur Business

Trappers snare millions of dollars worth of mink, fox, beaver, muskrat, lynx, marten, otter, ermine and wolverine. It is a hardy, lonely life but the trapper who gets a check for \$5,000 as pay for a winter's catch has enough to live well and, in addition, freedom not easily found in large cities.

Southeastern Alaska will undoubtedly see a big boom in the pulp and paper industry after the war. This area alone could support about 35,000 persons at a good standard of living. Water power is plentiful and the materials to build a factory are easily available—spruce and fir file right down—and are plentiful—from the mountains almost to the sea.

With the influx of settlers after the war there will be an increasing demand for professional men—doctors, lawyers, dentists, teachers, mineral experts. The greatest need will be for hardy men and women who will risk a few years of hard work until they have carved for themselves a new home and business in this "last frontier." It will need machinists, both airplane and marine; carpenters, masons, farmers, plumbers, hydraulic experts.

As a post-war possibility the tourist trade is not to be overlooked. A man and wife and family can well earn enough to live on and some to set aside for that rainy day by catering to tourists wanting to see this magnificent land that is a direct route from the U.S. to many world centers when the Air Age comes of age.

# The GI Huddle

## Statesmanship

### Don't Defraud Them

I am writing the following in support of a letter (The GI Huddle, March 14) written by Capt. W. A. Savin, AC, and entitled "No Bonus." Give the veterans ownership and operation of our industries, give them cheaper and better products—and give them a guaranteed annual income, educational



benefits and medical care—that's the bonus the veterans deserve. To give them anything less is to defraud them.

T/5 Arthur S. Katz, Cav.

### The Last One

Benefits that accrue to a discharged soldier should accrue to the children of a soldier killed in action.

The fundamental desire of most fathers in the Army is to make this the last war. They don't want their sons fighting over here in another 25 years. Most of them realize the importance of education and intend to see that their children get all the education possible. This will be impossible if they are killed in action. If the government would invest the mustering-out pay and the cost of educational benefits that each man killed in action would have been entitled to, in an annuity and use it for the cost of educating his children, I think they would be completing the job he died trying to do.

Pfc Raymond McCann.

Address all letters to:  
Editor, The GI Huddle  
The Stars and Stripes  
21 Rue de Berri, Paris

### Different War

Capt. Fioretti, who fears that we would endanger democracy by providing complete medical care for everybody under the Social Security System, is rather appalling.

First, the Health Bill says that anyone may choose his own doctor, if he wishes to. But the concentration of specialized medical care in unlimited amount at the health centers would probably attract most people there. It will be the right of everyone in the United States. This may be dismaying to high-priced city specialists, but welcome to doctors who wish that all may have full medical care. Doctors on the average will be better off under group medicine, and the people of the United States will be immeasurably better off.

We are fighting to eliminate the greatest evil of all, war, Captain. It's about time we declared war on disease and begin making our country a healthy nation, too.

Pfc Robert H. Marden, AC.

### Count Off

There seems to be a lot of people "on the fence" in regard to what we are going to do about maintaining a large standing army after the war. Yes, it's pretty nice to wait to do a lot of things, but just as sure as I was drafted, we had better not wait until the end. The big issue then would be "what the hell do we need an army for?"

The men in the service are fighting this war, they are the ones who will furnish the sons, they are the ones who are going to put America back on a peace-time basis. And if we want a year of compulsory training, we'll have it. America, count your men!

Sergeant Clements and—you count 'em.

### No Money Fighter

I have just finished reading Cpl. J. C. Colman's letter in your column (GI Huddle, March 7). It seems to me that he has neglected to consider one very important thing. He is not over here fighting simply for what monetary reward he will get out of it, but because it is his duty to his country. He says he believes that he should be exempt from income taxes. I for one would be glad to pay income taxes just for the right to be back in the U.S.A. again.

Too many American soldiers have forgotten that although we are fighting on a foreign soil we are still fighting for American freedom and all the natural benefits that go along with it.

Sgt. John Dietz, Inf.

### Damned Lie

Have read your article "Soldiers Favor Peace Army." We are forever reading about the surveys being made in the Armed Forces on this question and that, but so far have yet to see one. If these surveys are conducted in safe rear areas, you certainly don't have a representative cross-section of "public" opinion.

I would label your article Goebels-type propaganda. It may be a "feeler" put out for the reaction it provokes. That has been done before. When you say that these soldiers want a peace army, you are printing a libelous falsehood or let us just say a d—d lie. Most of them would not put on a uniform again if the Germans were shooting at the Japs across the Mississippi River, and I don't blame them!

Spearhead.

### Other Than Calvados

Did you ever try to count to a million, to 50 millions? It's almost impossible, yet that is the estimate of people killed in this war to date. Men, women and children of every race, color and creed have died. Yet so few of us bother to ask why . . . or make any effort to find the truth. The great majority think it is smart to dismiss everything with "the hell with this and the hell with them."

One doesn't have to be a humanitarian to take an interest in what is happening—only realistic. Unless there is a just peace, many will find themselves engaged in another more terrible war, and others will find their children taking part in this sacrifice to the war lords. We successfully met the challenge of war. We changed our mode of liv-



ing, we learned new trades, we left our dear ones behind. We did all that was asked and now we are winning and will win this war. To win the peace it is only necessary that we take the time to think, that we discuss among ourselves other topics besides the current price of calvados.

T/5 Julian Friedman.



Carmack in the Christian Science Monitor.

## THE U.S. PRESS

Valiantly trying to keep up with the dash of world events, editorial pages of the U.S. press bubble with critical analysis, approval—and the inevitable American humor. Last week, pressing to the fore as questions of paramount interest to Americans, were the Act of Chapultepec, the President's Yalta Report, manpower problem, lend-lease, the curfew—and Washington's "store-boughten" teeth.

THE nation's editorial pages were almost universal in a hearty reception of the Act of Chapultepec. The NEW YORK TIMES called it "one of the most successful Pan-American gatherings ever held." PHILADELPHIA RECORD saw in it a new and broadened Monroe Doctrine, while the BUFFALO EVENING NEWS noted it as "the first regional arrangement under the Dumbarton Oaks Plan, made before even the latter is perfected and adopted. . . . Looking on it as a reversal of the old tradition of hostility against the United States intervening in Central or South America, the MILWAUKEE JOURNAL called it the crowning step of inter-American agreements. Both the ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH and the RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH interpreted it as being aimed at Argentina and its non-co-operation with the United Nations.

WASHINGTON'S TEETH: HARTFORD COURANT feels that our first President's claim to fame wasn't endangered too much by the fact that his "boughten" teeth were involved in a recent debate as to whether or not the manufacturing of false teeth should be restricted only to dentists. Also believes that those who were against the restriction were on shaky ground, as Washington's set, made by Paul Revere, a silversmith, caused him no end of trouble.

EDITORIAL OF WEEK: BALTIMORE SUN (President's Yalta Report): "Eternal vigilance, our fathers said, is the price of liberty. We have learned the truth of this adage. What we have to learn now is that peace, also, demands its price, even of the most powerful nation. So long as that price can be paid honorably and without destruction of our liberty or our sense of human dignity we should pay it gladly."

"Tomorrow the World!"  
By John R. Fischetti

GI BILL OF RIGHTS

FARMS

MAHJAY LABON REVENOOLERS ZEROED IN WIFE U WATE

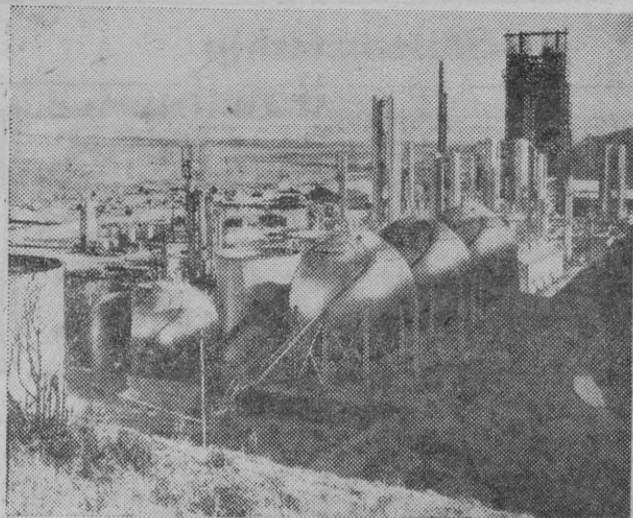
"yore oncle Mahjay didn't hev no fuss at all gittin' new farmer equipment."

BUSINESS

"It's no use Mallethead, War Department sez 'Morder, Inc.' aint a legit imate biz, so we can't not have loans."

HOMES

"Seddy" Swan and Helene in their home, especially comat' used to contain war souvenirs.



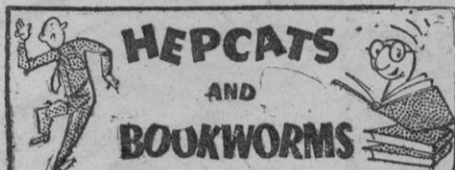
This geometric skyline shows the new 20-million-dollar Richmond, Calif., gasoline plant, now turning out enough of the 100 octane aviation fuel to send a sizable fleet of B29s on a daily junket from Saipan to Tokyo and back again—and back again, etc.



Fighter pilots, of the first all-Mexican flying unit to train in the U.S. head for planes during eight-month training program ended recently. 300 South-of-the-border lads will fly their Thunderbolts against the Japs, wearing flags of Mexico and of the U.S.



Construction has started on Consolidated Vultee's new superliner, Model "37," called the world's largest airplane. (Shown in model.) Planned for postwar world shuttle system, this giant has speed of 400 miles an hour, range of 4,200 miles, and all comforts of the Astor.



By Joseph Wechsberg  
Tomorrow Correspondent

What do service men and women overseas like to read? Here are the ten best-selling Pocket Books, selected among 280 titles: "The Pocket Book Dictionary"; Zola's "Nana"; "The Pocket Book of Cartoons"; "See Here, Private Hargrove"; "The Pocket Book of Verse"; "The Pocket Book of Boners"; Eric Stanley Gardner's "The Case of the Curious Bride"; "Damon Runyon Favorites"; "Ellery Queen," and James Hilton's "Lost Horizon." By and large, it is evident soldiers prefer good books. The Bible and a great many classics are still favorites.

"Leyte Calling," by Lt. Joseph E. St. John (The Vanguard Press) is the story of the coastwatchers in the Philippines. The coastwatchers are American soldiers living on Jap-held islands, radioing information on Jap shipping to our submarines. A dramatic account of courage and resourcefulness and of the devotion of the Filipinos to America.

Though it doesn't make "light" reading, a study of Sir William Beveridge's "Full Employment in a Free Society" (Norton) offers valuable information and speculation on the fate of the postwar world. . . "Mrs. Reynolds," a novel by the inimitable Gertrude Stein, was released by a bewildered English customs officer who commented that "it can be read back to front as well as vice versa." Random House just publishing Stein's newest book, "Wars I Have Seen."

Marshall Field is now a book author, among other things. His volume "Freedom Is More Than a Word," will be published by the University of Chicago Press. A study of how press, radio and other media in the U.S. are playing their part in preserving democracy.

Must a rabbit have a union card if he acts a part in a play? Actors' Equity, after mulling over the problem for months, said yes. The artist in question is "Harvey," the invisible giant white rabbit who plays the title rôle in the comedy called "Harvey." Since Harvey remained invisible and couldn't be reached, he has been made an honorary member of Equity. . . The drama critics worry about the theater season's most notable phenomenon—namely the successful dramatization of good books, such as "I Remember Mama," "A Bell for Adano," "The Late George Appley," "Trio."

Arthur Rodzinski and the New York Philharmonic presented Lukas Foss' "The Prairie," a cantata for mixed chorus, four solo voices and orchestra. . . And Stokowski and Violinist Robert Gross at the City Center achieved a fine performance of Paul Hindemith's violin concerto. . . The City of New Orleans is the greatest jazz center in the world. Among the New Orleans jazzmen: Louis Armstrong, Irving Fazola, King Oliver, Edmond Hall, Richard M. Jones, Bunk Johnson, Mutt Carey, Wade Waley, Eddie Miller. . .

# News of the World in Review

Tomorrow's U.S. Bureau

Edward Flynn, Bronx political boss and the President's traveling ambassador-at-large, called on Pope Pius at the Vatican recently, but their discussion still lies behind a veil of secrecy. Roman sources, however, stated that the Pontiff and Flynn discussed diplomatic relations between Soviet Russia and the Holy See.

The Pope was described as "deeply concerned over Catholics in Poland and the Balkans," and desirous for some sort of negotiating with Russia which would guar-

antee their religious freedom. Flynn later announced his intention to visit Premier Bonomi of Italy, General de Gaulle in Paris and Prime Minister Winston Churchill in London, before returning to the U.S.

\* \* \*

Raymond P. Ludden, foreign service officer attached to Lieutenant General Wedemeyer's staff in China as political adviser, returned to Washington with a report on Chinese Communists—after having spent 10 months in a Communist area.

Ludden said that they (the Chinese Com-

munists) hope to attain national unity soon, but he made no comment on the political schism between Chungking and the Chinese Reds. Leaders and natives alike, he reported, hope for one thing: political unity.

Then Ludden described the philosophy of the so-called Chinese Communists as "full belly, warm back, and nobody knocking them down."

\* \* \*

Plenty of snarls were encountered in attempting to mold the Lublin Polish government with other elements of the exiled London Polish government, according to stories from Washington and London. An Allied Commission (Foreign Commissar Molotov, Russia; Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, Britain's Ambassador to Russia; Averell Harriman, U.S. Ambassador in Moscow) was described as completely fouled up over names of independent Poles who aim to join up with the Lublin group and form a new national administration.

According to writer Pertinax, Kerr and Harriman are insisting on the inclusion of Poles of every political color, except pro-German Pilsudski-Beck followers, in meeting the two factions. The Lublin government was said to have vetoed virtually all names submitted for commission, including that of former Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk.

The Lublin government also regards itself as a nucleus of the new administration and considers itself the last word in the election of new ministers, the report said. Russia, on the other hand, is described as "not seeing Polish affairs with quite the same eye as the Lublin group." If this is true, Russians might well force the Lublin provisional government to change its course.

\* \* \*

The din and clamor raised over the exclusion of three members of the Arabic Council from the San Francisco conference (Syria, Lebanon, Transjordan) has changed to applause.

Consultation of the AGB leaders with British and American ambassadors—and the French—resulted in a turnabout in plan, and it now appears that the three nations may be invited to attend. The new Arab League will meet within two weeks to formulate its Moslem policy and present a united front.

\* \* \*

Don Juan, pretender to the defunct Bourbon throne of Spain, has issued a manifesto calling on Generalissimo Franco to relinquish his power and pave the way to restoration of the Spanish monarchy as the "only instrument capable of bringing about the reconciliation of all Spaniards while it re-establishes peace and concord."

The would-be-king offered a seven-point program for restoring individual rights and political liberties in Spain, equitable distribution of the nation's wealth, and immediate adoption of a popular vote and political constitution.

Don Juan rebuked the dictator for his policies "so contrary to the character and traditions of Spanish peoples."

## Foreign Press Comment

By Igor Cassini

Tomorrow Staff Writer

**A**N article by Okrass in the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt*, entitled "One Ship, One Crew," tells the German people: "We're all in the same boat, a boat which is fighting its way through terrible storms. Nobody can leave it. All we see are high waves, but we do not know anything about the ship's engine strength, the forces whipping up the waves, or the air currents. . . Let us be calm and obey orders."

**H**ELSINGIN SANOMAT, Liberal Finnish paper, gives prominence to President Paasikivi's statement that Finland's policy will never again be directed against the USSR. . . The Parisian daily *Resistance* says in an editorial that the results of Finland's parliamentary election show that country's desire for an entente with Russia, and a wise policy of firm purge of pro-German elements.

**W**RITING in *Aube*, editorialist Maurice Schumann says that France is fighting in Indo-China practically with bare hands, and that the natives did not only assist French forces, but greatly outnumbered them, proving their spontaneous loyalty to France. . . And in *Paris-Press*, Emile Barrès writes that the United Resistance spirit of the Metropolis and of the colonies should disprove recent U.S. and British doubts about French colonial interests.

**A** FRANC-TIREUR editorial, "Our American Friends," praises the recent booklet by U.S. Ambassador Caffery on the real effects of the war upon France. It says: "The real American knows and esteems the real France. We are pleased that Mr. Caffery pays homage both to our distress and our pride." The paper adds also that President Roosevelt echoes his ambassador's sentiments when he calls the shipment of food to war-torn countries a "matter of decency."

**T**HE tension between Fascists and Germans in Northern Italy increases all the time, according to the Swiss paper, *Tribune de Genève*. The *Tribune* says that Montagna, new chief of the Fascist police,

got so mad with German interference that he declared "If the Germans do not cease causing us difficulties we shall be compelled to fire on them."

\* \* \*

**G**ENERAL SMUTS—reports *Cape Times*—made an important statement of policy on the future of South Africa, saying that he favored the creation of a conference system for Southern Africa on the principle of the Pan-American Union for consultation on common questions. . . *Radio Cracovia* announces that Beuthen, Hindenburg and Gleiwitz, with all its oil wells, have been annexed by the Polish Government of Warsaw and added to Polish Silesia.

\* \* \*

**U**RGING Germans to welcome and be friendly to foreign "Quislings," *Das Schwarze Korps*, Berlin daily, writes: "They (the emigres from France, Belgium and Holland), did not fight against but for Germany, they are persecuted because they were 'collaborationists' . . . Here in Germany they are at home, fighting bourgeois indolence, and they will have to resume the struggle here under more severe conditions. . ."

\* \* \*

**F**ROM Roumania a *Daily Mail* correspondent writes: "Bucharest, on the eve of far-reaching social and economic changes, is playing with a wild abandon and outwardly living in a splendor unequalled in any other European capital. The city's great hotels are more luxurious than ever before. The dazzling shops in the capital's 'Regent Street' are jammed with silk stockings, richly embroidered peasant blouses, and smart costumes and jewelry. . ."

\* \* \*

**T**HE *Expressen* from Stockholm printed this item: "On March 14 the Danish illegal news daily *Information* was raided by the Gestapo, which confiscated printing material and paper. The newspaper failed to appear that day. As *Information* utilizes several printing presses, however, it was published the day after with a comforting notice to its readers to the effect that the Germans did not succeed in stopping its activities, and that this is the first time in three years that the underground newspaper has not been published on time."

This Happened in America Yesterday:

# UMW, Coal Operators Study Extension to May

The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

NEW YORK, March 27.—The United Mine Workers and the soft coal operators deliberated today over Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes' request that the present contract, which expires Saturday night, be extended until May 1. Ickes, acting as Solid Fuels Administrator, proposed that any wage adjustments be retroactive.

The possibility of government seizure of the mines will depend on the nature of either a joint or separate answer by the miners and operators. They have negotiated almost daily since March 1, without agreement.

John L. Lewis, UMW chief, is understood to demand that any wage boosts be retroactive. The coal operators feel that retroactive raises would saddle them with a heavy financial load, and they seek the assurance of price relief to meet such increases.

Meanwhile, Lewis notified the government that a dispute exists in the anthracite area, thus indicating the possibility of a strike among 62,000 hard coal miners in northeastern Pennsylvania. The new notification, as in the soft coal dispute, was made under the terms of the Smith-Connally act.

Miss Elizabeth Smart, Washington representative of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, went before a Senate military subcommittee to protest against drafting nurses. She talked of the "unwritten prohibition against the conscription of women" and maintained that "no nation can survive as a civilized nation that enslaves its women, because no nation rises much higher than the ideals of its mothers."



JOHN OUTTEN, of Lexington, Ky., is waiting mournfully for March 6, 1946. If his particular brand of luck continues, dismal things will happen. On March 6, 1944, fire destroyed the offices and warehouses of his coal and feed business. On March 6, 1945, wind blew his roof off. What next?

## Boys Camp Where Bund Used to Heil

NORDLAND, the New Jersey camp where the German-American Bund used to yell "Sieg Heil," will soon be turned into an American boys' camp to be known as Camp Clearwater-in-the-Pines. Other parts of the land will be sub-leased as a vacation resort.

The White House has removed its last blackout curtains. They were in the press room.

Ensign Jerome Tamkin, 18, the Navy's youngest commissioned officer, is receiving \$10,000 a year for the invention of an explosive gas vapor detector to be used by the Navy and Air Force and commercial factories. Tamkin was working as a research chemist when a series of gas explosions in rubber plants throughout the country slowed war production. He worked at home day and night and within three months completed his detector.

BEWARE the kind-looking human being, says Alan Canty, Chicago traffic court psychologist. Many a man acts courteously and gently in front of those he knows, but when he sits behind the wheel of an automobile, look out! Canty says such men become bullies when driving a car.

## But They Don't Forget Any Cash

PFC TED SCHRADER, who sorts 2,000 items of clothing a week at Ft. Worth, Tex., says that one thing soldiers don't leave in returned clothing is money. But they do leave cigarettes, candy bars, knives, socks, assorted jewelry and letters.

In Salt Lake City, Pete Panos, a Pacific vet, reports that dates almost overpower him at Utah University. So bad is the manpower shortage that one girl reports that one day last week she went on a date with four other girls. "One of us furnished the car," she said. "The other four split expenses."

FRED ALLEN, the radio comic, uncorked two new gags. Gag No. 1: "General Patton has taken apart the watch on the Rhine and is giving the works to the Huns." Gag No. 2: "Spring is here, the time when the birds and bees take their young aside and tell them about people."

# Wounded GIs In States May Be Released

WASHINGTON, March 27 (ANS).—Wounded enlisted men, back from overseas and for whom no appropriate assignment is available, may be discharged upon their request, the War Department announced today.

Wounded men will be kept if they so request and if their physical condition permits reasonably useful employment.

The wounded soldier will not be released if he can fill an assignment in this country that will release an able-bodied man for overseas service.

# Army, Navy Stick To N.Y. Curfew For Servicemen

NEW YORK, March 27 (ANS).—Despite complaints of soldiers and sailors, the Second Service Command and the Third Naval District today repeated their intention of keeping servicemen out of restaurants with bars after midnight, even though the bars are closed.

The officials declared that the midnight curfew edict applies to all restaurants selling liquor and "accordingly, members of the armed forces will not be permitted to enter these establishments after midnight."

The sole concession made to the servicemen was that any serviceman who has ordered a meal in such establishments before midnight will be permitted to finish it before leaving. The Second Service Command includes New York, New Jersey and Delaware, while the Third Naval District includes New York, Connecticut and northern New Jersey.

Military police complained that they had "the dirtiest job in the Army," and added that they would rather serve at the front than order other servicemen out of restaurants.

No national Army-Navy policy has been set on the matter, with enforcement interpretation left entirely to the local service commands and naval districts.

# Early's Press Post Taken by Daniels

WASHINGTON, March 27 (ANS).—Jonathan Daniels, former Raleigh, N.C., newspaperman, today succeeded Stephen Early as White House secretary in charge of press relations.

Early is remaining as President Roosevelt's appointments secretary until a successor to the late Maj. Gen. Edwin M. Watson can be found. Early, who came to Washington in 1933 with Mr. Roosevelt, has been hoping to leave the post for some time, to enter private employment.

Daniels said he was "as anxious to get into this hot seat as Steve is to leave it." He said he and his assistant, Eben Ayers, hoped to be able to do "something approaching the job Steve has done."

# Sports Not Too Tough For Paralysis Victim

BERKELEY, Calif., March 27.—Don Grant, 20-year-old Negro crippled by infantile paralysis so badly he can stand on his feet only a few seconds at a time, played third base for San Francisco junior college against the University of California here yesterday and turned in an errorless performance.

Grant, who also plays guard on the football team, plays on his knees, wearing heavy pads to break the fall every time he leaps into the air to field a batted ball. The Bears permitted use of a pinchrunner when he went to bat.

# Covering GI Sports

Finals of the Ninth AF cage whirl to determine its representative in the USSTAF tourney will be staged tonight, with winners of last night's ADC-HQ and Bombers-Service Command games meeting for the choice spot.

In opening round games Monday night, HQ eliminated 29th TAC, 63-62; Bombers walloped Ninth TAC, 67-45, and Service Command trimmed 19th TAC, 71-39.

Two TKOs featured the weekly Red Cross boxing show in Palais de Glace, Paris, Monday night before an overflow throng of 4,500 GIs and their guests. Pvt. Charles Clark, 127-pounder from New Orleans, lulled Pfc James Mizell, 125, Metropolis, Ill., to sleep in 1:38 of the second round, and 185-pound Pvt. Johnny Robish, Philadelphia, put away Pvt. George Thornton, 180, New York City, in :48 of the second.

In other bouts: Pvt. Floyd Jones, 125, New York City, outpointed Cpl. Manuel Cruz, 126, Los Angeles; Pfc Johnny Stevens, 162, Courtland, N.Y., outpointed Pfc Jack Nowitzke, 165, New Brunswick, N.J.; Pfc Earl Judge, 155, Gary, Ind., outpointed Cpl. Michael Frasca, 152, Cambridge, Mass.; Pvt. Joe Traynor, 175, Philadelphia, outpointed Cpl. Lonnie Scott, 175, Kansas City, Mo.; Cpl. Stanley McCarron, 152, Belleville, Ill., outpointed Pfc Fidel Alire, 155, Garcia, Colo.; Pvt. Lafayette Drummond, 165, St. Louis, outpointed Pvt. Albert George, 165, Utica, N.Y.

# Demons Drub Bowling Green By 71-54 Count

By Jay Barnes  
Army News Service Sports Writer

NEW YORK, March 27.—Towering George Mikan poured 34 points through the nets to lead DePaul to a 71-54 victory over Bowling Green in the championship game of the eighth annual Invitation basketball tourney last night at Madison Square Garden.

By winning, the Blue Demons qualified to play the NCAA ruler—NYU faces the Oklahoma Aggies tonight for the title—Thursday night in the annual Red Cross charity affair for the mythical national collegiate crown.

Last night Mikan answered once and for all the question of whether he was just a big guy who could score points or a real basketball star. Playing opposite Bowling Green's six foot, 11 inch Don Otten, the two-inch-shorter Chicagoan captured rebounds, directed his team's play and still found time to net 26 points while Otten was on the court. Otten was ejected on fouls with seven minutes to go, and then the Demons really went to town.

When Otten departed, DePaul held a slim 49-42 advantage. But they opened the throttle and raced far ahead with a 22-point avalanche to clinch the title won by St. John's the past two years.

It took the Demons seven minutes to catch their stride last night as Bowling Green rushed to an 11-0 lead on shooting by Otten, Johnny Payak and Don Whitehead. When Mikan registered from the freethrow line, however, DePaul started to roll and held a 30-22 lead at the intermission.

Except for opening minutes, Mikan made a dope of Otten, feinting gawky Don out of position time after time and limiting the big Falcon center to seven points. Mikan's 34 points gave him a three-game tourney total of 120, which broke every individual record in the Garden books.

In the preliminary game, St. John's captured third place by coming from behind to trounce Rhode Island State, 64-57. The Redmen led, 42-21, at the half, but had to rally to win after Rhodies gained a 50-49 lead midway through the second half. Ray Werts headed the Redmen with 21 points, while Ernie Calverley topped Rhode Island with 25.

# Brooklyn Dodgers 1945 Major League Prospects

(This is the seventh in a series on major league prospects for 1945).

BEAR MOUNTAIN, N.Y., March 27.—The Dodgers, torn by disension last year, have kissed and made up, but Leo "The Lip" Durocher still has a pack of troubles getting his athletes ready for the oncoming National League campaign.

The infield situation is, to put it kindly, deplorable. Howie Schultz, expected to be a first base fixture, now finds his six foot seven inch

frame promised to Uncle Sam's Army whenever draft officials decide to give the nod. Lippy himself will preside at second base during at least 15 games because President Branch Rickey offered him \$1,000 if he would—and the Lip isn't one to ignore folding money.

Tommy Brown, Flatbush youngster who played shortstop part of last season, apparently has gotten the nod for that post, and Bill Hart, Durocher's erstwhile whipping boy, has been named third baseman. Frenchy Bordagaray moaned when Hart was given the position, and probably will be used as trading bait in the near future.

Augie Galan, Dixie Walker—if he leaves the holdout ranks—and Luis Olmo have an inside track on the outfield positions, with Morris Aderholt in reserve. However, if and when Schultz leaves for the Army, either Galan or Aderholt will move to first base.

Unless Mickey Owen reports for duty, instead of remaining on his farm or going into the service, Lippy has only Stan Andrews to handle the catching chores.

The pitching staff, according to Lippy's present plans, will include Hal Gregg, Curt Davis, Ben Chapman, Vic Lombardi, Ralph Branca and Clyde King. What Whitlow Wyatt eventually decides to do apparently is being left entirely up to Wyatt himself. Wyatt and Les Webber are battling for more money, and Rickey doesn't seem too perturbed about them.



Jane

By Courtesy of The London Daily Mirror

By Norman Pett

# British Break Through; First 56 Mi. Past Rhine

(Continued from Page 1) and Stripes Correspondent Howard Byrne reported.

As Allied ground forces swept forward nearly everywhere east of the Rhine from Arnhem to Mannheim, weather closed down and kept the bulk of Allied air power on the ground.

North and east of Frankfurt, great convoys of German troops and material were streaming eastward. Planes of the 19th TAC bombed and strafed convoys in the area, destroying 630 motor vehicles and damaging 281 there.

It was evident that some enemy evacuation to the east was being carried out in the disorganized area west of Frankfurt under cover afforded by the weather.

### Resistance Collapsing

In the bridgehead, north of the Ruhr, the Germans have committed their 116th Panzer and 15th Panzer Grenadier Divisions, which constituted their entire mobile reserve in that area. Frontline correspondents said resistance was folding up along the entire perimeter of the bridgehead.

Troops of Gen. Sir Miles Dempsey's British Second Army rushed tanks across eight bridges they built across the Rhine. A Reuter correspondent with 21st Army Group said miles of tanks are pouring over the river to exploit a decisive breakthrough. He reported the feeling everywhere, from commanders to infantrymen, that the collapse of a large section of west-central Germany was imminent.

As the British Second broke through in the northern sector of the Ruhr bridgehead, two counter-attacks slowed U.S. Ninth Army's northern flank. Despite increasing resistance, however, the 119th Inf. Regt. of the 30th Inf. Div. drove through Gahlen, four miles west of the road center of Dorsten, to make the bridgehead 14 miles deep.

## Nazis in West 'Whipped'-Ike

(Continued from Page 1)

a million men would mean to the German Army east of the Rhine if they were available now."

He said the Rhine crossing "has gone much quicker and has been much less costly than we expected," and recalled that on the first day's crossing two U.S. infantry divisions—the 30th and 79th—had less than 35 men killed.

Paying high tribute to all his Allied commanders "for teamwork wins wars—Allied teamwork and teamwork among the services—," Eisenhower declared "the elimination of the German troops west of the Rhine was one of the greatest victories in this or any other war."

He repeated his belief, stated at his last press conference several weeks ago, that if the Germans lost Silesia, the Saar and Ruhr, the Wehrmacht's power to continue the war could not be prolonged for long.

### Calls Ardennes a Mistake

The Ardennes offensive, said the general, "was the costliest mistake the Germans have made since their decision to stand in the face of our Avranches breakthrough last summer."

He denied reports that German civilians were firing in organized bands on American troops east of the Rhine, but asserted: "I have told my Army commanders that any civilian resistance will be dealt with sternly and on the spot. I will not tolerate civilians out of uniform firing on my troops."

As to soldier-civilian fraternization in the Reich, the Supreme Commander declared that "generally the conduct of our troops while the battle is going on has been exemplary."

In reply to a question from a British correspondent, Eisenhower said the V-bomb menace to England might end shortly with Allied troops cutting communications lines into northern Holland.

In answer to the query as to when the Wehrmacht could be ex-

## First Army Counts Its 300,000th PW

WITH FIRST U.S. ARMY, Mar. 27.—Oberfeldwebel (S/Sgt.) Wilhelm Zachmann, 28, from Mannheim, was checked in yesterday as the First Army's 300,000th German prisoner. He was captured near Rossbach on March 23.

Zachmann said he was depressed by lack of artillery support and the non-appearance of the Luftwaffe. Up to the last minute he had hoped for a German victory through a "new secret weapon."

pected to abandon occupied northern Holland. Eisenhower reminded correspondents that the Allies were well beyond the French coastal points like St. Nazaire and Lorient but the Germans were still holding out there.

Reminded that northern Holland was the launching site for reprisal weapons, the Supreme Commander remarked that the surest way to halt bombardment of England was to cut the enemy's communication lines leading to the sites.

He added, with Air Chief Marshal Tedder's confirmation, that he did not know of any concentrations of V-bombs in the German-held Netherlands. The Allied air leader sat through the briefing as the general's guest, but he was not questioned by correspondents.

Eisenhower frankly told correspondents:

"I would not have you think I have written off this war. No one knows what the German can do within his own country. But he is trying to do everything that he can. I believe so far as he is able the German will stand and fight wherever we find him.

"I know their main defensive line has been broken but that doesn't mean that all our difficulties are over. Victories to the west of the Rhine were carved out by soldiers and tacticians. There'll be some darn tough fighting before the war is over." Parrying questions as to how long the war on the Western Front would last, the general declined to make any predictions, but said:

"One day I shall be able to tell you that organized resistance in Germany is broken."

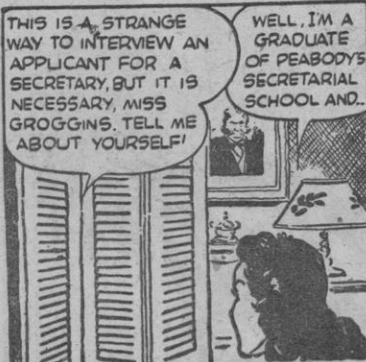
## Argentina Declares War Against Axis

BUENOS AIRES, March 27 (Reuter).—Argentina today declared war on Germany and Japan.

Argentina has been under pressure to declare war. Representatives of 20 American nations at Mexico City said that Argentina would have to declare war on the Axis before she could sign the Act of Chapultepec and enjoy its benefits.

Neither Britain nor the United States has recognized either of the two military governments formed in Argentina after the overthrow of President Ramon Castillo in June, 1943—the government of Gen. Pedro Ramirez or the present government of Gen. Edelmiro Farrell.

### Abbie an' Slat's



## Armored Arrows Drive for Heart of the Reich



The Western Front yesterday became a row of Allied armored spearheads thrusting deep into Germany. British pushed out of their Ruhr bridgehead in the Bocholt sector; First Army tanks drove beyond Limburg. Unconfirmed reports said Third Army tanks, lost in a communications blackout, were sparring toward Fulda and Nuremberg, 110 miles east of the Rhine.

## FDR's Stay-on-Job Order Starts Rumors Flying in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

initiative is now in the hands of the United Nations. Victory is near."

### Ready to Flee

An American radio report, quoted by Reuter, said yesterday that the German government had applied for 200 transit visas from Switzerland. Some of the highest Nazi leaders were reported to be among the applicants. The same report said that many Nazi leaders who were officially declared to have died were later identified in neutral countries under false names.

### A Boom in Constance

KREUZLINGEN, Switzerland, March 27 (Reuter).—Many Germans are flocking into Constance, on the German-Swiss border—one of the few German towns of any size which has not yet been bombed. Joachim von Ribbentrop's Foreign Office staff have their headquarters in the Constance Hotel and Frau Ribbentrop also is reported there. Professor Sauerbrunn, noted surgeon whose patients reportedly include Adolf Hitler, arrived recently from Vienna.

### A Week of Decision

LONDON, March 27 (AP).—The German people were told today by a Goebbels aide, com-

mentator Otto Krieg, on the German radio, that this is "the week of highest decision" which must be fought out on home grounds and it is futile to "look around for a miracle from outside."

### Commons Must Wait

LONDON, March 27 (AP).—Prime Minister Churchill refused today to assure the House of Commons that it would be notified "as soon as any proposals for laying down arms are made by the German government."

He answered a flat "No, sir" to a request from Laborite Rhys Davies that Parliament be given an opportunity to discuss any peace proposals.

### Talk of Military Revolt

STOCKHOLM, March 27 (UP).—The Free German Press Bureau, in a dispatch bearing no indication of date or source and hence possibly unreliable, asserted today that Germany is on the verge of military revolt and SS (Schutzstaffel) troops are patrolling Berlin's Hitlerstrasse, with High Command headquarters and the Reich chancellery blocked off.

Adolf Hitler was said to be holding another conference today, following last night's Berchtesgaden meeting with top Nazis, who included Franz von Papen, recent Minister to Turkey.

## House Passes Compromise Manpower Bill

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP).—The House today approved the compromise manpower bill, 167 to 160. The bill now goes to the Senate.

The bill, which had been approved by a conference committee of representatives and senators, had provoked sharp criticism from some representatives and senators.

The compromise was attacked by Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.) and Rep. Dewey Short (R-Mo.), members of the conference committee.

O'Mahoney declared that the compromise bill was a "repudiation of democracy" and asserted it would "put leg-irons on the men, women and children" who have built America's war machine.

Short described the conference committee's plan as an "outright anti-strike measure if there ever was one."

The compromise bill would empower War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes to freeze workers in essential jobs.

## Roosevelt Urges Slash in Tariffs; Hot Fight Expected

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP).—One of the hottest tariff fights since the writing of the Smoot-Hawley tariff act was indicated today after President Roosevelt asked Congress for new power to slash tariffs as much as 75 percent.

The President transmitted his tariff request and also a request for approval of American participation in the United Nations food and agricultural organization.

Republicans immediately voiced objections, saying the tariff move would be an economic blow to the United States.

The President endorsed a bill which would extend the reciprocal trade agreements act for three years and would add authority to cut levies on imports 50 percent below the levels of Jan. 1, 1945, in return for concessions from other countries. In some cases, an additional cut proposed by him would mean a maximum reduction of 75 percent from 1930 rates.

The President declared that the recommended improvement in the trade agreements law, along with other international programs, would give the world "a workable set of tools" with which to strive for lasting peace.

He pointed out that the U.S. is now a creditor nation and will remain so for some time. Unless it is possible to buy the products of other countries, it will be impossible for them to pay, he said.

## Lloyd George to Rest Beside River Dwyfor

LONDON, March 27 (AP).—David Lloyd George, who might have been entombed in Westminster Abbey, will be buried beside his beloved River Dwyfor, from which the World War I Prime Minister took his earl's title.

As he wished, he will be buried Friday in a grassy copse overlooking the river, the picturesque bridge on which he carved his initials 70 years ago, and his school at Llanystumdwy.

### By Raeburn Van Buren

By Courtesy of United Features