

The Weather Today
 PARIS & VICINITY
 Cloudy, max. temp.: 76
 STRAITS OF DOVER
 Cloudy, max. temp.: 70

PARIS EDITION
THE STARS AND STRIPES
 Newspaper of U.S. Armed Forces in the European Theater
 1 Fr. 1 Fr.

The Weather Today
 RIVIERA
 Clear, max. temp.: 80
 GERMANY
 Partly cloudy, max. temp.: 75

Vol. 2—No. 54

Sunday, Sept. 2, 1945

Keep Draft, Army and Navy Ask

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (ANS).—The armed services sought today to encourage volunteer enlistments with a program of inducements and at the same time went down the line for continuation of the draft.

Navy and Marine Corps officers told the House Military Committee that those services did not believe recruitment alone would keep them up to needed strength but suggested that if volunteering exceeded expectations, draft calls could be trimmed. The Navy said it required 21,000 new men monthly in the coming year.

The program of inducements was offered by a joint Army-Navy board to the House committee, several of whose members had indicated a desire to go on a straight volunteer basis for occupation armies and eliminate the draft entirely. There was talk within the committee of asking President Truman to explain to the Nation why he thinks the draft still necessary.

Benefits Listed

As the Navy set in motion a full scale recruitment drive, the joint report urged these benefits for volunteers:

- 1—Increased pay for overseas duty beginning with the present 20 per cent and increasing 1.75 per cent yearly to a maximum of 35 per cent above continental duty pay.
- 2—An increased number of non-commissioned grades and ratings.
- 3—Continuation of free postage.
- 4—Assurance of mustering out pay for men discharged for the purpose of re-enlistment.
- 5—An option for Army men regarding payment to them of money in lieu of quarters.
- 6—Transportation costs for re-enlistment turnouts.
- 7—A guarantee of most benefits now accorded to inductees.

100,000 Marine Force

Brig. Gen. Gerald Thomas told the committee that the Marine Corps planned to demobilize 396,467 enlisted men within a year. The Marines will have a peace-time strength of 100,000.

Meanwhile, the Navy reduced the discharge score for officers who are aviators to 44 points, leaving it at 49 for other officers.

Japs to Vote In January

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1 (AP).—Tokyo Radio said today that the Japanese Diet had decided at a special meeting Saturday (Japanese time) to call a general election in Japan between Jan. 20 and 31.

The broadcast, heard by the Federal Communications Commission, said the Cabinet would call an extraordinary session of the Diet early in December to revise election laws and make drastic changes.

The Cabinet expects to arrange for participation by Japanese military forces in the balloting, the broadcast said.

Soldier Turns Up Alive, a PW, After Bride Weds His Uncle

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 1 (ANS).—Only 12 days after marrying an uncle of the husband she thought dead, pretty 19-year-old Mrs. Ann Ross Birdwell-Marshall received the stunning news yesterday that her soldier husband was alive and safe, one of the thousands liberated in the last few days from Japanese prison camps. The news came on the second anniversary of her first marriage.

Today she announced she would seek an annulment of her marriage to Jack Marshall, 33, of Wichita, Kan., motor mechanic and uncle of S Sgt. Gene D. Birdwell, 21, who is on the way to Pearl Harbor aboard the hospital ship Reeves. Birdwell, a gunner on a Liberator

In Jap Doghouse



Gen. Hideki Tojo, Japan's premier during most of the war, is living in retirement in his home in a Tokyo suburb. "We don't care much for him any more," Saijo Hasegawa of Domei Agency explained. Harakiri or trial as a war criminal are Tojo's present prospects.

No Cancelling Of Lend-Lease Debts—Byrnes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP).—Secretary of State James F. Byrnes said today that the U.S. had not canceled lend-lease obligations of other nations.

They will not be asked to pay in dollars because they have no dollar credits, but they have been told that they will be expected to make some kind of settlement.

It seemed probable that they would be requested to pay in the form of lowered trade restrictions. This may particularly apply to the British, whose economic representatives will arrive next week to discuss possible lend-lease substitutes.

Byrnes made it clear in a formal statement that President Truman's report to Congress saying that the \$42,000,000,000 of lend-lease might as will be "written off" did not mean that there would be no settlement by means other than cash.

Victory, reverse lend-lease and the prospect of free post-war trade as the result of lend-lease operations had already repaid the U.S., Mr. Truman said.

Byrnes then quoted a portion of Mr. Truman's report saying that the U.S. would try to "achieve settlement of our wartime lend-lease relations" which will attain "the long-range security and economic objectives of the U.S. and other United Nations."

Japanese Women Fear Revenge, Priest Says

TOKYO, Sept. 1 (ANS).—Father Patrick Byrne, former Washington (D.C.), and Maryknoll priest, said today there had been panic among Japanese women when Hirohito's surrender proposal was announced. "They started fleeing the cities in fear," he said. "They had heard the Russians mistreated German women and feared the Americans would avenge their buddies' deaths on them."

Soldier Turns Up Alive, a PW, After Bride Weds His Uncle

bomber, was reported by the War Department as killed in action over Borneo last October. Mrs. Birdwell-Marshall sent this cable today to Birdwell: "So nappy don't want to hurt you by the news. I've been married 13 days. Anxiously awaiting your arrival home. Waiting for you before I do anything. Love, Ann."

"At least after I get an annulment I can wait until Gene gets home and then see what happens," she said. "I want Gene to hear the news from me if at all possible, but I'm so afraid he might be in a bad condition right now and that this might make him worse." Marshall, who has four children (Continued on Page 8, Col. 1)

8th Army Main Force Lands, Japan Signs Surrender Today; 'Torture Farm' Horrors Bared

President on Air In Broadcast of Ceremony

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 1.—The bloodless occupation of Japan reached large-scale proportions today as the main force of the U.S. Eighth Army went ashore in the Yokohama area on the eve of the scheduled signing of the formal surrender document.

Garbed in battle dress, men of the Eighth landed on Japanese soil from hundreds of landing craft which had sped through Tokyo Bay in a driving rain. No incidents were reported, and civilians, who had been keeping indoors, began appearing on the streets of Yokohama in larger numbers.

Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger landed in advance of his Eighth Army units, and commented, "If the Japanese continue their present attitude there will be no trouble for them or for us."

President on Air

Only the top American leaders knew at what hour tomorrow the surrender papers would be signed aboard the battleship Missouri in Tokyo harbor. Gen. MacArthur conferred at his Grand Hotel headquarters here last night with Adms. Nimitz and Halsey and Air Force Gens. Spaatz and Kenney, but no communique was issued.

The event will be broadcast throughout the world starting at 10:30 AM Tokyo time (3:30 AM Paris time.) President Truman will speak for about eight minutes, after which the broadcast will be switched back to the Missouri for brief addresses by Gen. MacArthur and Adm. Nimitz.

Charles G. Ross, White House press secretary, said he did not know whether the broadcast of the surrender ceremony would be recorded or whether it would be simultaneous with the signing. A message from Gen. MacArthur said (Continued on Page 8, Col. 4)

PXs to Sell GIs A Gift a Month

Beginning tomorrow, all PX units in the Paris area will be authorized to allow GIs to purchase one gift a month, regardless of travel orders, furlough papers or other certifications. PX officials disclosed yesterday.

The new policy supplements the relaxing of basic ration limits by which soldiers the last week have been receiving an extra bar of candy or package of gum, but officials said that rumors to the effect that cigaret rations would be increased were baseless. Other rationing concessions will be made in the future as more items become available, it was stated.

Rest centers, leave areas and other towns where PX gift shops are established will continue to operate under the old gift-purchasing plan, open only to authorized personnel, PX authorities said.

6,500 GI Trucks Going to French

The French government will receive 6,500 excess U.S. Army trucks in the next ten days, Foreign Economic Administration officials in Paris announced yesterday.

An additional 1,000 trucks will be turned over to the French government later, FEA officials said and the Dutch government will receive 3,245 trucks. These transfers are being carried out under commitments made before the expiration of lend-lease.

Situation Is Well in Hand in Tokyo Bay



Aboard the USS South Dakota in the Bay of Tokyo, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz (left), Allied Fleet Commander, is greeted warmly by Adm. William F. "Bull" Halsey, commander of the United States Third Fleet.

PWs Say Japs Forced Steel Bits in Mouths

By Vern Haugland
 Associated Press Staff Writer

OFUNA PRISON CAMP, Sept. 1.—New accounts of hideous treatment by Japanese captors and guards came from the lips of 103 brutally treated Allied men—95 Americans and eight Britons—interviewed today after Swiss representatives uncovered this unregistered torture farm near Yokohama.

Beatings were commonplace. The Japanese compelled the men to go out in winter snow clad only in shorts and squat with their hands over their heads. At least eight Americans died.

Ensign Fred Turnbull, an American carrier flier, said the Japanese tied his hands, made him lie down and covered him with his parachute. Twenty minutes later

they fired snots into the paracante, wounding him twice, he said.

"At a hospital close to the airfield, shrapnel and bullets were removed without anesthetic, but they did give me blood plasma," the flier added.

One Japanese made a practice swing at Turnbull's neck, and an angered Formosan hit him in the (Continued on Page 8, Col. 5)

(But Don't Tell Any Newspapermen)

Sweet, Unspoiled Young Things Here at Last—at \$4,680 Per

By Ed. Wilcox
 Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

Carrying their make-up in their musette bags—along with \$4,680-a-year contracts—the first 12 of 100 "fresh, young, unspoiled" girls have arrived here by plane from New York to take part in soldier shows in units awaiting redeployment or scheduled for occupation duty.

When the plan to bring five score of the sweet young things to the ETO was announced in New York in July, it brought a number of caustic comments from Wacs, Army nurses and Red Cross girls, who felt a bit underpaid after reading of the fat salary checks which would go to allegedly fresher, younger and less-spoiled American women.

Perhaps because of that publicity, the girls' arrival on Wednesday was not announced by Special Service. The girls themselves were harder to reach than most news-

conscious entertainers, and they said over the telephone they had been instructed "not to talk to newspaper people."

Interviewed later at their hotel here, where each occupies a two-room suite with a private bath, three of them talked guardedly of their hopes, their dreams, their contracts.

Jean Harnold of San Francisco confessed she didn't understand what all the "mystery" was about. "The minute we got to Camp Shanks," she said "people started acting funny. We had practically no publicity in the States and we don't know what they think about us here—but we'd like to know."

Roberta Beatty, housemother-chaperone to all the freshness, youth and sweetness, offered to explain the venture.

"All of us were in New York when (Continued on Page 8, Col. 2)

Pittsburgh
 St. Louis

THE B BAG BLOW IT OUT HERE

Shallow Victory

Recently our battery moved into a new area which is apparently a German summer resort. Most of the summer homes in the locality are occupied by their German owners.

When we moved into this area we were told to be more respectful and courteous to the civilians of this locality than we had been to those German people we had met formerly, since these people here are superior, and of a better class than most of the Germans we had met previously.

This order seems to me very wrong. In the first place, people don't own summer homes unless they can pay for them. Therefore, unless the order means that a person's financial status determines his superiority to others, it doesn't make sense.

What seems more important to me is that some officer has concluded either that these wealthy people are less responsible personally for what has happened in Germany and Europe in recent years than the ordinary German farmer or worker, or that enough time has elapsed since the end of the war so that it does not matter. —Irritated EM, 551 AAA A/W Bn.

* * *

Big Boys at Play

We read with amazement the letter of the infantry lieutenant who would discourage buzzing by "opening up with one 50 cal." Oh, lieutenant, do the big bad airplanes scare oooo? And after all we've heard about the fearless Paddelfoots... shame... We still carry 11 loaded 50 cal. on our B26. —Lt. R. A., Bomb Sq.

P.S. Maybe under-aged, lieutenant—but never under-trained! (Break it up! We can't shoot and we can't pilot a plane. But—we wanna go home, alive!—Ed.)

* * *

A Bitter Pill

I have been overseas now for three years and have never complained because there was a job to do, but now that the war is over, I asked my chief to release me so I could go home. His answer, "No, you are essential to redeployment training." So, here I stay and watch the return of unessential regular Army officers who have been overseas eight months or so. Or course, I work hard—on the average of 15 minutes daily with three officers under me to help me with my task—but I'm essential. —Maj. H. B.

* * *

Things Are Thawing?

I am in charge of a highly skilled team of 18 EM. Our T/O affects only the team and no other section of the battalion is supposed to benefit by it. For two years these men have done excellent work... and some men qualified for promotion over a year ago. Our T/O for the team shows the vacancies. Yet when we try to get these men their ratings we get the answer from battalion that the battalion is over strength and that we are in category one and all ratings are frozen.

Is there any way we can get these men the ratings due them? —Looking For A Loop Hole.

Editor's note: The Personnel Division of OTC Sig O and A.G. Mil. Pers. Enl. Br. agree that "Promotions may be resumed in Category 1 and II units as outlined in letter, Hq USFET (Rear) AG 216.2 MPO-GA dated 20 July 45. This applies to both officers and EM."

* * *

Un-Tie 'Em

Can you help us out on this? Speaking for myself and the men directly under me, I respectfully submit the recommendation that ties be eliminated from the uniform of the U.S. Army. I have never found a need for a tie from the utility standpoint and many times suffered acute discomfort from the enforced wearing of one. To me the tie belongs in the same class as the old wrap-around leggings. —A Lt.

* * *

Shower Shortage

For the last few months we enlisted men have had one shower of about 32 heads—an outdoor, roofless, cold-water, slimy-boarded, dust-ridden shower, for nearly the entire camp, permanent and transient personnel alike.

Why couldn't the labor and time of EM and PWs be diverted from the task of prettifying the officers' club and quarters to the simple job of building us more and better showers?

Let the officers have their

luxuries, but first let us have the privilege of keeping clean without having to stand in line, without having to risk pneumonia.—(69 signatures.—Ed.) Camp New York.

Editor's note: This letter, dated Aug. 8, was sent to the CO of Camp New York on Aug. 14. His comment dated Aug. 21, follows:

"There are at present 72 shower heads in operation at this camp. This number is being increased as rapidly as the availability of plumbing fittings (which are in short supply) will permit. Although the 32-head unit mentioned is in the open air, hot water is available. On the date this letter was received there was no line—in fact, only six of the 32 heads were in use."

* * *

Splitting Atoms

This happened here! 70 non-commissioned officers lined up with mess spoons in their hands. "Perhaps," you might have thought, "they are going to have a dental inspection and the medics have run out of depressors." But wait a minute—an officer is going down the line and pouring something out of a bottle into each spoon. Ah! You have it now. It is some kind of mass treatment for sickness. Think again, brother, and take a look at the label on that bottle.

Yes, you read it right. It is scotch whisky, and that officer is doing it out one ounce to each non-commissioned officer in accordance with orders to split the liquor ration 50-50 with all NCOs. Each one takes his little dose, grins sheepishly and walks off.

This is no gag. When the officer drew that ration he had to certify that the NCOs would get half of it and this was the only way he could obey. No kidding, is this what Gen. Eisenhower ordered? If the ration must be split, at least let us draw enough to give each man a decent shot. Four officers in the company can draw a total of four bottles of Scotch and each bottle contains about 25 ounces. That's 50 ounces for the 70 men less the few drops spilled while issuing it. Maybe we ought to get an atomizer and spray it!—Bewildered Captain.

(At least we non-coms can use the drop to drink to David Everett's line, "Tall oaks from little acorns grow."—Ed.)

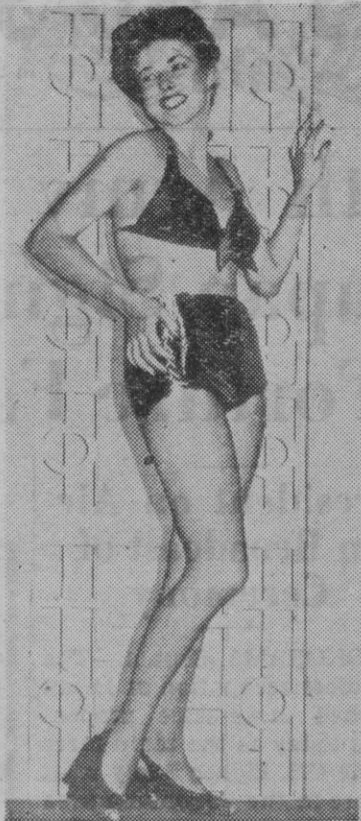
* * *

Too Much

Making our beds each morning is a sensible task (we patients at this general hospital admit), but when it comes to making our beds and then being ordered to stay off of them until the end of inspection (a matter of usually two to four hours), our blood boils!

We realize that military discipline is a necessary characteristic of a good soldier, but how about keeping this chicken down below the neck? —Disgusted Patients of Room No. 13.

Michigan's Offering



Photographer's model Therese Sullivan, 19, of Detroit is Michigan's representative in the Miss America contest at Atlantic City next week.

The American Scene:

Nation Looks at Japan—Sees a Jekyll and Hyde

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

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—This was the week when the Stars and Stripes waved over Tokyo and Fujiyama looked down at the might of the American Navy—the navy the Japs all but wiped out on Dec. 7, 1941. It was the week when Gen. MacArthur wrote "mission completed" and Gen. Jonathan Wainwright, gaunt and thin after more than three years in Japanese prison camps, arrived in Japan to see the army to whom he had to surrender lay down its arms. And radio commentators and newspaper editorialists looked on Nippon and called it the land of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde—mistrusting its friendly side and burning with indignation at the atrocity stories that our released prisoners brought out.

And this week, while the nation revelled in stories of Japanese capitulation, it read on the other hand the reports on why the Japanese were able to take us by surprise. Although the people were still too confused by the mass of evidence produced, they could well understand what the President meant when he said: "I think the country is as much to blame as any individual in the final situation that developed at Pearl Harbor."

THIS week the American Legion predicted that shortly it would enter into politics. And the Veterans of Foreign Wars took issue with labor unions on the much-debated question of veterans' seniority rights while the Disabled American Veterans differed with the VFW on the same question.

THE full employment bill was the big issue in Washington with its proponents stating that government-subsidized jobs were necessary during the period of transition from war to peace, while organizations like the American Farm Bureau Federation declared themselves strongly opposed to it. Much of the opposition was based on the premise that it would mean more governmental control over American life, while other more virulent critics said that it would put an end to American initiative.

Management, Labor Prepare for Confab

IN Washington preparations were being made for the National Labor-Management Conference to be held within six weeks. Facing the problems of reconversion, representatives of management and labor are hoping that in their meeting with commerce and labor board chiefs, a formula for peaceful working on the home front would be realized.

IN Albuquerque, N.M., Elfege Baca, who by his own admission had killed nine men in frontier brawls, died at the age of 80. Baca was tried three times for murder but before he died, a respected citizen, he had acted in such various roles as sheriff, prosecutor and defense attorney and had been admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court.

IN Rochester, N.Y., a man and woman married—13 years after they took out their marriage license. Their children accompanied them and it was explained that for all these years they had understood taking out the license constituted all the ceremony needed—from outsiders anyway.

IN Hollywood, Jan Bryant, one of the girl welders about whom so much has been heard, had her picture taken as she was waiting to draw her final pay along with dismissal papers from Douglas Aircraft. A Twentieth Century-Fox talent scout saw the picture and guess what—she's going in the movies.

Cops Clean Out Crap Game Without a Roll

PATROL cops in Chicago looked on a group of 60 or so men gathered around a Southside street corner and thought it worth while investigating. It was—when the men saw the cops pull up, they beat it, leaving \$1,070 in dice-game stakes.

A 19-year-old mother plumped a two-week-old baby on the counter at the Selective Service board office in Charlotte, Mich. "You took my husband," she said, "now you can have my baby." The draft board persuaded the woman, Mrs. Bernadine Robbins, to take a two-week rest in a hospital.

IN Seattle, a gadget similar to a vacuum sweeper but made to harvest cranberries was introduced to the world. Its inventor, A. V. Anderson, says that operating in the cranberry bogs his machine can harvest 30 hampers an hour. "Cranberries on every Thanksgiving Day table" is his motto.

IN Boonsboro, N.D., Mrs. Martha P. Hutzell, having a last look around the store her husband had left her—she was selling out—remembered her late husband's tales of hidden treasure. She looked under the cash register and found \$6,500 cached away.

Typhoid Cases Soar in Berlin

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—The cases of typhoid and paratyphoid fever in Berlin rose sharply again last week. Lt. Col. I. H. Scheffer, Berlin district health officer, disclosed today. The figure jumped to 666 cases reported, an increase of 125 over the previous week and more than 15 times the number of cases reported for the first week in July, when joint occupation of Berlin began.

Scheffer said that to combat the disease in the American sector, where its rate is the lowest, 300,000 Germans have already received initial inoculations against the disease. By the end of September, all civilians in the U.S. part of Berlin will have received three typhoid immunizations.

\$20,000,000 in Credits Given Denmark by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP).—Denmark was granted \$20,000,000 in credits by the Export-Import Bank today to purchase agricultural and manufactured products and services in the U.S. The loan was the first made by the bank since the end of the war.

Willie and Joe

By Mauldin



"Of course, the steering wheel costs 750 bucks but we knock off 50 for ex-soldiers..."



Paris Area
MOVIES TODAY
MARGAN—"Naughty Nineties," Abbott and Costello. Metro Marbeuf.
OLYMPIA—Midnight movie, same as Margan. 2330. Metro Madeleine.
ENSA-PARIS—"Ten Cents a Dance," Jane Frazee, Jimmy Lloyd. Metro Marbeuf.
VERSAILLES ALHAMBRA—"Naughty Nineties," Abbott and Costello.
MAISONS-LAFFITE PALACE—"Xmas in Connecticut," Barbara Stanwyck, Dennis Morgan.

STAGE SHOWS
MADELEINE—"Contact Caravan." All Soldier Show: ATC Band. Metro Madeleine
ENSA MARGNY—"Celebrity Concert."
OLYMPIA—"Victory Revue," variety. Metro Madeleine.
EMPIRE—G.I. Revue, Max Liss and 317th ASF Band; Chanson Choir, evening show.

MISCELLANEOUS
EIFFEL TOWER CLUB—Open 2000 hours to 0200 hours. Bring civilian date. EMs only. Metro Trocadero.
SEINE SECTION PX, 112 Rue Provence—Gift Shop for officers and EMs on leave 72 hours or more. Metro Havre-Caumartin.
LE PRADO CLUB, 41 Ave. de Wagram—Officers and guests only Metro Etolle.
GI ARTS & CRAFTS EXHIBITION—65 Champs-Elysees. 0830 to 1900 hours.
OFFICER-EM CLUB—Lunch and Dinner by appointment. RIC 641. Hotel Louvois, Louvois Sq. Metro Bourse.
COLUMBIA ARC—Sunday Night Follies—USO show. 2030.

Troyes
ALHAMBRA—"Practically Yours," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray.
Metz
SCALA—"Weekend at the Waldorf," Lana Turner, Walter Pidgeon.
ROYAL—"Till Tell the World," Leo Tracy, Brenda Joyce.
Nancy
CAMEO—"Naughty Nineties," Abbott and Costello.
EMPIRE—"Her Highness and the Bellboy," Hedy Lamarr, Robert Walker.
Le Havre
NORMANDY—"Along Came Jones."
SELECT—"Dutch Treat," Dutch variety.

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War Plant Shutdowns Set Off Another Big Migration of U.S. Jobless



Mute evidence of the dislocation in Detroit as war industries dismissed thousands of workers are these empty houses in Willow Run Village, a government housing project near Ypsilanti, Mich. Since the Willow Run bomber plant closed down, many families have returned to other parts of the U.S.



Headed for a trailer-trip to Florida are Mr. and Mrs. Claude Smith and their baby, Charles, saying goodbye to Detroit neighbors. Smith, who came to Detroit from St. Louis, lost his job in recent layoffs.

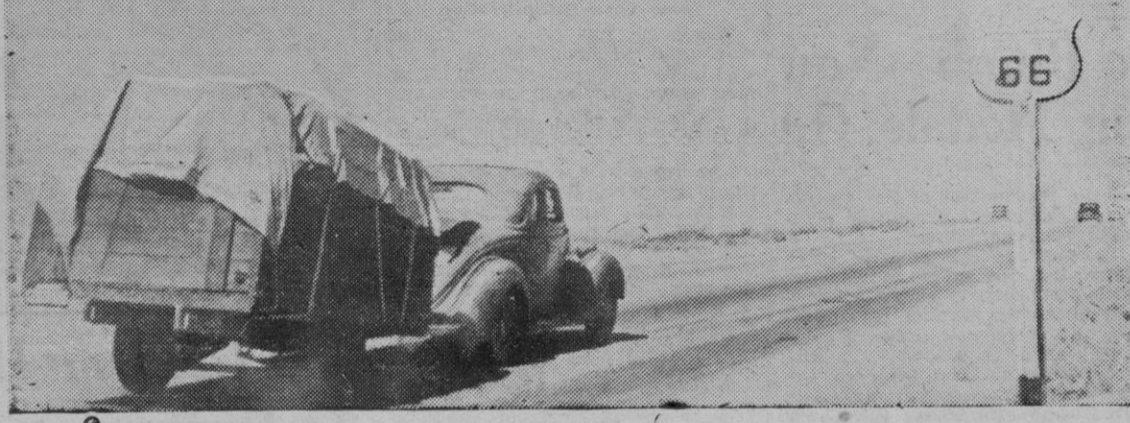
Union Defies Vet Seniority Order by Court

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (ANS).—The union involved in a Brooklyn court decision giving "super-seniority" to returning veterans advised its locals today to ignore the ruling, and promised an immediate Supreme Court appeal. John Green, president of the CIO Marine and Shipbuilding Workers Union, told a news conference that his union would take the case directly to the highest court in an effort to avert further confusion over the status of returning servicemen. Judge Matthew T. Abruzzo held yesterday in Federal Court that for a year after he gets out of service and goes back to his job a veteran is entitled to work even though a non-veteran with greater seniority is laid off. The veteran involved was Abraham Fishgold. "We told our locals not to worry about the decision," said Green. "We feel sure the Supreme Court will throw it out. The locals will resist its application through their grievance machinery."

Cites Employment Problem
Green said that the shipbuilding industry, which employed 1,100,000 persons on the day Japan capitulated, would be reduced to 500,000 by Jan. 1 and that there were more than that number of former employees who had gone into the armed forces. Green said that according to the ruling every worker would be discharged and replaced by a veteran. He added "But we don't agree with it and we don't think the serviceman would agree with it." The decision brought renewed demands for Congress to clarify the job-guarantee portions of the Selective Service Act. Veterans' organizations, labor unions and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce all agreed that one of Congress's first chores should be to rephrase the law so its meaning was clear to everyone.

Sees Trouble Ahead
James W. Cannon, general counsel for the Veterans of Foreign Wars, declared "there's trouble ahead" if the courts continue to hand down such interpretations. Clinton S. Golden, CIO Veterans Committee chairman, declared the decision was "anti-veteran" because it placed veterans outside the protection of seniority rights once the first year at a job is finished. An AFL spokesman insisted the whole question of veterans' rights "is in a mess." This sentiment was echoed by a Chamber of Commerce official, who asserted, "The employer is entitled to know what is expected of him."

Baruch Says UK Veterans May Be Getting Better Deal
WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP).—Bernard M. Baruch said yesterday that veterans of Great Britain and her Dominions might be getting a better break than American veterans in post-war aid programs. Baruch, New York financier, was assigned to study "human demobilization" by the late President Roosevelt. He visited the White House yesterday to discuss some unidentified matters with President Truman, and partially unfolded to reporters an uncompleted chart which he said compared treatment of veterans in this country under the GI Bill of Rights with those in Britain, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa.



West Coast airplane plants and shipyards drew a horde of workers from all over the country since 1941. With war's end, cutbacks and mass layoffs have sent many of the workers heading east to their home states. Speeding past this marker on Highway 66 through the California desert are Edmond M. Snow and his family, going back to Minnesota after four years of war work at Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Plant in San Diego. Snow plans to buy a small farm with the savings from his war job.

Jobless Pay Boost Defeat Likely

Bill Assailed As Loafing Aid

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (ANS).—President Truman's proposal for greater unemployment benefits appeared today to have died aborning in the House Ways and Means committee. One of the bill's staunchest committee supporters conceded privately that probably no more than six of the 24 members would vote for it. The storm of opposition broke over the legislation as Robert Doughton (D-N.C.), committee chairman, told Arthur J. Altmeyer, Social Security Board chairman, that "it puts a premium on loafing" and Rep. Harold Knutson, of Minnesota, senior committee Republican, added, "you are proposing to raise the bounty on idleness. Can't you see you are encouraging unemployment?" The measure seeks to establish a national standard of \$25 a week for 26 weeks for unemployment compensation. The federal government would pay the difference between that figure and present state rates, many of which are considerably lower.

N.Y.-Scandinavia Service to Resume

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP).—Regular ship service between New York and Scandinavian ports will be resumed Sept. 15 when the first vessel of the American Scantic Line will berth at New York and then call for cargo at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk and discharge cargo from Gothenburg, Stockholm and Helsinki. The announcement by Moore McCormack Lines, operators of American Scantic, added the hope that weekly sailings soon would be resumed.

Cary Sulked, Barbara Says; Gets Divorce

HOLLYWOOD, Sept. 1 (ANS).—Heiress Barbara Hutton yesterday divorced her third husband, Film Actor Cary Grant. Miss Hutton charged Grant with causing her "grievous mental distress, suffering and anguish." She testified that he would rather sit around upstairs than talk to her friends.

91 Points Is Out For Ex-ATS Wac

FORT SHERIDAN, Ill., Sept. 1 (ANS).—WAC Pfc Beatrice Chadwick Clothier, 22, with 91 points, has been discharged with what is believed to be the highest point total of any Wac discharged so far, the separation center here reported yesterday. She served overseas 43 months and earned one battle star in France. An American citizen, residing in London, she enlisted in 1941 in the British Auxiliary Territorial Service and when the first group of Wacs was assigned to London in 1943, she transferred to the WAC.

Betty Hutton Weds Today

CHICAGO, Sept. 1 (ANS).—Betty Hutton, 24, film actress, and Theodore S. Briskin, 27, president of the Revere Camera Co. of Chicago, yesterday obtained a marriage license in the county clerk's office. The couple said the wedding would take place Sunday in Camellia House of the Drake Hotel.

Civilian Goods Output to Hit 187% of Pre-War Level in '46

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (ANS).—A prediction that civilian industry would be producing consumer goods at 112 percent of the pre-war rate by December and 187 percent by June came today from War Production Board Chairman J.A. Krug. Basing his first reconversion report on data received from 42 leading industrial fields, Krug added that the same industries would be employing 96 percent as many workers in December as they did in 1939 and 1940. The reconversion report covered only hard goods such as automobiles and farm machinery, but Krug described it as a fair sample of major industry. In this field the survey "gives us our first real indication of where we are heading in reconversion," Krug asserted. The WPB chairman warned, however, that production estimates were based on dollar volume and

Mayors Back Jobs-for-all Bill

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (ANS).—The mayors of the nation's two largest cities told Congress yesterday that the federal government has a definite responsibility to prevent the American people from going hungry. Looking to the immediate post-war years, Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York cautioned a Senate Banking Subcommittee, "We are in for a spree and then the damndest hangover we've ever had." Both LaGuardia and Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago endorsed the principle of the Wagner-Murray Job Budget Bill designed to assure "full employment" by use of federal expenditures, if necessary. The New York mayor said a "gigantic public works program of five or six years" was necessary as a backlog against unemployment. Kelly said the lesser privileged want to escape from "the crime-breeding, disease-ridden hovels of poverty" and added: "They don't care whether their liberation comes from a thoughtful co-operative government or government by coercion."

Seamen Upped \$45 a Month, Lose Bonuses

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (ANS). The War Labor Board ordered yesterday a \$45 monthly increase in the basic wages of more than 100,000 seamen, effective Oct. 1, to compensate in part for the loss of war-time voyage bonuses which it canceled as of the same date. Premiums for encounters with lingering mines were retained. The WLB decision, covering the entire maritime industry and all seamen's unions, was the first under the Administration's new wage-stabilization policy. It required the approval of Stabilization Director William H. Davis because of the possibility that it might increase shipping costs to the Federal government. The board failed to grant the seamen's demand for a 55-cents-an-hour minimum wage. The wage boost will raise the base pay of able-bodied seamen from \$100 to \$145 a month. All other classifications of seamen will be raised \$45 a month. Union leaders, meanwhile, expressed confidence that President Truman would urge Congress in his message next week to raise the legal minimum wage from 40 to 65 cents an hour. The Senate has criticized the WLB's minimum wage of 55 cents as inadequate and is considering amendments to the Wage and Hour Law to bring the minimum to 65 cents immediately and to 75 cents in two years.

13,000 Doctors Out by Dec. 31

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (ANS).—Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, Army Surgeon General, told the House Military Affairs Committee yesterday that 13,000 of the Army's 45,000 doctors would be discharged by the end of this year. Kirk revealed the war ended with more than 400,000 wounded men in Army hospitals, of which 313,000 had been "returned to the States by mid-August. He assured the committee all doctors not needed to care for the wounded would be brought back to the U.S. and discharged as quickly as possible. Sixteen hundred physicians will be discharged as soon as they are returned from Europe, Kirk said. He also reported the Army's post-VJ program called for the discharge of 2,000 Air Force doctors. By December, he added, the Army hopes to discharge 25,000 of its 63,000 nurses.

Nab Draft Dodger After 2-Year Hunt

DETROIT, Sept. 1 (ANS).—The FBI yesterday announced the capture of Alfred F. White, 39, who has been sought since March 27, 1943, as a draft evader. FBI Chief R. A. Guerin said White was arrested in a rooming house here, where he had been working as window washer and painter under an assumed name for two years. White told the FBI he left his war plant job at Niagara Falls, N.Y., when he was ordered to report for physical examination prior to induction. He said he once volunteered for the Army and was rejected and had been "mad at the Army ever since."

New Philadelphia Pittsburgh St. Louis

Nazi Terrors Stalk Them No More



Kurt von Schuschnigg and his wife are recuperating at Villa Matezo on the Isle of Capri in Italy after their years in Nazi prison camps. Their youngest daughter, Sissy, was born in Dachau four years ago. Schuschnigg was Austrian Chancellor when Hitler invaded that country.

Will Wonders Never Cease?

First the Atomic Bomb—Now A Hook to Hang Medals On

A new time-saver was announced yesterday which promised to speed the presenting of awards and decorations to officers, EMTs and, particularly, Wacs. Revealed less than a month after the atomic bomb, the device was described in a letter issued from the office of Capt. C. N. Gruber, assistant adjutant general, under the subject: "Presentation of Awards Hooks." It covered

ed the transmittal of ten awards hooks for use at decoration presentation ceremonies. "Hooks are issued," the letter explained, "in order to dispense with the necessity of the presenting authority pinning the medal on the recipient's uniform. "A hook is attached to the recipient's uniform prior to the presentation ceremony and the presenting officer has them only to attach the decoration."

Pass-Bound GIs Warned; Have All Credentials

By Milton Honig
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

To avoid confusion and disappointment, Army personnel visiting Paris who expect to be billeted in one of the Red Cross centers, must meet the requirements of Seine Section Headquarters. Lt. Harold H. Hawkins, officer in charge of the Central Registration Bureau, cautioned yesterday.

A number of troops on leave have been arriving in Paris without proper credentials, Hawkins said. By "proper credentials," he explained that in addition to the pass (ETO AG Form 27), the group leader must have rosters, in duplicate, listing all members of the group by name, grade and serial number. Each roster must indicate the major command to which the quota is chargeable, he added. If a man is traveling alone, he still must observe these regulations and must have a roster, Hawkins said.

Some Lack Authorization

"Some groups are coming to us with improper authorization," Hawkins said. "We must turn these men away. To apply for billeting in Paris, they are required to have in their possession the pass as well as a roster."

The roster, he explained, facilitated the handling of a large number of men without unnecessary delay and also made it possible for the bureau to have a list of all visiting Army personnel in Paris in the event of an emergency.

Hawkins pointed out that the maximum time allowed for billeting on a pass is 72 hours, regardless of the length of the pass.

Lodging for Married Couples

Those on furlough or in Paris temporarily to perform duties can make arrangements for lodging at 2 Place de l'Opera, Seine Section Building, Duty Billeting Office. Married couples—and in this case both parties must be Americans—may make arrangements for billeting through the Central Registration Bureau.

The bureau, located at 11 Rue Scribe, allocates beds in 99 main clubs and annexes in the Paris area. Beds are available for 11,168 troops.

Divorce Granted To Harry Bridges

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1 (ANS).—Harry Bridges, West Coast CIO leader, was granted a divorce from Agnes Bridges yesterday.

Superior Judge Frank T. Deasy granted the decree on grounds of extreme cruelty after denying a request of Mrs. Bridges for postponement.

Bridges testified his wife was a "chronic drunk" and had often attacked him with a knife or household utensils. His wife countered with allegations that her husband indulged in extra-marital romancing.

Bridges was ordered to pay \$85 a month to his wife for the next three years and \$500 in attorney fees. The court reserved the right to change the payments if they are not used for "Mrs. Bridges' rehabilitation."

Candidly Speaking, Emma Was Broadbeamed

Polish Countess Therese Plater-Zybeck exhibits a girdle she made over from one belonging to Frau Emma Goering, wife of the former reichsmarshal. "I could have made two from one of hers," the countess said, when she showed it to Allied troops who detained her and her husband as they were leaving Salzburg with 30 cases of belongings from the Goering castle home. The 23-year-old countess had worked as a maid in the household at Zell-Am-See in Northern Austria.



Sen. Johnson Hits Peace Draft As Barbarism, Fascist Trick

DENVER, Sept. 1 (ANS).—Peace-time military conscription "bears the badge of barbarism and is the red meat of the warlords," Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo.) of the Senate Military Committee declared in a panel discussion at East High School yesterday.

"Peace-time conscription is sham military preparedness," he said. "It is Fascist conceived and is calculated to destroy democracy and the free enterprise system. It is a brazen attempt to Prussianize America. It provides military slavery."

"Any nation which succumbs to it must surely anticipate annihilation. History is my authority."

He described as "pure hokum" the argument that peace-time conscription aids national defense.

"A big army is as obsolete as the Dodo bird," Johnson asserted. "Science has changed warfare and our tactics must change with it. If America had 20,000,000 reserves, each with a year of basic training, it would afford no security and no protection against a foe using the modern weapons of war. Military research and not conscription is the price of survival."

Quisling's Life Asked by State

OSLO, Sept. 1 (UP).—The death penalty for Vidkun Quisling was demanded last night by Anneus Schjoedt, public prosecutor, as he concluded presentation of the state's case in Quisling's trial for treason.

Schjoedt declared that Quisling sought power for power's sake, but asked a conviction on the basis of the Nazi puppet's deeds and not his motives. He said the fact that Quisling remained in office without protesting German policy in Norway proved he planned to stay in power at the expense of betraying his country.

The trial is now recessed until Wednesday to give Quisling time to prepare his answer. Defense speeches and Schjoedt's rebuttal are not expected to be finished before Thursday evening. The verdict probably will be announced two days later.

Charged Wire to Bar Dogs; 3 Children Hurt

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1 (ANS).—A two-year-old boy was knocked unconscious and two 12-year-old girls were shocked yesterday when police said they touched an electrically-charged wire strung in front of the lawn of a swank Brooklyn apartment house. Police said they were told the wire was intended to keep dogs off the grass.

USO to Entertain GIs a Year or Longer

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (ANS). The USO will continue to provide entertainment for servicemen in most cases for "12 months and possibly longer" in Alaska, Hawaii, Europe and the Pacific and areas adjacent to military hospitals and permanent bases along the Atlantic seaboard, Dr. L. F. Kimbell, USO president, announced today.

Tito Urges Nov. 11 For Election Date

BELGRADE, Sept. 1 (Reuter).—Marshal Tito today proposed to Yugoslavia's national assembly that national elections be held on Nov. 11.

Tito was quoted by the Belgrade radio as saying that the national constituent assembly should meet by the end of the year to fulfill agreements made in 1944 and the recommendations of the Allies made at the Crimea conference. Elections, he said, must be completed before winter to make this possible.

French Resistance Heroine Honored



Gen. St. Didier, head of the French military delegation in Washington, examines the Medal of the Resistance presented to Capt. Lucienne Marchand of Sologne, during her visit to the United States. Capt. Marchand, one of the women leaders of the French underground, is credited with killing 50 Nazis during a raid on a bridge in France.

Hitler's Ex-Press Chief Nabbed Applying for British Army Job

HAMBURG, Sept. 1 (AP).—Otto Dietrich, Hitler's former press chief and one of the most widely sought high Nazis, applied in person for a British Army press job—and is now lodged in an internment camp.

The Nazi, who had evaded capture since the collapse of the Reich, calmly walked up to a sentry on duty at VIII Corps Headquarters in Ploen near Kiel and identified himself. The sentry told him: "I do not know you."

Keep moving." So Dietrich moved back into town and established his identity with British officers.

The job application was in the form of a letter, which Dietrich had written some time ago and had been carrying while pondering whether he should give himself up. The letter was said to be addressed to Field Marshal Montgomery.

He told interrogators he had been "wandering around Germany for three months and finally tired of being hunted."

Bogus Francs To Be Honored

All holders of bogus 1,000 French franc notes will be reimbursed with genuine bills if they can prove the counterfeit came into their possession "in the normal course of business," the Bank of France announced yesterday.

The bogus currency must be deposited with the Bank of France together with the holder's name and address. After a police investigation, genuine currency will be issued in its place.

At the same time the bank denied that the amount of counterfeited 1,000-franc notes in circulation totaled 500,000,000 francs (\$10,000,000). The actual amount is "infinitely less," it said. However, all of the light green 1,000-franc notes, whether genuine or spurious, are gradually being replaced by new currency.

Europa's First Trip on Sept. 13

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (ANS).—The Navy announced yesterday the 50,000-ton S.S. Europa, former German luxury liner, would leave Bremerhaven, Germany, about Sept. 13 on her maiden voyage for the U.S. Navy.

The vessel will return about 4,000 veterans from Europe. The Europa will put in at Southampton, England, and is tentatively scheduled to sail about Sept. 19 for New York.

The Europa, third largest liner now afloat, was commissioned Aug. 25 as a Naval transport after being seized as a prize of war by U.S. Naval forces.

After her arrival in this country she will be taken to the Navy Yard Annex at Bayonne, N.J., where her carrying capacity will be increased to 10,000 troops.

London Police Prowl in Disguised Cars

LONDON, Sept. 1 (Reuter).—Several hundred police cars, some of them disguised as trade vans and taxicabs patrolled London today as the police department put into service its new patrol system. The cars are equipped with a two-way radio expected to improve police service by 50 percent.

Congress Back on Job Wednesday for Sure

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (ANS).—Congress definitely will be back on the job next Wednesday. There had been talk of a later reconvening date, but aides of Senate and House leaders said today that official notices had been sent out calling members back to Washington.

AMERICAN FORCES NETWORK

1411 Mc PARIS
1284 Mc LE HAVRE
1231 Mc CHLIMS
1267 Mc NANCY

Time	TODAY
1200-World News	1905-Guy Lombardo
1205-Organ Music	1930-Paris Showcase
1215-Sunday Serenade	2001-Hour of Charm
1230-Concert Hall	2030-Spike Jones
1301-Highlights	2100-News
1305-Baseball	2105-Francia White
1500-News	2130-Command Performance
1500-Sunday Music	2201-Radio Theater
1530-Family Hour	2300-News Pacific
1601-Symphony Hour	2305-Soldier Song
1655-Highlights	2315-State Dept.
1701-Duffie Bag	2330-One Night Stand
1800-News	2400-News
1810-Sports	0015-Midnight in Paris
1815-Yank Bandstand	0200-Final Edition
1830-Jerry Wayne	
1900-U.S. News	
Time	TOMORROW
0600-Headlines	0845-GI Jive
0601-Morning Report	0900-State Dept.
0700-News	0915-AFN Bandstand
0705-Highlights	0945-Winged Strings
0710-Morning Report	1001-Morning After
0800-News	1030-Merely Music
0810-Sports	1100-U.S. News
0815-Johnny Mercer	1105-American Album
0830-Across the Board	1130-At Ease
	1145-Melody Roundup

Short Wave 6.080 Meg
News Hourly on the Hour

Berlin to Honor 'All Victims of Fascism' Sept. 9

By Ernest Leiser
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—Permission for Germans to hold a citywide meeting here on Sept. 9 to "honor all persons who were victims of Fascism" was granted by the Allied Kommandantur at its weekly meeting here. However, authorities made it clear to the Oberburgomeister, who proposed the meeting, that all speeches would have to pass censorship by Kommandantur representatives.

The Germans had requested that flags be flown at half-staff in the city for the meeting, but since no flag on the Kommandantur could be used, what flags were meant (the flag of German flags is outlawed), this request was turned down.

The four-nation city council decided also to organize an Allied parade on VJ-Day. This will be the first international celebration in Berlin and 1,000 men from each nation with armored vehicles, will participate.

One of the city's most pressing problems, the influx of refugees, especially from the Russian zone, was discussed at the Kommandantur meeting and Col. Gen. Alexander Gorbatov, Soviet councilman, said "measures were being taken" to keep refugees out of the already overcrowded and undernourished city.

Col. Howley, U.S. Military Government officer, estimated that at least 18,000 former German soldiers had filtered into the city and that about half still remained. The refugee problem is complicated by evacuation of civilians from Polish occupied Germany to the west through Berlin. All such evacuee trains pass through the capital and refugees walk across town to catch outbound trains. Many, apparently, have been electing to stay in Berlin.

Spain's Economy Hit by Drought

BARCELONA, Sept. 1 (Reuter).—Unless autumn rains fall heavily in Spain next month, Generalissimo Francisco Franco's regime is faced with a critical shortage of electric power which threatens industry and has already sent the cost of textiles and living soaring daily, it was reported today.

Some sections of Spain have had no rain for almost a year, while in Catalonia only three days of rain have fallen since New Year's Day and industry there has been compelled to reduce production by 50 percent. The present restrictions on electricity output allow factories to operate only for three days a week and this is to be further curtailed.

Justice Exacts Her Toll from Another Nazi



Death was the penalty imposed by a U.S. military tribunal at Dachau on Franz Strasser (center), former Nazi chief in Czechoslovakia, who was found guilty of murdering a U.S. flier after a crash landing.

Shortage of Rhythm Ripples Shep, Cooling Heels in Paris

By Fred V. Ferrara
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

Shep Fields, American band leader who parlayed a straw and a glass of water into rippling Rhythm a new style of dance music and a nation-wide reputation has just completed a 42-day tour of the Seventh Army and Assembly Area Command sectors and reports that "GIs are asking for more and more music—and could have it if the Army would arrange more efficient transportation to and from the U.S."

Fields, in Paris "doing nothing while I might have been playing for the boys," complained that the delay caused by processing and waiting for a boat merely meant that fewer soldiers got to listen to his shows.

To his knowledge, he said, his orchestra and that of Hal Mac-

Intire were the only ones to respond to the USO call this summer for name bands to come to the ETO. "All top American bands would be happy to come over if the Army would cut out a lot of the waiting that goes with arrangement of the tours," he said.

Fields, who played for audiences of 200 and 15,000 and gave as many as four shows a day while on tour, said his band waited in New York for four weeks before departing for the ETO. They didn't play a note all that time. "We could have played lots of 'em for GIs, over here, if we had been flown over," said Fields. "I packed and unpacked so many times I could do it blindfolded."

I believe that if a couple of planes could be put at the disposal of the USO, to guarantee quick passage back and forth across the Atlantic, every name band in the country would be tickled to death to come over here and play their heads off for four, five or six weeks," he said.

Praising the USO for its works, he said: "Things turned out for us about 400 percent better than we had expected."

Fields said he didn't have to be back in New York until Sept. 15, but that he was forced to end his tour weeks ago. No plans have been made for his band to entertain GIs during the next two weeks, he said.

Canada to Ration Meat, Aid Europe

OTTAWA, Sept. 1 (AP).—Meat-rationing will be resumed in Canada solely to reduce Canadian consumption "so we can export the maximum amount to starving people of Europe's liberated countries," Donald Nelson, chairman of the Canadian War-time Prices and Trade Board, said today.

He did not disclose when the rationing would go into effect. The new ration is expected to be 40 ounces per person per week, which is 25 pounds per capita a year more than the British ration.

New High-Speed Boxcar Built of Alloy Used in B29

CHICAGO, Sept. 1 (AP).—The Rock Island Railroad has announced the acquisition of five lightweight high-speed freight cars built of the same alloy as that used in the B29. Because of their light superstructure they have a low center of gravity, permitting operation at high speeds.

The use of roller bearings, J. D. Farrington, chief executive officer said, makes possible a reduction of starting resistance of 88 percent.

Chinese Run Rings Around Mac's Tub

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 1 (AP).—Gen. Douglas MacArthur found a ring around the bathtub and soiled towels when he occupied the best suite in the elaborate Grand Hotel, but it was not the fault of the management.

A group of Chinese war correspondents, arriving ahead of MacArthur, registered for the rooms, took baths and relaxed until MacArthur's aide arrived and advised them, "Sorry boys, this is MacArthur's."

The Chinese obligingly moved to another hotel.

Mishap Delays War Trials

FRANKFURT, Sept. 1.—Collapse of the main floor of the courtroom in Nuremberg yesterday where Europe's leading war criminals were scheduled to face trial has forced indefinite postponement of the trials. It was reported the floor could not be repaired before Oct. 1.

The Russian-controlled Berlin radio, meanwhile, confirmed that Martin Bormann, Hitler's deputy and high on the roster of war criminals, was now in Allied hands.

Field Marshals von Braunschweig and Manstein were reported interned at Field Marshal Bernard L. Montgomery's headquarters in Hamburg.

Ten other high-ranking German officers seized in Norway were flown to Frankfurt yesterday to await trial at Nuremberg. Their names were not revealed.

Russians Quitting Allied Vienna Zone

VIENNA, Sept. 1.—The Russians were withdrawing their administrative personnel from the American, British and French zones in Vienna today as the Allies prepared to assume administration of the occupation areas assigned to them.

The U.S., Britain and France, meanwhile, began contributing 450 tons of food daily to the Allied pool for distribution through the city government. Contributions are measured roughly on the basis of population, with the Russians contributing a slightly larger share than the other powers.

Anglo-American observers have been assigned to see that no food goes into the black market.

Rise Stevens' Voice Insured for Million

HOLLYWOOD, Sept. 1 (ANS).—Rise Stevens, of the Metropolitan Opera, now has a million-dollar insurance policy on her voice. Her agent said that Lloyds of London cabled yesterday it had accepted the policy.

If Miss Stevens loses her voice temporarily, the agent said Lloyds would pay her \$3,000 a week and if she is unable to sing for a year the policy will be paid in full.

The premium is \$10,000 a year.

Cost of War To France Put At 98 Billions

The war and the German occupation cost France half her national wealth, or the total earnings of all Frenchmen for two years, according to Pierre Teilgen, Minister of Justice. He set the cost at \$98,000,000,000.

The national debt has already been increased by 1,600,000,000,000 francs (\$32,000,000,000), he said, and "labor which millions of French people were forced to perform for the enemy represented 12,500,000,000 man-hours lost to France."

During the fighting before and after occupation, snellfire and bombs destroyed 1,785,000 of the nation's buildings. Half of France's railroad stations were ruined and 5,000 bridges were blown up during the war, the minister said. In addition, three-fifths of the railroad stock was either destroyed or taken to Germany by the retreating Wehrmacht.

Adding to this the disappearance of half of France's livestock and three-fourths of her agricultural equipment brings the total loss to 4,897,000,000,000 francs (\$98,000,000,000), Teilgen asserted.

Unions Join Paris Parley

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (UP).—Four independent railroad brotherhoods disclosed today that they would be represented at the World Trade Union Federation meeting in Paris on September 20, because "we want to see for ourselves if the organization will be Communist-dominated, as charged by the AFL."

President A. F. Whitney of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, a fifth operating brotherhood, announced previously that his union would also be represented in Paris. J. S. McBride, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen, will represent his union, the Train Dispatchers, Railway Conductors, and Signalmen, all independents.

It was said that the AFL executive council refused to take part in the meeting on the ground that Soviet trade unions, which are members of the new organization, are government-controlled and would dominate it.

The United Mine Workers Union also refused to join the organization.

The CIO is one of the founders of the new movement and CIO President Phillip Murray is one of the three co-chairmen. Sidney Hillman, chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee, is en route to Paris as the CIO representative to the pre-conference committee meeting.

Gold Coast Mansion Sold

CHICAGO, Sept. 1 (ANS).—Chicago's most famous home, the 63-year-old Potter Palmer mansion on the Gold Coast, has been sold to a New York syndicate, which is to build a skyscraper apartment building on the site. The mansion was for many years the center of Chicago's social life.

Everybody Rates Salute from Von Rundstedt



Nazi Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt leafs through a book in the library at the home of Gen. von Bergen, where he and other members of the German high command are confined in the American occupation zone in Germany. Von Rundstedt salutes everybody, his GI guards report.

Chennault Arrives in Washington



Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, former chief of the 14th AF in China, is greeted by his former secretary, Mrs. Dorine Lanborg, on his arrival at Washington National Airport to report for reassignment.

Cards Jolt Cubs, Cut Gap to 3; Yanks Win Pair; Tigers Bow

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The Cardinals took another full-game bite out of the Cubs' National League melon last night as Harry Brecheen tossed a masterful two-hitter that floored the league leaders 4-1 and pared their advantage to three games.

A crowd of 20,684—the largest St. Louis arlight attendance of the year—welcomed the Red Birds back for the renewal of their "cross-hatch" series with the Bruins. The Cubs stepped right out in the first inning with their only run as a result of Eddie Sauer's homer with two gone. Sauer also nailed the other Chicago safety—a scratch single in the seventh.

The St. Louis damage was inflicted largely by Buster Adams and George Kurowski, who rapped Hank Wyse for round trippers.

The Pirates racked up six runs in the first two innings against the Reds and then held on long enough to stave off an eighth inning Red-leg rally and win 6-5 Joe Bowman was chased in the first frame with five hits good for three runs and the Bucs attacked Earl Harris for another cluster of three in the second.

Gables Folds in 8th

Ken Gaules was sailing along under a 6-2 lead going into the eighth when the Reds kayoed him with another pair of tallies that brought in Xavier Rescigno. The latter gave up the fifth Cincy worker when Bucky Walter pinch-hit into a double play. Pirate manager Frankie Frisch and catcher Bill Salkeld were banished in the third for protesting a decision at the plate.

A pinch double by Rene Montegudo that chased two runs home in the sixth inning was the medium through which the Phils pinned a 6-5 defeat on the Braves. Charley Sproull, who gave way to Montegudo's poke, was the winner over Big Bill Lee, the first of three Hub twirlers. Johnny Antonelli slapped his first major league homer for the Phils in the third. The Dodgers and Giants had the day off.

Sig Jakucki Is Suspended

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—The Browns' bid for a second straight American League flag was jolted here today when manager Luke Sewell announced he had indefinitely suspended Sig Jakucki, his righthanded pitching star.

Sewell declined to comment on reports that Jakucki was set down for participating in rough horse-play on the train en route here from St. Louis, in refusing to divulge the reason for the suspension.

The Browne leader also announced that Bob Muncrief had joined the team permanently. Muncrief was employed in a St. Louis war plant and pitched for the Browns only on Sunday and home night games.

Applying Rejoins Chisox

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Luke Applying, shortstop of the White Sox, rejoined the club yesterday after obtaining his discharge from the Army. Manager Jimmy Dykes said that Luke would make his post-war debut with the Sox Sunday.

Talbert, Cooke, Segura Gain Forest Hills Net Semi-Finals

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The semi-final round of the National Tennis Singles Championship at Forest Hills was completed yesterday as Billy Talbert, Elwood Cooke and Pancho Segura attained the bracket of eight with defending champion Sgt. Frank Parker, who made his way into the semi-round on Thursday.

The challenging trio all had stiff workouts yesterday against opponents they figured to beat handily. Talbert, winner of nine consecutive tournaments this season, disposed of Alejo Russell, 6-1, 6-2, 9-7.

Segura had his trials with youthful Bobby Falkenburg, former junior champion now an Air Cadet, pounding out a 6-2, 4-6, 6-1, 6-1 verdict with his powerful two-fisted forehand.

Cooke Outlasts Wood

In the day's marathon and best test, Cooke outlasted the veteran Sidney B. Wood in a grueling five-set struggle, 10-12, 7-5, 6-4, 4-6, 6-2. Wood had everything but endur-

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—A new challenger zoomed over the American League horizon yesterday when the Yankees soared to within four games of the pace-setting Tigers by flipping the Senators twice while the Bengals were going down to defeat in Detroit.

The Yankees continued their amazing success against the Griffs by taking their third straight twin bill from the Capital gang. Ernie Bonham outpitched Mickey Haefner to take a loosely played 3-2 opener during which seven errors were committed.

Allan Gettel held the Nats to six hits in topping Johnny Niggeling in the finale, 3-1. Gettel had a shutout until the ninth when the Nats broke through for their lone tally. The double defeat left the Senators reeling a game and a half behind the Tigers, with the Browns, who were rained out in Chicago, moving up to within three and a half games of the top.

The Tigers came to grief at the hands of Allie Reynolds and Felix Mackiewicz. The latter banged out a three-run homer in the seventh that snapped a 2-2 tie and led to a 7-2 victory for the Indians. The Tribe added another pair in the ninth on Jeff Heath's single.

Trout Fails For Tigers

Reynolds faltered only in the fifth when the Tigers got their two runs. Dizzy Trout took the rap for the Tigers, being removed in the big seventh inning. Les Mueller finished the frame and Stubby Overmire hurled the eighth and ninth.

The Red Sox and Athletics spent a futile evening as the Quakers bagged a 6-2 curtain-raiser and then dropped a 4-2 nightcap. Big Russ Christopher finally got back into the win column in the first game, holding the Sox to six hits and clubbing a homer in his own behalf. The circuit blow sparked a four-run attack on Otis Clark in the seventh inning.

Randy Helfin got the Bosox an even break by holding the A's to five hits in the afterpiece while Jess Flores was being clipped for ten.

NFL, New Loop In Open Revolt

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Commissioner Jim Crowley of the newly organized All-America Football Conference today bluntly warned that his circuit would continue to raid the National Football League for talent.

At the opening session of a two day meeting of the conference, Crowley said that refusal of the 25-year-old National League to cooperate in the formation of two major circuits had given All-America no alternative but to declare open warfare for professional gridiron supremacy.

Babe vs. Miss Kiely In Broadmoor Golf

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 1.—Babe Didrikson Zaharias appeared to be in top form today as she headed into the 36-hole finals of the Broadmoor Invitation Women's Golf Tournament after a blistering 8 and 6 triumph over Mrs. Virgil Proctor, Colorado Springs Miss Dorothy Kiely of Los Angeles, who defeated Mrs. Ernest Blanton, Enid, Okla., 2 and 1, will oppose Mrs. Zaharias for the title.

Grid Eagles Acquire Rogalla, Former Giant

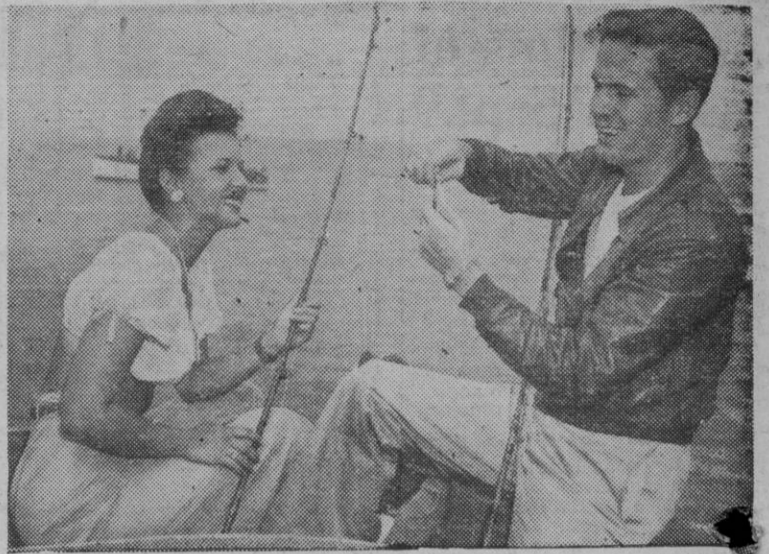
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—John Rogalla, who formerly played full-back for Scranton University and later with the New York and Jersey City Giants in professional circles, was signed today by the Philadelphia Eagles.

Rogalla, who enlisted in the Navy, was discharged from the service yesterday and promptly reported to the West Chester, Pa., training camp of the Eagles.

Bucs Purchase Pair

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 1.—The Pirates today announced the purchase of Stanley McElmurray, a righthanded pitcher from the York Interstate League, club and Edward Saintclair from Albany of the Eastern League.

Recreation Program That Looks Lovely



Santa Ana setup for returnees and convalescents from the Army Air Base here spend a day deep-sea fishing at Dana Point. Photo shows Susan Scott, Hollywood, eager to learn how to bait the hook and sees a demonstration by her escort, Lt. Irving Styer, Los Angeles.

Errors Ruin Third Army As Oise Wins Opener, 3-1

REIMS, Sept. 1.—In the first game of the semi-final round of the ETO Softball Championship tournament, the Oise All-Stars, representing Com Z, won a hard-fought game from the Third Army All Stars, 3-1, here yesterday.

Hogan Blazes 64, Nelson 70 At Nashville

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 1.—Little Ben Hogan, recently discharged from the Army, regained his magic golfing touch yesterday and clipped seven strokes off par to rack up a 64 and take a two stroke lead over his colleagues in the first round of the \$13,333 Nashville Open.

It was Ben's second tournament effort since he received his discharge papers and he was out in 33, and came home with a sparkling 31.

Byron Nelson, king pin of tournament golf, whose earnings during 1945 already total more than \$50,000, was pretty down the list with a one-under-par 70. Herman Barron and Slammin' Sammy Snead, trailed Hogan by a couple of strokes. Barron spun a 33 on the outward nine and matched it coming in.

Arnold Stops Doty; Finazzo Triumphs

CAMDEN, Sept. 1.—Billy Arnold, young belting welterweight from Philadelphia, stopped George Red Doty, of Hartford, in the third round of a scheduled 10-rounder here last night. Each scaled 148.

Scores Upset

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Johnny Finazzo, Baltimore middleweight, upset Marvin Bryant, Dallas veteran, in the eight-round feature here last night. Finazzo came in at 164 with a one-pound pull in the weights.

Trippi's Grid Injury Minor; Harmon Okay

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—The rib injury suffered by Charley Trippi during Thursday night's game between the Packers and College All-Stars is "nothing serious" according to Bernie Bierman, coach of the collegians.

Bierman said that Tommy Harmon, former Michigan ace, and Bill Willis, Ohio State tackle, who also were hurt, sustained minor injuries and were all right. The Packers won the game, 19-7.

Lt. Poschner Awarded DSC

ATLANTA, Sept. 1.—The Distinguished Service Cross, the nation's second highest military decoration has been awarded Lt. George Poschner, former University of Georgia football star, who killed 20 Germans in a one-man charge before he was critically wounded. Poschner was presented the DSC yesterday by Brig. Gen.

William L. Sheep, Commander of Lawson General Hospital, where the former football ace is a patient. In the Battle of the Bulge at Kohlhutte, France, last January, Poschner lost both legs and part of his right hand as he lay unattended on the frozen battlefields for two days. The Youngstown, Ohio, star starred for the Bulldogs in the 1943 Rose Bowl game.

B.D.C.

HOW THEY STAND.

National League

Pittsburgh 6, Cincinnati 5 (night)
St. Louis 4, Chicago 1
Philadelphia 6, Boston 5
Only games scheduled

	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	76	45	.628	—
St. Louis	74	49	.602	3
Brooklyn	68	53	.562	8
New York	67	57	.540	10 1/2
Pittsburgh	67	62	.519	13
Boston	56	68	.452	21 1/2
Cincinnati	49	73	.402	27 1/2
Philadelphia	37	87	.298	40 1/2

Brooklyn at New York
Philadelphia at Boston
Chicago at St. Louis
Only games scheduled

American League

Philadelphia 6-2, Boston 3-4 (twilight-night)
New York 3-3, Washington 2-1
Cleveland 7, Detroit 2
Chicago-St. Louis postponed, rain

	W	L	Pct	GB
St. Louis	69	53	.566	—
Washington	69	56	.552	1 1/2
St. Louis	65	56	.537	3 1/2
New York	64	56	.525	4
Cleveland	63	57	.521	5
Chicago	60	61	.496	8 1/2
Boston	59	66	.472	11 1/2
Philadelphia	38	82	.317	30

New York at Washington
Boston at Philadelphia
Cleveland at Detroit
St. Louis at Chicago

MAJOR LEAGUE Leaders

American League

	G	A	B	R	H	Pct.
Cucinello, Chicago	98	333	43	106	318	
Case, Washington	94	384	56	120	312	
Stirnweiss, N.Y.	120	500	83	154	308	
Boudreau, Cleveland	97	346	50	106	306	
Estalella, Phil'phia	96	347	37	105	303	

National League

	G	A	B	R	H	Pct.
Holmes, Boston	123	517	113	189	396	
Cavaretta, Chicago	110	416	84	150	361	
Rosen, Brooklyn	114	472	100	161	341	
Ott, New York	111	392	67	128	327	
Hack, Chicago	121	482	91	157	326	

Runs Batted In

American.—Ettan, New York, 79; Blinks, Washington, 75.
National.—Walker, Brooklyn, 106; Holmes, Boston, 103.

Homerun Leaders

American.—Stephens, St. Louis, 19; Culenbine, Detroit, 14.
National.—Holmes, Boston, 26; Workman, Boston, and Adams, St. Louis, 20.

Stolen Bases

American.—Myatt, Washington, and Stirnweiss, New York, 26.
National.—Schoendienst, St. Louis, 22; Barrett, Pittsburgh, 19.

Leading Pitchers

American.—Muncie, St. Louis, 10-2; Ferriss, Boston, 20-7.
National.—Breechen, St. Louis, 10-3; Passeau, Chicago, 14-5.

Minor League Results

International League

Syracuse 9, Jersey City 5
Newark 6, Baltimore 1
Buffalo 7-2, Rochester 3-4
Toronto 7-4, Montreal 4-3

	W	L	Pct
Montreal	87	54	.617
Jersey City	67	73	.479
Newark	79	60	.568
Rochester	60	82	.423
Toronto	78	62	.557
Buffalo	59	82	.418
Baltimore	73	63	.529
Syracuse	57	82	.410

American Association

Louisville 11, Toledo 7
Columbus 4, Indianapolis 3
St. Paul 15, Kansas City 9
Minneapolis 7, Milwaukee 3

	W	L	Pct
Milwaukee	84	58	.592
Min'polis	68	73	.482
Ind'polis	80	61	.567
Toledo	64	75	.460
Louisville	79	62	.560
Kansas C.	57	80	.416
St. Paul	70	67	.511
Columbus	57	83	.407

Eastern League

Williamsport 3, Elmira 2
Utica 6, Binghamton 1
Wilkes-Barre 7-6, Scranton 2-9
Hartford 10, Albany 3

	W	L	Pct
Utica	76	47	.618
Scranton	61	62	.496
Albany	73	56	.566
Elmira	55	69	.444
Wilkes	69	57	.548
Binghton	52	75	.409
Hartford	67	57	.540
Will'sport	41	77	.379

Southern Association

New Orleans 7, Atlanta 2
Chattanooga 8, Mobile 7
Memphis 3-0, Birmingham 1-12
Little Rock 5, Nashville 3

	W	L	Pct
Atlanta	88	42	.677
Memphis	63	67	.483
Chatt'ga.	80	50	.615
Nashville	52	77	.403
Mobile	70	59	.543
Bir'gham	51	79	.392
N Orleans	70	60	.538
Little R.	45	85	.346

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 15-10, Seattle 2-7
San Diego 12, Portland 4
Los Angeles 6, San Francisco 5
Oakland 8, Hollywood 5

	W	L	Pct
Portland	91	61	.599
Oakland	75	79	.487
Seattle	90	64	.584
San Diego	73	84	.465
Sacramento	82	75	.522
L Angeles	67	88	.432
S. Frisco	80	75	.516
Holl'wood	61	94	.394

Runs for the Week

American League

	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
Boston	X	7	1	1	7		
Chicago	7	2	P	4	P		
Cleveland	X	8	P	4	7		
Detroit	X	10	4	X	2		
New York	X	8	0	7	6		
Philadelphia	X	5	4	X	8		
St. Louis	X	1	5	X	P		
Washington	X	6	4	X	3		

National League

	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
Boston	10	X	X	X	5		
Brooklyn	X	7	2	X	X		
Chicago	X	6	2	4	1		
Cincinnati	X	3	3	X	5		
New York	X	X	X	X	X		
Philadelphia	X	1	1	X	6		
Pittsburgh	X	3	0	6	6		
St. Louis	X	2	1	X	4		

Li'l Abner

By Courtesy of United Features

By Al Capp

Dear Fores: Ah regrets that it will be inconvenient for me to attend to mah weddin. Ah druther bring to the boy ah loves than be like Catfish Eyeball King's Queen and if ah can't have mah druthers ah rather not lose mah oddy. Respectfully, ah regretfully, with my head Dairy Mae Lugg

YAK! YAK! THIS IS A HO! HO! - ROOTIN' TOOTIN' TRAGIDDY. PORE FELLA!! YAK!! YAK!!

OH, HOW HOOMILIATIN THIS'LL BE FO' TH' CATFISH EYEBALL KING!!

A THREE-DOLLAR WEDDIN' TH' GRANDEST SPECTACLE O' TH' AGES - GONE UP TH' CREEK!! JEST BECUZ ONE SILLY GAL REFOOZLES T' MARRY A MAN SHE HATES, WE IS CHEATED OUT OF A GOOD TIME!!

IT'S MIGHTY HARD ON US AWRIGHT, BUT JEST THINK O' HOW HORRIBLE THIS'LL BE FO' PORE TIMBER-WOLF McHOWL!!

NOTE-FUM-TIMBERWOLF McHOWL T' WRIT BY HAND!!

Dick Tracy

By Courtesy of Chicago Tribune Syndicate, Inc.

By Chester Gould

A DETECTIVE, EH? WELL! - MY NAME'S B. O. PLENTY. MAN AND BOY, I'VE LIVED IN THESE PARTS 40 YEARS.

WE'RE LOOKING FOR A FUGITIVE - A WOMAN WITH BLONDE HAIR - MEDIUM HEIGHT - AND -

WOMAN? HA! - THERE AIN'T BEEN A WOMAN ON THIS PLACE IN 12 YEARS, GENTLEMEN.

I'M A BACHELOR - AIN'T HAD A FEMALE ON THIS PLACE SINCE AUNT HATTIE WENT TO HER REWARD IN '33. NO, SIR.

THIS DIRT IS COLD - AND HEAVY. I CAN'T STAND IT HERE VERY LONG.

Terry and The Pirates

By Courtesy of News Syndicate

By Milton Caniff

I WASN'T QUITE CERTAIN AT FIRST, SIR... I WAS PRETTY YOUNG WHEN I FIRST MET THE MAN...

I SEE, MR. LEE, BUT NOW YOU'RE SURE THAT PYZON IS A HOODLUM YOU RAN AFOUL OF IN CHINA YEARS AGO...

YES, SIR... HE WAS ALMOST TOO NICE TO US WHEN WE WERE WRECKED HERE... HE SAID THE JAPS HAD PULLED OUT...

BUT YOU SAW LIGHT SIGNALS FROM THE SEA, WHICH YOU WERE TOO WELL GUARDED TO INVESTIGATE?

YES, SIR... PYZON AND HIS MAN HUTCH ARE IN TOUCH WITH THE JAPANESE. I WOULD BE WILLING TO BET, SIR - -

I APPRECIATE YOUR CONCLUSIONS, MR. LEE - BUT MR. PYZON WENT OVER HIS BOOKS WITH OUR CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER AND POINTED OUT THAT EVEN AFTER THE JAPS LEFT OFFICIALLY THEY SENT BOATS BACK AT NIGHT TO PICK UP THE CROPS AS THEY BECAME READY! THE SKIPPERS ALWAYS SENT SIGNALS ASKING IF THE AMERICANS HAD LANDED... THAT'S WHAT YOU SAW...

Gasoline Alley

By Courtesy of Chicago Tribune Syndicate, Inc.

By King

SKEEZIX, YOU HAVE YOUR 85 POINTS AND ARE ELIGIBLE FOR HONORABLE DISCHARGE. I DON'T SEE WHY YOU HAVE TO KEEP UP YOUR ROCKET STUDIES OUT AT THE FIELD.

I HAVEN'T ANY DISCHARGE YET.

WON'T IT BE GRAND WHEN YOU'RE OUT AND WE CAN GO AHEAD WITH OUR OWN PLANS - ?

YEAH.

WHEN YOU CAN GET A JOB AND YOU AND CHIPPER AND I CAN BE TOGETHER FOR ALWAYS! IT'S HARD TO REALIZE IT CAN HAPPEN ANY DAY!

MAYBE IT WILL, AND MAYBE IT WON'T!

Joe Palooka

By Courtesy of McNaught Syndicate, Inc.

By Ham Fisher

OH MYGOD OH MYGOD!

POOR JERRY OH!! UGH!! WHY DON'T CHA SHOOT YA DIRTY BEASTS!

STILL CONSCIOUS. WHAT YOU SMILE? LET THEM HAVE THE SALT!

NUTS TO YA!

G'GOOD BOY... J-JERRY AT'S THE OOH... SPIRIT

I DON'T THINK THERE WILL BE MANY SMILES LEFT SOON. I DO HOPE YOU LAST A WEEK THO' THE LAST ACT IS OF COURSE THE TOPPER TO COIN A PHRASE. MORE SALT, SHTEEGEER!

Blondie

By Courtesy of King Features Syndicate

By Chic Young

THE PRICE IS JUST ONE DOLLAR EACH

NOPE, NOTHING TODAY

YOU CAN HAVE YOUR MONEY BACK, IF NOT SATISFIED IN THIRTY DAYS

IT COMES IN THREE COLORS, RED WHITE AND GREEN

HAVE YOU ANY FRIENDS THAT MIGHT BE INTERESTED IN BUYING ONE?

Marseille Ships 15,000 Home In Two Days

In the largest single U.S.-bound shipment to leave Marseille 15,000 high-point men sailed Friday and Saturday.

The shipment sailed in two groups. Approximately 7,300 aboard the SS. John Ericsson and 2,500 on the SS. Sea Robin sailed Friday while the remaining 6,000 embarked yesterday on the SS Argentina.

Meantime, the 17th Airborne Div., bulging with the 11,000 high-point men from the 13th, 82nd and 101st Airborne Divs. in addition to its own personnel and 2,400 Delta Base Section high-pointers, moved into the Marseille staging area.

This entire group will sail on or about Thursday on the SS Mariposa and the SS Wakefield.

3 More Divisions In ETO Are Alerted

Gen. Eisenhower's prediction that all but occupation forces and some service troops would be out of the theater long before the end of winter was supported yesterday by a TSFETI announcement that three more armored divisions—the Seventh, Tenth and 16th—had been alerted for quick shipment home.

The three divisions have been assigned a "readiness date" of Sept. 21. By that time, they must have completed processing and be ready to start moving into staging areas. The tenth Armd. has been notified to move into the Assembly Area Command by Sept. 13.

Speeding up of the redeployment program was evident at the three ports of embarkation, Le Havre, Marseille and Antwerp. Antwerp port officials announced they had moved 60,259 soldiers and 231,453 tons of equipment since VE-Day. High-score casualties have formed the majority of personnel shipments from the Belgian port. They have sailed on converted Liberty ships.

Alerting of the three divisions brought to 16 the number of divisions in the redeployment pipeline. The Ninth Armd. and 70th Inf.

Troop Ships Delayed

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (ANS).—A War Shipping Administration spokesman said tonight that 67 merchant ships in East Coast ports were threatened with delays in sailing due to a shortage of 700 officers and men.

Craig S. Vincent, WSA official, said about half are converted Liberty and Victory ships engaged in returning servicemen from Europe.

Divs. were notified they would move into the AAC Sept. 5, three days ahead of schedule. Both are to be ready to move to the ports by September 17. The Fifth Armd. Div. is due at the AAC today. The 103d Inf. Div. reached Le Havre yesterday and the 63d Inf. Div. will report there between Sept. 5 and 8.

Air Forces Exposition Will Close Sept. 15

The U.S. Army Air Forces Exposition at the Eiffel Tower, which has attracted 1,705,500 spectators, will close on Sept. 15, it was announced today.

He's Cruel, Says Marie

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 1 (ANS).—Actress Marie Wilson announced she would file suit for divorce tomorrow against Sgt. Allan Nixon charging cruelty. They have been married three years.

Bride

(Continued from Page 1)

by a previous marriage, brought his bride to Kansas City to stay with her mother, Mrs. William Ross. He is staying with relatives and will return to Wichita.

Marshall received a medical discharge from the Navy May 1944. The couple received the news in their new home in Wichita when Mr. William S. Ross, mother of the confused bride phoned to tell them that Gene had been found alive.

"Gene had gone with Ann ever since he was ten years old," said the sergeant's mother, Mrs. John K. Igo. "He worshiped the ground she walked on."

"The doctor says I need a few vitamins, otherwise I'm okay," said Birwell according to the Kansas City Star's Pacific correspondent. Birdwell said that his plane was shot down over Balikpapan, Borneo, but that he had parachuted before the plane blew up.

Looks Like a Penguin, Acts Like One—What Is It?



Bobby Cranston, 9, found this bird on a San Francisco beach. Some experts say it isn't a penguin because penguins have no business that far north. Bobby is calling it a penguin.

Japs' Pacific Empire Chiefs Prepare to Give Up Forces

Commanders of Japan's far-flung island and Malayan garrisons, many of them by-passed by the war, yesterday prepared to turn over their conquests to Allied forces.

Among the surrender plans reported were these: Singapore—A Tokio broadcast said Allied forces would land Monday and Adm. Lord Louis Mountbatten may be in the city by Wednesday.

Marcus Island—A Japanese rear admiral crawled from a sickbed to surrender this bomb-battered base on Friday.

Truk—The Jap garrison is scheduled to capitulate formally today.

Weske, Ponape, Nauru—No surrender signals have yet been displayed to indicate readiness to capitulate.

Bonins—Surrender papers for 20,000 Japanese on the 15 islands of

this group will be signed tomorrow. New Ireland, New Guinea, Solomons—Australian Lt. Gen. Van Sturdee will accept the surrender of 86,000 Japanese this week aboard a carrier in Rabaul harbor.

Hong Kong—British Adm. Harcourt meets the Jap commander today to discuss surrender arrangements. Fleet units entered the harbor yesterday to seize the naval dockyard and planes from a carrier force. Three Jap boats which attempted a getaway were attacked.

Netherlands East Indies—This will probably be the last important territory to be recovered by the Allies. It is believed the Allies will not enter Java and other holdings until after the British are established in Singapore. Arrangements were reported ready for evacuation of Sabang in north Sumatra under British supervision.

Sweet

(Continued from Page 1)

selections were being made for these jobs," she said. "We were called by Peggy Wood, who had been chosen by Maj. Paul Baker of ETO Special Service to pick us out."

(Editor's note: Miss Wood is a stage actress.)

"We felt Miss Arnold interjected here, 'that we would be better off to come over and do something for the soldiers and gain some valuable theater experience than to sit around New York and wait for a role as understudy.'"

The girls answer questions of "What are you supposed to be?" with the pat. "We are civilian technicians." For more persistent questioners they add, "We are here to help with soldier shows," but only as a last resort must they mention the world "actress."

They're Technicians

Technically, the girls are working for the government in a civil service capacity. When the plan was originally announced, it was said they would be assigned to units in base sections or talent pools, from where they would go on the road in stock companies.

While on duty, Miss Mimi Baker said they wear Wac uniforms with green trimming and U.S. officer collar insignia.

They said they had been instructed to "fraternize with the GIs," but said they had eaten all of their meals since arriving in Paris at an officers mess.

"We pay for our meals," they smilingly added.

Soon to appear in the plays "Hasty Heart," "Brother Rat," "Uncle Harry" and a number of other soldier shows, the girls are paid \$7 a day expenses until they start out on the road.

"We don't get that once the tour starts, though," Miss Beatty pointed out. "And we have to buy our own uniforms and furnish our own makeup, too."

Film Warning Issued for GIs

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (ANS).—Undeveloped film sent by overseas service personnel to the U.S. should be wrapped separately and marked distinctly "undeveloped film" on the outside wrapper, Maj. Gen. Archer L. Lerch, Provost Marshal, General, said today.

This marking is made necessary because packages shipped from overseas are examined with an inspectoscope, an X-ray-like machine installed at various ports of entry to detect the shipment of stolen government property. The rays of the inspectoscope ruin undeveloped film.

Invasion Would Have Been Among Bloodiest, Forts Show

By Frank Bartholomew
United Press Staff Writer

YOKOSUKA, Sept. 1.—The invasion of Japan was reputedly set for Nov. 1, and if fortifications in this area of Honshu are any indication of what the Japanese had elsewhere it probably would have been one of the bloodiest struggles in history.

Yokosuka is inside Tokyo Bay. To have landed here would have been a suicidal venture, for the American Fleet would have had first to blast its way through narrow Uruga Strait. Yet the Japanese apparently were taking no chances. The whole area had fortifications as powerful as those on Okinawa or Luzon.

It was probable that the Japanese built the fortifications to withstand a drive aimed at Tokyo. The Americans could have landed in the Sagami Bay area and then

All GIs to Feast On Turkey, Army Says

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (ANS).—More than 20,000,000 pounds of turkey are being made ready for Thanksgiving Day dinners for servicemen stationed in the U.S. and overseas, the War Department announced today.

The Army said stuffed bird, cranberry sauce and pumpkin pie would be ready for GIs whether they were in an army of occupation, at some remote base, stationed in the States or on the high seas en route home.

Shipment of turkey overseas began this month, the War Department said.

Main Forces Land in Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

merely that the ceremony would go on the air at that hour.

(Washington did not know how long the ceremony would last. The President will be ready in the White House broadcasting room, waiting for the signal for him to start talking.

Unofficial VJ-Day

(Ross said that Mr. Truman would proclaim VJ-Day in the broadcast, but that the statement would have no legal significance. It was explained that the legal end of the war would come in a later White House proclamation or by a joint resolution of Congress.)

Japanese imperial headquarters made a final half-hearted attempt to postpone the national ignominy by asking MacArthur for further conferences on the surrender terms, but the Allied Supreme Commander's headquarters said the ceremony would proceed as scheduled.

French, British, Australian, New Zealand, Russian and Dutch representatives were at the scene for the surrender signing. The British and New Zealand signatories were not identified, but Gen. Jacques Leclerc was present for France. Lt. Gen. Kuzma Nilolaevich for Russia, Lt. Adm. Helfrich for the Netherlands and Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey for Australia.

'Picturesque' Journey

The Allied representatives arrived at MacArthur's headquarters after bizarre rides in Japanese-driven vehicles from Atsugi airfield, 18 miles southwest of Tokyo. Some of the party became lost for a time on a country road, while a truckload of Russian advisers ran off the road into a ditch. In addition the second bus in a convoy of three got stuck and Japanese trucks had to come to the rescue.

Gen. Leclerc described the trip as "very picturesque."

Who would sign the surrender document for Japan still was not announced, but rumors had it that the ignominious task would fall to Prince Naruniki Higashi-Kuni, Nippon's post-war Premier and cousin of Emperor Hirohito.

More than 100 Allied ships of the U.S. Third Fleet stood guard in Tokyo harbor, and more were arriving hourly. Gen. Spaatz warned that U.S. planes were in position to drop a minimum of 8,000 tons of bombs on Japan within 24 hours should such action become necessary. On shore, an estimated 30,000 troops were engaged in clearing debris from Yokosuka and Tateyama.

Germans See Soft U.S. Policy For Japanese

By Tom Hoge

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

FRANKFURT, Sept. 1.—As occupation of Japan gets under way with the Japanese people accepting the bitter fruits of surrender, many of their German partners in defeat are expressing the belief that the Japs will receive better treatment than the people here because they surrendered in time and saved many Allied lives.

"We fought to the end, the Japanese did not," said one Frankfurt housewife, "so they will be treated better. Besides, the Japanese system was not as destructive as Hitler's and they will probably be watched less carefully."

"If they had no concentration camps or other such things they deserve more consideration," said one young shop girl.

More Food No. 1 Thought

Within the last couple of weeks following the end of the Pacific war, morale in this shattered city has taken a definite upward swing, with a number of Germans expressing the belief that the Jap defeat will result in America sending more food here.

"The end of the war will no doubt result in a lessening of the burden on Germany," said one business man. "I am hopeful that the Allies will now give substantial help to Germany and send her food."

Scorn Idea of Fraternizing

"The entire productive capacity of the world will now be turned to peace," said another. "and that will improve our personal lot. That is the wish of all of us—especially for more food."

With characteristic views on racial superiority, most Germans scornfully deny the possibility of fraternization difficulties in Japan. "Your soldiers will not want to consort with yellow women any more than ours would," said one blonde fraulein. "It was humiliating enough for us to be Allied to those orientals."

Prisoners Tell Of Atrocities

(Continued from Page 1)

back with a bayonet for not moving fast.

Eight survivors of a 12-man crew of a Navy privateer plane were given "the bit treatment," and their mouths still show the sores. This type of torture consisted of putting steel bars in their mouths and continually drawing them tighter.

"The bits were used to keep us from talking," reported Lt. John B. Rainey, of Houston, Tex. "Every half-hour they came in to test, and if anyone complained they made the thing tighter."

Lt. Laurel Boline, 26, of Sioux City, Iowa member of a Superfortress crew disabled over Tokyo on May 23, related that after he had landed in a field and surrendered, civilians "beat the living tar out of me with fists, umbrellas and clubs."

Others reported beatings by civilians and the military until they were blind and unconscious. Then they were put in solitary confinement.

Some prisoners paraded barefoot and were stoned by crowds. Beating with wet ropes and nanking by the arms until they lost the use of their limbs were reported by others.

To Conquered Go the Spoils

TOKYO, Sept. 1 (INS).—Tamon Madae, the new Japanese education minister, announced today that compulsory military training in Japan has been abolished.

Koran in Reverse On BBC Irks Arabs

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (UP).

—Paging Lawrence of Arabia!

At the height of German propaganda among the Arabs, New York Post columnist Leonard Lyons said today in his column, the British, to counteract the Nazi efforts, had a recording made of a prominent Arab sheik reading the Koran. It was broadcast throughout the Middle East by powerful transmitters. After a week BBC learned through indignant letters from listeners that it had been running the recording backwards.

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This Is Argentina

A Corner for Comment

CAPT. PAUL J. CUDDY, a chaplain with the 494 Air Service Group, writes:

"I do not exaggerate in saying that I do not know even one soldier, officer or enlisted man, with whom I have discussed your paper (and these are many) who does not resent it as a propaganda sheet of the first water. They and I have been forced to consider it either as dishonest from bias or suffering from unpardonable misjudgment. They buy it because there is nothing else to be had.

"Many of us who have been studying the paper are puzzled at your deliberate attempt to stir up hatred and suspicion toward persons and countries who are not leaners to the left. We wonder if your loose and arbitrary use of the words 'democracy,' 'fascism,' 'liberty,' 'dictatorship,' is not part of an organized and insidious kind of journalism.

"Many of us marvel at your pious indignation concerning certain governments because they are not 'democracies.' We wonder why your indignation deflates to a tone that is incredibly sympathetic, pacific, and even admiring, when reporting Moscow, which is the most magnificent and the most thorough, the best organized and the only internationally active dictatorship in the world today.

"Does not freedom of speech or press come in a different category because the suppression comes from Moscow? What is the significance of your silence about the ruthlessness of Moscow, while the ills and evils of other non-democratic governments cry to heaven for vengeance?

"If your hatchet attacks constantly certain governments you disfavor ostensibly because of their dictatorial procedure, why such soft words, such admiration, and such silence regarding its evils when Moscow, the greatest and worst of the totalitarian dictatorships, is reported?

"Lincoln's 'with malice toward none, with charity toward all' is good Amer-

icanism. 'The Stars and Stripes' shows malice toward some, and a peculiar 'charity' to the most thoroughly dictatorial regime in the world!

"I have no malice toward any people, nor toward The Stars and Stripes. I am, however, highly concerned over your policy; and promise that I will not rest until you demonstrate through genuine evidence, sincerity, fairness, honesty, consistency and true American principles, in contra-distinction to what I—and many with me—believe is your present policy of arousing hatred and suspicion toward those you dislike, and remaining silent or condoning the unpardonable of leftist totalitarianism."

* * *

A CORPORAL, stationed somewhere near the Ledo Road in India, sent us a picture recently. He is a rabid reader of the CBI "Roundup" and it seems that Miss Booby Jones was chosen as their weekly pinup girl—the first time according to the corporal who asked anonymity, that a colored girl has been so recognized. The corporal hoped we could use it as he felt that Miss Jones has the qualifications to make any paper.

We agree with him. Miss Jones has all the necessary requisites. She is a student of dramatic arts in Pasadena, Calif., is 22

years old, 5 feet 5 and, as the corporal puts it, weighs "122 lovely pounds." Nobody has to coax us into using a picture like this. Her address: 890 Sunset Avenue, Pasadena 3, California. Sorry no phone number.

* * *

ONE of our readers, T/4 Michael LaDue, an Oregonian, found fault with last week's magazine cover which showed a soldier draining carton after carton of milk. The caption was "Home Is the Soldier," and that's what griped LaDue, who pointed out that was a pretty funny set of words to plaster across the cover of a magazine that circulates only among men overseas, and not the least bit happy about it, either.

T/4 LaDue's letter started an informal investigation around this office to ascertain the origin of the caption, an investigation



Pinup Girl on the Ledo Road.

which threw some light on the weird workings of caption writers' minds. Our man in charge of captions admitted he had picked up the idea from the headlines he had seen in a couple of U.S. newspapers of the period when General Eisenhower was back there. These papers greeted the Supreme Commander's return with those same four words, which someone in the office says were a paraphrasing of an old poem which went, "Home is the sailor, home from the sea," and so on in that vein.

But to get back to Michael LaDue, that gentlemen recommended to us the lines of another poem by Thomas Moore, which he considered more appropriate to the ETO soldier's plight:

*Who has not felt how sadly sweet
The dream of home, the dream of home,
Steals o'er the heart, too soon to fleet,
When far o'er sea of land we roam?*

* * *

KLAUS MANN'S article on Generalissimo Francisco Franco's Spanish government met with the favor of Pfc Henry Archibold. He wrote, however, that later developments in the Spanish situation had him worried. What aroused Pfc Archibold's concern was the recent British and American statements that those two leading powers had no intention of intervening in Spain's internal affairs. Archibold could see no excuse for issuing such announcements. Even if we didn't have any intention of getting mixed up in Spanish affairs, thought he, why should we tip our mit to dictator Franco? Asked Archibold: "Why didn't we keep mum and let the Fascist sweat?"

THE STARS AND STRIPES Magazine

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THE COVER

The official reviewing stand at a military review in Buenos Aires. President Edelmiro J. Farrell and members of his cabinet stand in the front row. Above the assemblage is the Argentine national bird...the mighty Condor of the Andes.

Vol. 1, No. 14

Letter from America

NEW YORK.

THOSE who took their places at press drills, lathes and on assembly lines during the peak war production years now stand in line hopefully awaiting jobs in peace-time occupations. All over the nation, these lines grow a little bit longer and employment agencies are swamped with applicants who only a few hours ago doffed grimy overalls and watched the plants close down. Many are applying for state unemployment assurance, but they are confident that is just a stop-gap until a job comes along—they feel sure that peace-time industry will blossom forth and swallow them up again.

Manpower officials believe, for the most part, that post-war jobs will be found for these war workers. The workers themselves share this feeling and believe that if only a little patience is exercised the clouds of today will have a silver lining tomorrow—with pay envelopes. They don't doubt there will be a big demand for goods once the stuff starts rolling off the assembly lines. Sure, it'll be some time before factories are in a position to supply the numerous civilian needs, and it seems logical that there will be a slack period, but it should be only temporary.

One middle-aged, matronly woman was a drill-press operator and inspector of hydraulic equipment in a Western war plant. She is a widow with a son still in Europe. She was laid off recently—and the factory was closed down until it can handle peace-time orders. She said: "I didn't work before the war and I started so that I could help out. I was only too glad to help out. But now that I am started, I would like to continue working. Also, I can't afford to quit work now. I have a small nest egg of bonds and savings, but they won't last forever. Maybe my new job will be different, but I am sure I will get a job."

A MAN from Missouri, a callous-handed boiler-maker and steamfitter, said: "I am not worried. I'll get a job. Good boiler-makers don't grow like grass and nobody knows it better than I do." A different viewpoint was expressed by a former clerk for a transportation company. He said:

"I am through work for a while. But this layoff doesn't bother me—in fact, it's doing me a favor. I just want to stop and rest for a while and let the veterans come back and go to work."

A 49-year-old tool grinder was laid off following contract cancellations at a screw machine works. He said he was moving from the East Coast to Detroit or "another one of those big assembly plant areas," because "I am an auto-body man." He added: "I am not worried much. Some day I hope to own my own business anyway. I made some pretty good money during the war, but taxes and prices were so high that big money didn't mean a damn thing. So now I am ready to go back to work and start saving."

Another man worked for Kaiser Shipbuilders. His has been more of a patriotic gesture than anything else, he said. Two sons in the service, made him feel like getting out "and doing something tangible. I thought seeing those troopships go out was tangible enough. I have a little money saved up, but if I get a job I will work at least until my boys get home."

A WOMAN riveter, 27, single and pretty, was a secretary before the war, but went into a war plant when her boss was drafted. "Yes," she said, "the money was better, but the work was harder, of course. No, I don't believe I will continue as a riveter. I think the fellows can do that much better than we women can. Besides my boss is getting out and he will start up his own business. I think I may get a jig job back—but I'm not worried about that yet."

Thus are the processes of readjustments as America's home-fronters get their last war checks and begin the huge migration back to their old home towns. But though they are lined up at employment agencies and are applying for unemployment insurance, most of them have few tears about the future. They are a little confused, but unafraid. As one man put it: "There ought to be jobs both for veterans and former war workers. A new world is opening up—many things have to be made. Buying power looks good, too. I am not going to grow old worrying about it."

—France Herron.

A Story Half Told



Terror Reigns on the Pampas



Crowds in Buenos Aires are dispersed by police after a recent demonstration. Argentina's President Edelmiro Farrell (left) and Vice-President Juan Peron (right), said to be the "real power" in the Argentine administration.



By Paul Green
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

THE American's wristwatch read 10 PM. Following instructions, he walked slowly down the right hand side of a darkened street in the residential section of the city. As he passed the doorway of an old-fashioned colonial-type home, a young man stepped out from the shadows and whispered: "This way, please." He led the American through a long, unlighted hallway into a typically middle-class living room. Heavy curtains hung over the shuttered windows. There were eight men in the room. They represented the country's political parties from Right to extreme Left as well as the student and labor movements, all of them outlawed by the regime for the past two years. The men included great diplomats and scholars. Three of them were hiding in the underground, but the other five were so universally respected that the secret police would hesitate to arrest them. There was also a general of the country's army in civilian clothes.

This may read as if it took place in a European country during the Nazi occupation. But it did not. It is a description of present-day Argentina as related by Stanley Ross, an American correspondent for *Liberty Magazine* who was one of the first to visit the governing body of Argentina's underground, *Patria Libre*. *Patria Libre* is a liaison group uniting all the democratic groups of the nation. Affiliated with its high council are the political parties, the unions, student organization and the Army's resistance movement, known as *Movimiento de Liberacion Nacional*.

ROSS was told of Argentina's reign of terror which is keeping the country in a state of virtual subjection. The details are sickeningly reminiscent of the stories that came out of Nazi concentration camps. For Germany's Dachau, Buchenwald and Belsen, substitute Argentina's Villa Devoto prison in Buenos Aires, bleak Neuquen prison in the Andean foothills and the typhoid-scourged Martin Garcia concentration camp.

Ross heard of 15 students who were kept for eight days in a cell five feet square. Only one at a time could lie down. Every few hours one was beaten with rubber truncheons in front of the others. The correspondent was told of Esteben Filetti, who died in a torture cell; of Basilio Kapuk, writer and philosopher, who went mad from pain and has since disappeared; of

In Some Respects, Policies of Argentina's Military Clique Are Not Unlike Hitler's

Cesar Capral, who was tortured with an electric needle for three hours until he lost consciousness.* Then he was tortured again.

Similar cases were cited by other American correspondents. Virginia Prewett, of the *Chicago Sun* reported that an Argentine woman, Mrs. Jaime Schmirgold, appealed for news of her husband who disappeared after his arrest more than a year ago. She said police informed her that he was tortured with the electric needle and then badly beaten.

It is hard to estimate how powerful the underground organization is, but there is no doubt that representatives of all classes in Argentina are united against the government. This is corroborated by Arnaldo Cortesi, N.Y. *Times* correspondent, who wrote about "the most amazing luncheon" he ever attended where guests included a well-known Argentine multi-millionaire, one anarchist, two Communists and one Socialist. Cortesi feels that practically the entire nation—labor, landowners, commerce, industry—oppose the ruling military clique.

THE soldier group now in power seized control of the government on June 4, 1943. They installed a military oligarchy combining the worst forms of European Fascism and South American dictatorship. The underground claimed that they were inspired and partly financed by Fritz Mandl, notorious Austrian munitions maker; Fritz Thyssen, who nursed the Nazis through their infancy, and other prominent Nazis.

The clique is led by Vice-President Juan Domingo Peron, who is also secretary of labor and public welfare. He wields the real power behind the President, Gen. Edelmiro Farrell. The story is told that Gen. Farrell dropped his handkerchief and a woman picked it up as a souvenir. Farrell asked her to return it, explaining: "That handkerchief is the only place I can stick my nose without catching hell from Peron."

Peron's clique has a demagogic program much like the Nazis, promising everything to everybody. Their program, included cleaning out fraud, ending oppression of

*A needle is injected into the flesh and electric current applied. It is said to cause an indescribably horrible effect on the nervous system.

the poor, industrializing natural resources with Argentine money under Argentine management, and expropriating foreign-owned public utilities, grain elevators and flour mills to bring down the cost of living.

Like Hitler, Peron made his strongest appeal to labor, holding out promises of social security, improved wages, better housing and a stronger voice in labor-management relations. But Argentine labor is not satisfied. It has seen these promises violated in practice and its leaders imprisoned without trial and replaced by government stooges who try to whip up labor support for the military.

UNTIL now Argentina has been dominated by 2,000 to 3,000 families, controlling the country's feudal economy through ownership of the fabulously fertile pampas. They feel that they are losing their influence over the government, which they accuse of renegeing on its promise to favor them against rising industry and commerce by means of higher prices and continued sales to foreign countries. Industry and commerce are dissatisfied because the government is interfering with them and creating unrest among the workers.

Complicating this whole picture is Anglo-American rivalry for the rich Argentine trade. Argentina has been economically independent of Britain since half a century ago, when the British moved in with funds to build railroads, packing houses and port facilities to gather, store and ship Argentina's grains, meat, wool and hides. English investments today are three-quarters of all foreign investments. American financiers would like to get their hands on some part of this gold mine.

The Argentine government has been playing Britain and America against each other. Realizing the U.S. is a greater danger because of her predominant influence in Latin America, Peron is currently favoring Britain. He enacted a customs ruling that, in practice, works out as a barrier against U.S. goods and an aid to larger imports from Britain. American exporters are already handicapped by a system of import certificates which does not apply to British goods. The Argentines are still smarting under the U.S. sanitary embargo on their fresh meat.

Anti-Yankee feeling, always popular with South American nationalists, has blossomed out into a full-dress campaign against the U.S. One indication was the threat of physical harm to American correspondents who cable the truth about the government. Another was a violent attack on former U.S. Ambassador Spruille Braden, who was pictured as a "Yankee pig." Correspondents have no doubt that the campaign had official sanction. Newspapers and posters suddenly appeared in downtown Buenos Aires trying to connect Braden with the copper mine disaster in Chile's Braden Copper Co., founded by his father, but with which he has no connection.

THE climax came when a mob of Argentines demonstrated against him. They were answered by a declaration signed by 362 prominent Argentines denouncing the anti-Braden demonstration as the work of persons "inspired by Nazi ideology." Later a huge crowd gathered at a Buenos Aires railroad station to cheer him and shout, "Viva Braden. Viva U.S., Viva liberty, democracy, elections!"

Lately there have been signs of a coming U.S. crackdown on Argentina. First, Braden announced publicly that Argentina had been recognized by the U.S. as a matter of war necessity and not because we liked its government. The Assistant Secretary of State, William L. Clayton, disclosed that more than 100 Axis firms still were operating in Argentina unmolested by the Peron regime.

It is now believed that Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, when the pressure slackens from war matters, will lose no time in dealing with Argentina. He has already reorganized sections in the State Department that have been lenient with Peron, recalling Braden as a slap against the Argentines and making him Under Secretary of State. The first symbolic sign appeared when Washington forbade Argentina's two ships a month from using the Panama Canal because they might "overtax" its facilities. It was becoming apparent that Braden's real job in Argentina was to "get tough" with the ruling clique until more secure measures could be taken.

Meanwhile, Pan-American officials talked of reopening the Argentine question at the Inter-American conference in Rio de Janeiro in October. The Foreign Minister of Mexico warned that Argentina's admission to the Pan-American Union was "not unconditional," meaning that she could be

(Continued on Page XI)

Amid War's Ruins

Greece Has Emerged a Pauper State, But It Has A Wealth of Warm Hospitality

By Irvin S. Taubkin

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

THE girls, fresh and cool in their gay cotton prints, merrily sang "South of the Border, Down Mexico Way" in their best English, just like Bing Crosby does it on the gramophone. And the men, more quietly, hummed "It's a Long Way to Tipperary." It was somewhat symbolic of a trend—from the earlier British influence to the newer American. They laughed gayly, neglecting their own plaintive Greek melodies for the newly-introduced ditties of their Allies.

It was easy to laugh with them, for the Greeks are a laughing people, hospitable to a fault. It was good to laugh with them, too. We had come to Athens fearful of finding if not actual starvation at least the painful pinch of suffering in the faces of the people. Instead, we found laughter and song and an abundance of good food and drink such as London has not enjoyed for five long years. We found too, that lots of Greeks couldn't understand that there were shortages in Britain and in the U.S.

But Athens, of course, is the capital of Greece. Just as New York is not America and Paris not France, so Athens is not Greece. The spectacle of plenty in Athens is a false one. It does not reflect the stark suffering and the deprivation and the urgent needs of the Greeks living deep and high in the rugged, mountainous interior, and on rocky little islands, and along the jagged, sandy coast. And even in Athens the plenty is more for the foreigner than for the Greeks, for the prices are forbidding. A pair of men's cotton shorts is \$4. A pair of cotton pajamas is \$32. Prices of everything figure in the thousands of drachmas, at 500 to the dollar. Americans and Britons have the money. The Greeks don't.

GREECE is a good place to study post-war Europe, because what has happened on the Continent generally can be found here. Where other countries had only the Germans to fight, Greece suffered both the Italian invasion and a German occupation. Where other countries usually had only political arguments when the war ended, Greece's political differences flared into civil war—and resulted in a British occupation. Czechoslovakia had but one Lidice; Greece had endured nearly 1,000.

Where other countries had some semblance of an economy to restore, Greece had little even before the war. In its best days Greece was poor. Today, it is a pauper existing on the bounty of UNRRA. Ever since it won its independence from Turkey in the war of 1821-29, Greece has suffered inner turmoil.

Politics today, as in the past, is a favorite topic of the people when they gather at the little marble-topped tables along the sidewalk cafes to drink little glasses of ouzo, sweet and licoricy, or Turkish coffee, and tall glasses of cold water. The Greeks, even those who want the King back, are democrats. Democracy is in their blood.

You can hardly meet a Greek who has not been to the States himself or who does not have some relative living there. The Greeks love America and the Americans, and every Greek you talk to wants to come to the States. The American Legion has four posts in Greece. The Athens post had a pre-war membership of over 600—Greeks who fought with the U.S. Army in the last war. Today, it can still call a roll of more than 100. Its headquarters—a white stucco and marble building from the roof of which you can see the Acropolis and the temples of Jupiter—was a haven during the occupation for more than 500 persons who were there daily.

AND the Americans like the Greeks as well. The ATC chaplain here is getting ready to perform some marriages between GIs and civilian girls. The only Americans in uniform are the ATC fellows, some 300 of them. They find Athens much like an American city. It is clean. It doesn't go to sleep till late. And many of the people speak English.

The GIs live out at the airfield, where they even have their only little beach. In town they have a large and well-stocked EM club. The only gripe they have—except the routine one about getting back home—is that the "V.I.P.s" keep them hopping. Athens has only two scheduled flights a day, one from Naples and one from Cairo. But the "V.I.P.s" fly in at all hours.

GIs are seldom seen in Athens streets, but the British are numerous. The British, too, love Greece and many intend to settle here. They like the tavernes and the two American-style night clubs, the Miami and the Argentine. But the tavernes are

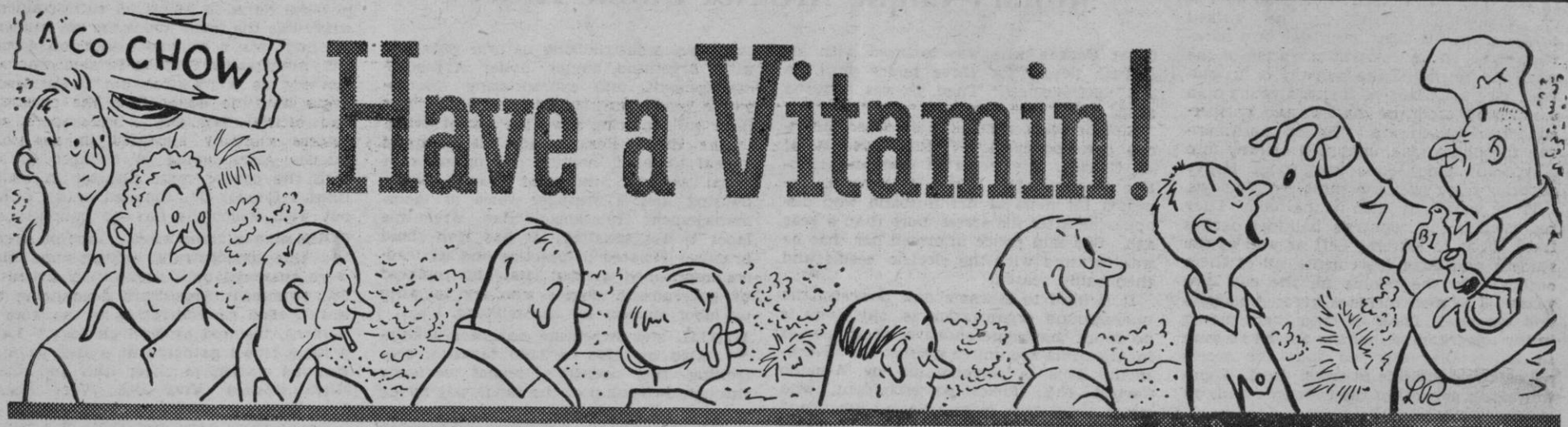


Greek children exist on the bounty of the UNRRA. Top photo shows a UNRRA official inspecting their clothing. Lower: A Greek partisan is taken prisoner by a British paratrooper during recent rioting.

the place for fun. The food is good, the music pleasant, the women friendly—and the prices reasonable. Greek girls, incidentally, are not raving beauties and contrary to what you might expect, there are as many fair ones as dark ones. But you can't help but admire them all.

UNRRA is everywhere, too. It is saving Greece from starvation. With UNRRA's help, Greece is slowly beginning to rebuild.

Once the political unrest begins to settle down, Greece can realize a plan it had long before the war—to make itself something of an Adriatic Riviera. The plan won't require much money as nature has already provided the initial investment—the hot sun, the blue skies, the calm waters, the soft cooling breezes. To this, the Greeks will have to offer their biggest calling card—their winning hospitality.



By Andy Rooney

Star and Stripes Staff Writer

IN China and the India-Burma Theaters, an Army mess table looks like a pharmaceutical smorgasbord before they bring the food in. Many Americans here, conscious of vitamins, send home for pills. They bring these bottles of vitamin pills and concentrated calcium to every meal with them. In addition to these, the Army provides a bottle of salt tablets and a bottle of atabrine pills for every table.

Atabrine, the drug which is replacing quinine in the fight against malaria, was, ironically enough, developed by German scientists. Through its use in the Asiatic malaria areas, the medics have reduced the Army malaria rate to about 200 cases a month. Less than two years ago when there were fewer men in the CBI, the rate was well up in the thousands every month.

Atabrine comes as a small yellow pill and everyone is advised to take one every day. It is a preventive medicine as much as a cure. Atabrine, taken regularly, suppresses malaria even if a man has been bitten by the anopheles malaria mosquito. The only catch is that as soon as he stops taking the drug, when he leaves the malaria area, he may be hospitalized with the disease. As a cure, once a man definitely has malaria, atabrine is given in strong doses.

It's One Pill or Another in the CBI, Which Alone Is a Bitter Pill to Swallow

ATABRINE turns the skin a sallow Japanese-yellow which shows through the tan GIs acquire in the hot sun in India and China. When the U.S. Army started to use atabrine, the Japanese, realizing that by reducing malaria it would increase the effectiveness of the Americans, started a propaganda campaign against it. It took the form of a rumor to the effect that the drug would not only turn the skin permanently yellow but that all atabrine addicts would be sterile for life. Until the Army corrected the rumor many men refused to take it.

What no amount of Army indoctrination could dispell, however, was that the atabrine tablet was a lousy-tasting little pill. Before they could be swallowed, they brought wry expressions to dogfaces. Also, atabrine had the unfortunate effect of bringing on vomiting spells and diarrhea, especially among those men who were allergic to the drug. Some of the soldiers so afflicted developed the funny habit of expertly palming their atabrine pills, though pretending to swallow them. And then later, throwing them into the garbage can, flicking them into the bushes or stealing out and burying them in the dead of the night, Army medical authorities came

to the rescue, however, and permitted the allergic ones to be treated from the limited stocks of quinine.

The salt tablets the Army provides are a necessity where temperatures are constantly above 110 degrees. The medics recommend six salt tablets daily. If the fellows take none at all they quickly lose all energy and ability to do any work.

American disease rates in India, Burma and China are way down. The shots the Army dosed everyone with before coming overseas have paid off. In Calcutta, India and Chungking, China, for example, there are serious cholera epidemics. Chinese rickshaw boys drop dead between the shafts of their carriage with no warning. And in Calcutta they are carrying hundreds of dead Indians off the streets daily. Many British soldiers stationed in Calcutta have died of cholera but as yet there has not been a single American fatality due to cholera in either Chungking or Calcutta. Even the venereal disease rates are way down. The chief surgeon in India claims the lowest VD rate of any operational American theater.

THE only malady for which there seems to be no cure is prickly heat. Most

Americans are plagued with it. Everyone has just about thrown up their hands in despair of finding the cause or cure. A cartoon in the India-Burma Theater's weekly newspaper, the *Roundup*, illustrates the point. A Joe has come into a medic's office on sick call. He has obviously just announced to the doctor that he has prickly heat and would like to know what to do for it. "Prickly heat?" the doctor screams as he lifts his shirt over his head, revealing a stomach and chest full of the rash.

GIs sometimes circulate rumors of strange and terrible diseases contractable in the theater. One favorite rumor of soldiers up in the Assam Valley at "Hump" bases is that one American became very intimate with a Burmese girl one night and discovered the following day that she had leprosy. When Army medical authorities heard of it, the story goes, they immediately isolated the soldier and refused to let him return to the States for at least seven years. Seven years is the incubation period for leprosy and, according to law, no one can enter the U.S. who has the disease.

According to the surgeon general's office in Delhi, however, there is no truth to the story. No soldier, as far as they know, has contracted leprosy in India. And the surgeon added: "They'd have a hell of a time keeping him out of the States if he did, law or no law."

Refugees Without Homes

Many of Western Europe's Dispossessed Jews Are Looking to Palestine As a Haven

By Richard Wilbur

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

THE Jews in western Europe who survived Hitler's system of mass extermination—the survivors are estimated at 1,500,000, compared with a probable 5,000,000 murdered—exist on the Continent almost without hope. Many of them, after release from German concentration camps, have barely enough strength left to continue the basic struggle for existence. Most of them have lost their families and their homes. Many found their homes and businesses occupied by others. All are aware of a virulent anti-Semitism growing out of the legacy left by Hitler.

The one hope held by most of these dispossessed Jews is to go to Palestine, under a plan long proposed by the Zionist movement. The Zionist plan to establish a national home for Jewish people in Palestine, which is administered by Britain under a mandate from the League of Nations, was endorsed by Britain in the Balfour declaration in 1917. However, growing opposition by Arabs in Palestine to Jewish immigrants led to a White Paper policy, adopted by the British government in 1939, which virtually reversed the Balfour declaration and drastically reduced Jewish immigration into Palestine.

Immediate repudiation of the White Paper policy was asked of the British government recently by the World Zionist Conference, meeting in London. The Zionists also asked that the Jewish agency, which the mandate recognized as advising and co-operating with the British administration of Palestine, be allowed to bring to Palestine as many Jews as it may be found.

BRITAIN'S new Labor government has not yet answered the Zionist requests. But the Labor party has long held a traditional policy in favor of building a Jewish national home in Palestine, and a leading member of the party declared three months ago that "it is morally wrong and politically indefensible to impose obstacles to the entry into Palestine now of any Jews who desire to go there."

At least two-thirds of the Jews in western Europe want to go immediately to Palestine, according to Eliajahu Dobkin, Immigration Department chief of the Jewish agency, and 90 percent of the Jewish refugees who are displaced persons in German camps prefer going there to remaining in western Europe.

Arab opposition to further Jewish immigration is based on the claim by Arabs inside Palestine, who make up about two-thirds of the population, that the country is part of Syria and the Arab world. Arab nationalism received fresh impetus after the last war when, for the first time since the 11th century, the Arab population of Syria, Irak, Iran and Saudi Arabia received their freedom. Since then, the overriding desire of Arab leaders for national independence has grown steadily.

A strong case for immigration of Jewish refugees was stated last November, however, by James G. McDonald, chairman

of the U.S. Advisory Committee for Political Refugees and former League of Nations high commissioner for refugees, who said: "On the record Palestine offers incontestably the primary hope for the solution of the problem of Jewish refugees. . . The conclusion which emerges inescapably from a realistic resume of 25 years of inter-governmental dealings with refugees, and from a realistic appraisal of the world situation, is that in Palestine, and only there, can the mass of Jewish refugees hope to be welcome and to be assisted to integrate themselves in the life of the community."

Another American view was expressed—in a telegram to the four Congressional representatives at the San Francisco Conference—by Sen. James M. Mead (Dem.-N.Y.). Recalling the atrocities which the Jew in Europe were subjected to, Mead declared: "Having borne the brunt of the burden, they should at least now be able to find comfort in Palestine." He asked for action guaranteeing that "the promises made to the Jews after the last world war at least be kept today."

Those promises hinged on the Balfour declaration—a letter signed Nov. 2, 1917, by Arthur Balfour, then British Foreign Secretary, and approved by the U.S. gov-



Many Jews have barely enough strength to continue the struggle for existence.

ernment, as well as by the French and Italian governments. It read: "His Majesty's Government view with favor the establishment of a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object: It being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

The Zionist organization declared it was "the wish of the Jews of the world" that



"... nothing shall be done to prejudice the religious rights of non-Jewish communities."

Britain be mandatory for Palestine and in 1920 this wish became fact. The Balfour declaration also became part of the law of nations, and establishment of the Jewish national home in Palestine an accepted international obligation. The Arab delegation, formally approving these measures at the peace conference, declared: "We will wish the Jews a most hearty welcome home. The Jewish movement is national and not imperial, and there is room in Syria for us both. Neither can be a real success without the other."

DURING the past 24 years, the Jewish population in Palestine has increased from 60,000 to 550,000, and Jewish accomplishments in both agriculture and industry are generally considered remarkable. But the increase in Jewish immigration and Arab nationalism, together with alarming rumors, and, since 1933 onwards Axis propaganda, led to a series of Arab-Jew clashes. As a result, a report by the British Peel Commission in 1937 recommended that Palestine be divided into two sovereign independent states—an Arab and a Jewish state. The recommendation got nowhere, however, as the Arabs refused to join in conference with the Jews.

The British government then put into effect its own policy, the White Paper of 1939, which limited Jewish immigration to 75,000 during the next five years, and specified that at the end of that time—March, 1944—"no further Jewish immigration will be permitted unless the Arabs of Palestine are prepared to acquiesce in it." The time limit was later extended on the 75,000 quota, and up to last month 67,000 Jewish immigrants had been able either to escape from Nazi-held Europe or make their way from the post-liberation Continent. The remaining 8,000 permits have already been allotted among the 1,000,000 refugees who wish to make Palestine their homeland and national state.

Whether or not Palestine is the just inheritance of the Hebrews, as the Old Testament and the Zionists claim, cannot be established, as the identity of the original inhabitants is obscured in an historical mist of tribal movements, rival kingdoms, invasions and the rise and fall of ancient cultures. Nor has there ever been general agreement as to whether the Jews are a nation, a people, a race or a religious sect.

But the points directly affecting the dispossessed Jews of western Europe

are that Hitler marked them as a nation and left behind a legacy of anti-Semitism to reinforce his selection, so much so that an expert with 25 years of intergovernmental dealings with refugees believes that "in Palestine, and only there, can the mass of Jewish refugees hope to be welcome."

Meanwhile, the rising tide of anti-Semitism on the Continent makes a speedy decision imperative. The fate of Jewish refugees in the eastern zone of Europe, as well as in western Europe, depends on it. After returning from a conference in Munich attended by 120 Jewish delegates "the remnants of those millions who passed through the German concentration and death camps," Dobkin, the Jewish agency's immigration chief, told the World Zionist Conference in London:

"The official Polish Telegraph Agency releases from time to time figures for the Jews murdered in Poland—today, after Hitlerism has been vanquished. . . A letter was read at the Munich conference from 800 Hungarian Jewish women who, having returned to their country of origin, now warned those who remained behind in the camps in Germany not to follow their example. . . When some time ago a registration of prospective Palestine immigrants was announced in Rumania, 50,000 registered within a fortnight. . . I have seen Jews who, having left the camps to go back to their countries of origin, have now returned to the camps, after being confronted with the hopeless position of Jews in their former countries."

THE Zionist movement to establish a homeland for the Jewish people in Palestine has, in the past, seemed to some people a kind of romantic escapism, to others an outbreak of that kind of nationalism which has been such a calamity to the world at large. To still others—even Zionists themselves—it has seemed an ideal difficult to realize. But to the dispossessed Jews of western Europe it is almost the only hope. One of these survivors—who had been in the corridor of the Oswiecim gas chamber and escaped with his life only because the chamber would hold 700 persons, while the scheduled victims in the corridor numbered 708—Dobkin:

"When I stood there, in the corridor, naked, awaiting my fate, I know that I was being led to death for one single reason only—because I have no homeland of my own. For this may be an ideology—for me it is a reality."



In Palestine, and only there, can the mass of Jewish refugees be welcome.



The World...

FAR EAST

'Polite as Pie'

For the first time in their modern history, the Japanese were playing the role of host to a conquering army. The invasion of Japan's capital island, Honshu, began last Tuesday when a group of 150 technical specialists planned in to Atsugi Airfield, just 22 miles southwest of Hirohito's imperial palace in Tokyo.

This tiny spearhead force, whose job was to set up communications and get the field in shape for General MacArthur's 7,500-man airborne task force, found that the enemy's reception committee lived up to the traditional code of elaborate Japanese courtesy, inviting them to six-course dinners right off the bat. One of the first reports back to Okmawa said of the Japanese: "Polite as pie." But no chances were being taken, and an enormous naval armada under Admiral Halsey hovered offshore in Tokyo Bay.

The first American troops to land in Japan were confined to their areas and were under orders not to make excursions beyond the Atsugi airstrip. But it was going to be patently difficult to restrain long-line Pacific veterans from making sightseeing sorties into the country they had humbled after four and a half bitter years.

Manchurian Incidental

In the 1890s the Empress Dowager of China, Isu Hsi, levied a tax with the announced intention of building a navy for China. Instead, with the money she built the summer palace 12 miles northwest of Peking. And as a token of its financial origin she had constructed a marble boat, actually an artificial island in an artificial lake.

Since then, China's navies had fared little better, although in 1937 China had a number of 30-year-old cruisers, which later were sunk or taken over by the Japanese. Thus, when the China-Soviet treaty, the terms of which were announced last week, provided that Port Arthur, on the south coast of Manchuria, would be used as a Russian-Chinese naval base, it meant actually that it would be more Soviet than Chinese.

'Hands Off' Policy

On the face of the treaty, which was ratified Monday in Chungking, Russia appeared to be magnanimous in the extreme. She agreed to give the Chinese Central government military supplies and moral support; to "withdraw" from Manchuria within three months after Japan's formal surrender; to keep hands off China's internal affairs and to avoid interferences in Sinkiang, the province next to Soviet Central Asia which Russia had more or less dominated for the last 15 years.

But to go back to Manchuria. According to the treaty's Article 6 the Chinese Eastern and Southern Manchurian railways would be jointly operated by the two countries. The Chinese Eastern connected the Trans-Siberian Line with Harbin. Built by the Russians and operated by them until sold to Japan on March 23, 1935, it had since been enlarged with branch lines which fanned out and dominated all of northwestern Manchuria. The Southern Manchurian railway started by the Russians and owned by the Japanese since 1905, connected Harbin and Port Arthur, ran east into Korea and down into North China proper. The most complete and modern railway in all China, it was the instrument through which Japan controlled much of Manchuria prior to 1931 and by which she was able to conquer that rich

province almost overnight in the "Manchurian Incident."

The Chinese Central government had never ruled Manchuria. Russia, however, had run Manchuria until the Russo-Japanese war, and continued to dominate the northern part of the province until the Japanese mopped up there after 1931. She knew her way around Manchuria very well. Furthermore, Russia was the stronger power, and she had three months in which to consolidate a position before she would withdraw her troops.

A Red Accord?

Before terms of the treaty were announced, Mao-Tse-tung, chief of the Yen-an Communist regime, made an about face, agreeing to go to Chungking to discuss "national unity." Just the day before, his newspaper in Chungking had said the Communists were readying for an "all out offensive" against Central government forces. Although the treaty didn't mention the Communists, the interpretation of it was that Moscow said it no longer would aid the Chinese Reds.

But the change may mean something else. Premier T. V. Soong, on returning to Chungking between Moscow conferences—Stalin had had to go to Potsdam—announced that China would immediately start machinery for forming a truly democratic government. It may well be that there was an understanding in Moscow that the Communists, who, despite Chungking's honeyed words, had been as hated by Chungking as the Japs, may for the first time be sincerely asked into the government.

AT HOME

Pearl Harbor Guilt

The Pearl Harbor reports that Army and Navy inquiry boards took years to prepare were finally out. They pointed a finger of guilt at several Americans who since Pearl Harbor had played a leading role in the conduct of the war.

Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall was in direct supervision of the War Plans Division and other activities of the General Staff, the Army Pearl Harbor Board pointed out. Therefore, the report said that he was responsible "for some of the shortcomings of officers of the General Staff." The Board added that Gen. Marshall "failed in his relations with the Hawaiian Department" and listed full particulars. Among them: Marshall failed "to investigate and determine the state of readiness of the Hawaiian command between Nov. 27 and Dec. 7, 1941, despite the impending threat of war."

Major Gen. Leonard T. Gerow came in for criticism as chief of the War Department's plans division on Pearl Harbor day.

Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations on Dec. 7, 1941, was cited by Secretary of Navy Forrestal as jointly responsible, with Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, for derelictions in Navy command on Pearl Harbor day. Neither officer, said Forrestal, should ever again hold positions in the Navy which required "exercise of superior judgment."

Quick To Defend

Quick to defend Gen. Marshall were President Truman and Secretary of War Stimson, who joined in declaring that the Army Board's charges on Marshall's relations with the Hawaiian Department were "entirely unjustified." Considering the gravity of the charges, and the distinguished service Gen. Marshall had rendered to his country in four years of war, some observers thought their defense was too quick. They felt that, for the sake of Gen. Marshall's reputation, the charges deserved further probing.

Not so defended was Admiral Stark, who recently returned from commanding the United States Fleet in European waters. Secretary Forrestal did not explain why, if Stark was recommended to never again hold a Navy position of trust, he should have been retained for three years in one of the Navy's biggest jobs.

The same went for Gen. Gerow. While both Admiral Kimmel and Chief of the Hawaiian Department Gen. Walter C. Short were summarily "broken" for their Dec. 7 derelictions, Gen. Gerow was ultimately promoted and became 15th Army commander in Europe. It was widely felt that there was much unexplained in the censures of the Boards of Inquiry.

This feeling increased when, a few days later, it was made known that of the two enlisted radar operators who warned of the Jap approach on Dec. 7, one had been promoted to sergeant, the other to first lieutenant. The "inexperienced lieutenant" who had advised the two men to "forget it" when they reported Jap planes approaching, was now a lieutenant colonel, it was said.

These findings promised to add to the dissatisfaction over the Army and Navy reports, and made a complete Congressional investigation a definite possibility.

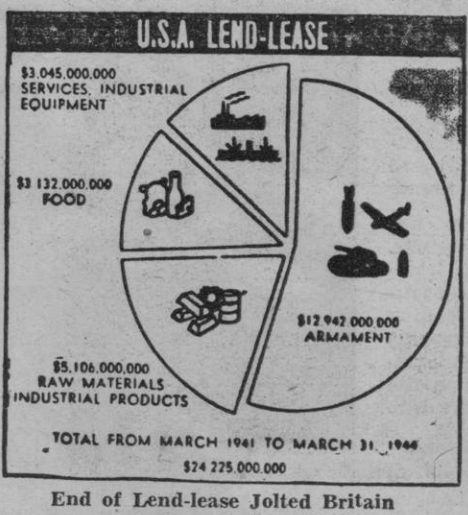
Lend-Lease: Peace

PRESIDENT Truman's announcement a fortnight ago that lend-lease was ended was favorably received by most Americans. It had generally been understood at home that lend-lease would last only as long as the war. This was set down as official American policy, in fact, when Congress renewed lend-lease last April.

But in London, Labor and Conservative leaders alike expressed astonishment at the "Abruptness" of the termination. As for the average Britisher, he was facing his first post-war winter with less food, clothing and fuel than in the wartime years. There was no doubt he was as shocked as his leaders at the prospect of no more lend-lease aid.

Many Americans were amazed at Britain's surprise, since such an end for lend-lease had long been in the offing. It was believed in the U.S. that the British people were insufficiently prepared by their government for the termination. On the other hand, there were sober observers in England who held that the U.S. public was insufficiently informed of the broadness of the issue involved. This, they said, was not the question of more or less assistance for Britain this winter, but of restoration of a new world trade system. Without this, the U.S. as well as England, faced disaster.

The system of handing over American supplies wherever they were most needed, and receiving Allied goods and services in return, was inaugurated in March, 1941.



when Britain's purchasing power was strained to the limit. In the next four years the U.S. extended to Great Britain, Russia and the other Allies some 39 billion dollars in supplies, and received in return some \$5 billion. Today there seems little desire on either side of the water to account strictly for these outlays; both sides benefited. Now, however, that the flow has ceased, America's former beneficiaries must find some means of paying for the overseas supplies they so badly need henceforth from America.

GREAT Britain and other European countries say they would be glad to buy America's stockpiled goods if they had the dollars. While the U.S. might be willing to lend these, Great Britain's economists doubt whether England is in a position to borrow heavily, with the state her external finances are in from the war; and not without some assurance on the new world trading system to come.

Here is the rub to which both sides are sensitive and reluctant to discuss plainly. In return for lend-lease aid, the U.S. extracted the promise from her Allies to return, after the war, to a multi-lateral trade system or a system under which nations retain no special trade privileges. This promise is written into each lend-lease agreement. Now, according to London reports, the U.S. is pressing for compliance, urging that England forego her special trade privileges with the Empire countries in the pound sterling bloc as the first step in that direction.

But Britain counters, that it could not abandon foreign exchange and her preferred position with the other sterling countries at least during the crucial reconstruction period that lies ahead. Unless, of course, Britain is given some aid for the purchase of goods against dollars in the States.

Some American officials have already informally proposed a grant or loan to Britain. But these individuals have no conception, the British contend, of the nature or magnitude of the Empire's need. Overhanging any future conversion of pound sterling into dollars is Britain's enormous sterling war debt, which stands at 14 billion dollars and is rising fast. Most of this was not incurred by importing goods in excess of exports, the usual way. Britain owes this money partly to

Harmonious Accord

It was obvious that before General Charles de Gaulle had begun his series of conferences with President Truman, he wished first to kill the impression current in some quarters that he was not appreciative of the tremendous aid that had been given France by the United States. He declared on his arrival in Washington: "Without you, the American people, led by your great Presidents, Roosevelt and Truman, there would have been no future for Europe and Asia, but an intolerable servitude. . . there would have been no victory."

Thus, De Gaulle began his talks with President Truman, the success of which may well decide the future of France and of all western Europe. France needed help, needed it badly. Its people were hungry and idle—but those were enforced hardships through lack of basic supplies. France needed coal, transports and raw materials. But more than anything, it wanted the chance to help itself—a chance that only an Ally could provide.

After several days of thorough discussions, it was apparent that De Gaulle and the President had seen eye to eye. There was no official announcement of any specific promises made by America, but the joint statement summed up "fundamental harmony between American and French aims in construction of a post-war world and their readiness to act in accordance with this mutual understanding by establishing an even closer co-operation between the two countries." This, in itself, was evidence enough that the meeting had been a success.

Vets & Jobs

Job security for the returning soldier, hitherto accepted as a rather definite promise, hit a road block in the person of Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, national chief of Selective Service. Gen. Hershey declared that the "right of veterans to return to their peace-time jobs expires with the war emergency." The new interpretation of the job guarantee clause contained in the Selective Service Law was that it "was passed not for all time, but for what was thought might be a year's training period."

As he made the statement that rocked servicemen on their heels, Hershey admitted, however, that "we probably will have some difficulty because some people will say that Congress made a contract with its veterans and then changed it after the war was won."

Happily, though, and before parents had a chance to recall the "broken promises" era of the last war, President Truman stepped in and answered Hershey with the statement that he would recommend legislation, if it is necessary, to continue the Selective Service job security clause for veterans.

No 'Legal Technicalities'

The President conceded that Hershey ought to know what he was talking about, but hastened to explain that it may be a long time before the war emergency disappeared. He was not aware of any "legal technicalities," the President said, but he intended to see that job insurance was continued.

The original Selective Service Act provided that every veteran who had a job would get it back within 90 days after the emergency period ended or 90 days after his discharge. In renewing the act this spring, until May, 1946, or until "the date of termination of hostilities of the present war," the job-right clause is conspicuous by its absence. An estimated 1,000,000 returning veterans would be effected unless Congress amended the law—a situation that called for immediate action.



Maj. Gen. Hershey
Debunked job security



General de Gaulle

Had a

...We Live In



her colonies for direct expenditures for her own and Allied troops in the Middle East, and for insurance payments for Allied ships lost in war service. These are, in fact, the same kind of goods and services that America got free abroad in reverse lend-lease, and the *Manchester Guardian's* claim that the overseas debt incurred by Britain is a United Nations responsibility, can at least be understood.

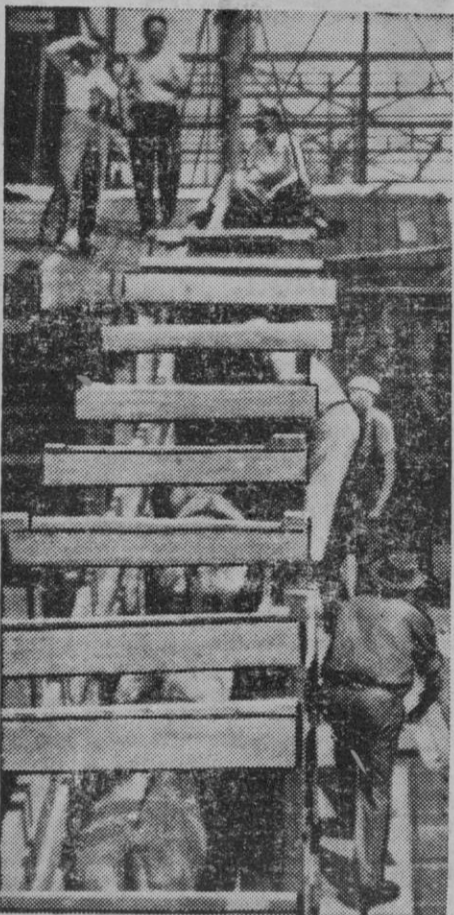
WITH the amount of dollars in the British Empire trading area strictly limited, and with Britain reluctant to remove the barriers dividing pounds from dollars, the future of British-American trade, and of world trade, remains in doubt. Britain's claim is that so long as charges on world trade—specifically, Britain's 18-billion-dollar debt—are not reduced to practicable and workable levels, the dollar will be just as cut off from new markets as the pound sterling. This is a question for the economists to work out. But since some British sources feel Britain's war-time debt is a world responsibility, there seems an excellent chance that this debt may become a formidable obstacle to resumption of world trade.

So responsible a source as the *London Economist* has proposed that a dollar grant of 24 billion dollars be set aside for linking the pound sterling and dollar trading areas. Without some such grant or loan in this direction, the *Economist* says, there is little chance of England or America regaining their prosperity.

If the British public was unprepared for the news that lend-lease was finished, it would be hard to say how much more unprepared the American public is for the news that an outright gift of over 20 billions may be necessary to re-establish British—and American—prosperity. Britain's need for dollar exchange or credits abroad can be described as no less than desperate. With the clothing ration recently cut from four to three coupons per month, Britain is still exporting textiles. "We must export something," Board of Trade President Sir Stafford Cripps told Lancashire knitters. "or we cannot even get cotton to manufacture cotton goods." And, he added, "if lend-lease is cut off at once, it was, by President Truman's action—our great problem will be to get enough to keep us alive, much less dress ourselves in nice clothes."

In Washington, where British Ambassa-

dor Halifax and Economic Advisor Keynes are discussing these matters with American experts, some sources are already describing Britain's surprise over lend-lease's end as a "public opinion squeeze-play." The end, it is held, was to prepare the American public for a huge grant or loan request which will follow. This is not the most auspicious atmosphere for the American-British trade conversations to have opened in, some observers have noted. It would be paradoxical, they point out, if the two closest Allies of the war were unable to come to terms over the peacetime question most vital to their own and their neighbors' future.



"... must pay for overseas supplies."

Reconversion Pains

The first sudden elation over final victory had evened into a familiar peace-time tempo in the U. S. last week. And civilian America found that it had a nasty hangover: in employment offices throughout the nation, signs which had disappeared some five years ago crept back and advised "No Help Wanted." The downward trend in employment figures, diagnosed the economists, could be expected to last six months. Then, as war industries did a quick change to peace-time production, recovery would be under way, with civilian goods flowing at a rate which would offset much of the cut-back in war materials.

War-time Booms Doomed

hardest hit would be those areas in the U.S. which enjoyed the healthiest war-time booms. In Detroit, hub of aircraft engines, vehicles, and machinery production, 285,000 may be jobless until automakers could retool and resume the production of autos in volume. More than 150,000 were expected to be left on a limb, but Chicago had done careful planning and expected to place almost

all its displaced war workers in expanding lakeside businesses and factories. New York City, with its varied businesses, expected no big problems in employing ex-war workers. Brooklyn Navy Yard intended to maintain present employment for some time to come and many expanding businesses would absorb the rest.

West Coast plants, which had sprung up during the war to turn out ships and planes for the armed forces, would have a more serious problem than most areas because of an influx of workers from other parts of the country. The new Kaiser automobile factory, peace-time aircraft production, and expanding steel facilities to supply the tin can industry, may save the day for many workers in San Francisco and Los Angeles. The Pacific Northwest was in worse shape—Seattle had discharged 20,000 aviation workers. And Portland and Vancouver had left 85,000 shipworkers idle at the war's end with no new jobs in sight. The future of newly-industrialized areas, such as Salt Lake City, rested on Congress. If Congress voted to maintain such projects as the \$250,000,000 expansion in competition with eastern markets, it would greatly solve the problem.

Most large cities with heavy peace-time industrial output, would not be as big a problem as the small centers like the atomic bomb plants in Washington and Tennessee, the magnesium plant at Las Vegas, Nev., or the B29 plant at Marietta, Ga. WMC officials were watching for signs of unrest in those areas as war workers were released in centers having no other industrial employment.

Adding to the national economic headache was the fact that nobody could say just how many war-time laborers would want to desert the factories for former peace-time employment, how many others would want to return to their homes. Until a clearer picture was available so that kinks could be ironed out, many a U.S. citizen may find it hard getting a job.

EUROPE

De-Nazified MG

Complaints by German workers free of Nazi taint that some Nazi officials had been kept in office by the Americans in Germany brought this reply: Those officials in question could not readily be replaced and that for the sake of efficiency in departments necessary for a quick reconstruction, they were retained.

But last Tuesday in Frankfurt, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had his own answer when he

ordered "complete de-Nazification" in military government. Speaking before a special conference of high civil and military officials in the American zone, he said: "This policy is demanded by public opinion in the United States and the world at large." The three-day conference was held in an effort to strengthen and consolidate American policy in Germany and to consider plans for self-government when and wherever feasible.

Arch Traitor

Vidkun Quisling stormed, entreated, broke into hysteric weeping. Wild-eyed Norway's arch collaborator looked around the austere music chamber of Oslo's Masonic Lodge, where he was on trial for his life, as though in search for a friendly face. He found none. To Quisling, who was pale, choleric and defiant by turns, they were all "asses" ready to "give the dying lion their kick."

So great was the weight of evidence against the man whose name became synonymous with traitor that the prosecution seemed not to care in what order it was introduced. "There are letters, a protocol of Admiral Raeder and many other documents," said Prosecutor Annaus Schjoedt, in apparent explanation of the disordered array, "each one of which is sufficient to cost the defendant his head." Specifically, the former head of the Norwegian puppet state was charged with treason, manslaughter, responsibility for the deaths of more than 100 Norwegians, defiance of Norway's constitution, collaboration with Germany, theft and embezzlement involving millions in funds and property.

A 'Slight' Misinterpretation

To a surprising number of the allegations, jowl-faced Quisling gave equivocal assent. Yes, he had drawn up a plan for inclusion of Norway in the German bloc of nations—but he did it to "protect" Norway. Yes, he looted the Norwegian King Haakon's Palace—but he took a "few" marble statues "to protect them against the wind and the cold." Yes, he had asked the Germans to "remove," not to kill, Norway's murdered underground hero, Vigo Hansteen. Explained the defendant: "He was making things difficult for me."

To all such charges, which Quisling seemed to interpret as matters of expediency for his peculiar government, he was relatively unmoved emotionally, but to charges that seemed to him to sully his personal honor, the defendant bristled. He fought violently against the prosecution's effort to show that he was responsible for the deaths of over 1,000 Norwegian Jews in German horror camps by signing the so-called Norway "Nuremberg laws." Quisling declared the document was put before him for signature without his realizing its effect. Reluctantly under relentless questioning, he was forced to admit that he "gave away voluntarily Jewish possessions as a contribution to the German war effort."

Man of Many Moods

The trial of Norway's notorious collaborator found the defendant in widely varying moods from day to day. Pale and submissive when the trial opened, Quisling later grew defiant and on the third day, under questioning of his alleged plans for inclusion of Norway in the Greater Reich, he broke down and wept. He had completely recovered when trial was resumed the next day.

Few Oslo patriots who remember how Quisling proudly rode through the city's streets in his bullet-proof limousine are being allowed to observe the man in his present agony. The tiny, makeshift courtroom in the Masonic Lodge admits but 200, and most of these are reporters, diplomats and Norwegian officials.

Quisling has submitted a 20,000 word treatise, written in his own defense while he was in prison awaiting trial. Witnesses for the defense also will be called. One already has testified: "Quisling was a genius, uninterested in money or renown."

'The New Schmeling'

Max Schmeling had a new job last week—but it didn't last long. The former heavyweight champion, who had been reported wounded, captured or killed on numerous occasions, was found in Hamourg, living with his wife, Actress Anny Ondra, and attempting to fill an important capacity in—of all things—"the re-education of Nazi youth." The discovery drew well-deserved razzberries and looks of astonishment among those who remember der Moxie back in the days when the Nazis ruled Europe. They probably never could forget Schmeling's statement to German reporters in New York in 1936 after he had won the heavyweight title from Joe Louis: "I know that the Fuehrer's thoughts were with me; they gave me strength to win this proud victory for the German flag. The greatest moment of my life will be when I meet the Fuehrer on my return to Germany."

Despite that utterance, Schmeling who either had reformed or was a great opportunist, sought to become the first German in the British zone of occupation to be given a job of this nature. One reason given: Maxie had been a "sleeping partner" for years in a publishing firm which had "never poisoned any Nazi propaganda." And "the new Schmeling" told it all with a straight face, too. The man who couldn't wait to meet Adolf Hitler, now wanted the youth of Germany to read such great American classics as "Treasure Island" and good biographies, travel, and current history books free of the Nazi propaganda elements.

Schmeling, now 40, insisted that the young German today was really trying to know the truth about the rest of the world. With stoic countenance he said that he, himself, had not known what was going on around him. So now could these youngsters now know how base were the Nazi principles.

His chief job under the de-Nazification program would have been to select and publish new books and to supervise translations of British, American and French works to eradicate Nazi ideas. Maybe Maxie was sincere. But before he had a chance to inculcate his "new doctrines," the British Control Commission denied Maxie a publishing license on the ground that he was "a political champion and a symbol of Nazism."

INTERNATIONAL

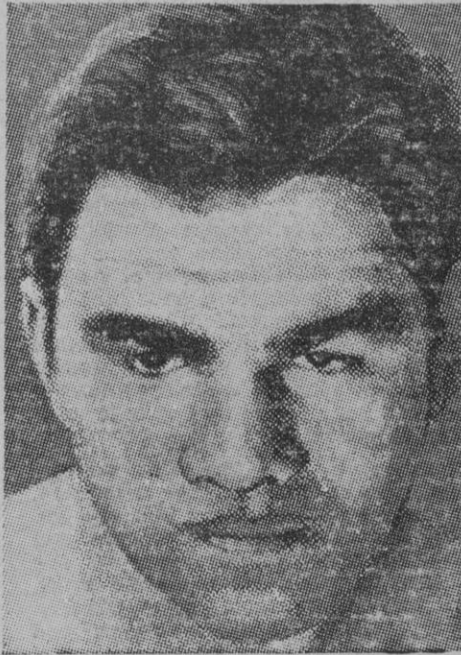
No Interference

Few post-war states in Europe had the same focus of interest for America and Britain as had Poland. The nation over which Britain went to war, Poland's reconstitution was pledged anew by the Big Three at Yalta. Having sponsored Poland's absentee government and war-time army, Britain particularly was anxious that the new Poland be free and independent. America's large Polish population had acted steadily to fasten upon Poland the interest of the U.S. public, which was generally sympathetic.

For all those reasons, great interest was attached in the U.S. last week to the first report filed from Poland by an American newspaper man to enter the country from Germany. Unlike his press association colleagues, who followed the Red Army into Poland last May, *New York Herald Tribune's* Russell Hill traveled alone, apparently free from all restrictions. His report: the new Polish government and Polish state were completely independent.

Despite large numbers of Russian troops in certain areas, he found no evidence that they were interfering in the Polish internal administration. Provincial governors, mayors and administrators took no orders from Russians, and were in no way comparable, he said, to German officials who were responsible to Allied officers for their actions. While no elections were scheduled for Poland this year, fair elections, under present conditions, could hardly be held, Hill suggested. Millions of Poles were still not repatriated. France was able to schedule elections only 13 months after liberation. The major part of Poland was liberated but six months ago.

Hill's report substantially supported the conclusions of another observer, Stephen Litauer, political writer for the *London News-Chronicle*, reported six weeks ago that an investigation of the Polish government convinced him that it was freely and widely supported in the sections of Poland he visited. Said he: The government was doing its best to find solutions to the problems confronting it without either interference or dictation from their Russian neighbor.



Max Schmeling Couldn't convince the British



President Truman

The Mite

War Spared Tiny Liechtenstein

By a Staff Writer

LIECHTENSTEIN.

THIS is a country about the size of Central Park and you enter, not on an autobahn, but on a cowpath. You wait at the frontier for two hours while the Swiss border police call the American Consulate in Berne, Switzerland. The border guard later tells you in German that you will be permitted to remain in Liechtenstein for seven days and points the direction to Vaduz, the principal city.

Liechtenstein, the third smallest country in Europe, is wedged in between Austria and Switzerland. Few Americans, aside from stamp collectors, have ever heard of the place. It is a principality and throughout the war remained neutral as a protectorate of Switzerland. It supported an army of 100 men and had an enviable military record up to 1866, when their expeditionary force, sent to fight the Italians, came back with on more man than was originally sent. After 1866, Liechtenstein became a Swiss protectorate and dispensed with its own army, depending on the larger and better-equipped Swiss forces.

Once past the frontier guard, the road stretches out ribbon-like and well paved and the sign says, "Vaduz—8 kilometers." A mustached man in a tweed coat is tinkering with his motorcycle beside the road and yells something at you as you drive past—but you are in a hurry and don't stop. Never having met a prince before, you ask a farmer on the road outside the royal castle what the pitch is. He smiles and tells you to drive over the drawbridge and perhaps the Prince will see you. "But wait," he says. "Here comes the Prince now." You turn and see the sportscoated-mustached character, sputtering up the hill on a motorcycle. Your face is very red.

The reigning Prince, Franz Josef II, has been head of this 65-square-mile Lilliputian state since 1938. His castle, centuries old and appearing not too comfortable from the outside, is really quite luxurious inside. Several years ago they installed central heating.

The actual government is the responsibility of 15 men who are elected by the people. One of these is chosen Prime Minister by the others, and the deputy Prime Minister is chosen from the rival party. The political situation is very simple—there are just two parties, the Citizens Party and the Union Party. There is very little to choose between the two since they offer exactly the same points in their respective platforms.

BEFORE the war, the country derived an income of 400,000 francs yearly from the sale of stamps to collectors all over the world. Hardly larger than the stamps which made it famous, Liechtenstein's much-sought-after issues were printed in Vienna until the war. Now they have their stamps made in Switzerland and they aren't nearly as fancy as the old ones.

Corporation taxes in Liechtenstein are very low and many of the world's largest firms are incorporated there. Income taxes are correspondingly low. Wealthy German industrialists built homes and deposited money there against the day when the Third Reich would fold up. Today many of those far-sighted Germans are living comfortably in Liechtenstein.

There was a Nazi party in Liechtenstein during the war and about 300 people were active members. With the end of the war the leader of the Nazi movement and many of his supporters were deported and the others altered their political views.

The country reeks of prosperity and comfort. There is no black market because there are few shortages. Nylon stockings, fine French perfumes, cigars and any luxury items can be bought quite cheaply.

The police force consists of 20 men. There is almost no crime and the bulk of their job is the enforcement of a number of antique laws which have been observed for centuries. There is an old law which prohibits mixed bathing, another which makes it an offense for a woman to appear in public in slacks, and another which will jail a man who forgets to wear a shirt in public.

Liechtenstein is a tiny little postage-stamp country. The language is German, but many speak English. You can get a close look at a German industrialist and he'll tell you how Germany lost the war . . . and then ask you to have a drink. It's a tiny country, but a refuge for many. All it needs is Humphrey Bogart and Lauren Bacall and you would swear that it was all something that Alfred Hitchcock thought of in our own Hollywood.



A Frenchman Discusses an International Tie Which Was Woven in Blood

By Pierre Lazareff
Editor, France Soir

THEY are really mistaken, the tall boys from Texas, from Ohio, from Georgia or Oregon, if they think the French do not like them. They are wrong, too, if they don't like the French. But the French are even more at fault, in that they haven't known how to show the Americans how deeply appreciative they are and what a profound admiration they have for the GIs.

The misunderstanding was inevitable. On one side, there were the American soldiers who were homesick and who, in their nostalgia, set up comparisons which could not redound to our advantage. On the other hand, there were the French, who had just gone through four years of occupation and privations and who vaguely hoped that each American soldier would come with his rifle on his shoulder, a sack of flour on his back, a little coal in one hand, and chocolate in the other.

Instead of that, they saw the Americans settling down in the buildings from whence they had just evicted the Germans, and requisitioning the same hotels and restaurants for their troops. To be sure, the French understood the necessities of war, but one can scarcely expect people whose feet have been much stepped upon not to have sensitive toes and to refrain from grimacing when it is a friend who treads on their corners.

THIS calls to mind my recent trip to the Côte-d'Azur (the Riviera), which has since become the USRRA. And I assure you that everybody down there is happy to see American officers, non-coms, and

soldiers enjoying a little of that amusement they have so well deserved. Practically all the pleasure spots have been reserved for them. They are each entitled to one guest and, naturally enough, that guest is more frequently a girl than a boy. But since some of the girls happen to be the wives and fiancées of local inhabitants, nothing in the world can prevent a husband or a fiancée from feeling disagreeable at having the lady of his heart whirl rhythmically in the arms of a soldier—even though that soldier is an American hero.

Two or three years ago, when I was in America, a French naval air formation in training there had its headquarters in a small Georgian city. Most of the youths of the city were off in the American Army and so it was the French sailors at the local canteen who did the dancing with the American girls. I assure you that when the local boys came home on leave they weren't the least bit pleased by this situation.

It resulted in frequent altercations which were all the more violent since the difference in customs between the French and the Americans caused some very unfortunate misunderstandings. For example, when a young Georgian girl, just to "bid the boy goodby," kissed a young French sailor on the mouth—something which seemed quite natural to the girl—the young French sailor reached a conclusion which brought about some very unfortunate results.

THE local people took exception to these French sailors whom one saw everywhere who shouted at the top of their voices songs that Americans could not understand. Here in many French towns, the situation, if I may say so, was much the same, with the role reversed. It is only natural, whether it be in America or France such a situation would cause some misgivings.

But I repeat, I have often spoken with my countrymen in our towns and villages and the general opinion is that all this is not very serious. I, for one, would not like our American friends to think that we are not their friends. They have travelled thousands of miles in order to free Europe from Nazi enslavement—they left their homes and their loved ones to come to our aid. And it's because of them that we are free and happy today.

A Frenchman once confided to me: "I would like to invite American soldiers regularly to my home, but that alone is a problem. Our rations are not sufficient for us to have guests. And then again, we don't know how to speak English to enable us to get acquainted."

Of course, there have also been the inevitable rumors. Whenever there is any shortage, the usual cry that is raised is the "black market." And when newspapers do not have sufficient paper with which to

give all the news, there is a black market of the truth—in other words, false rumors. "The Americans are burning their stocks rather than leave them to the French." "They behave as though they were in a conquered country and drive their vehicles about without paying the slightest attention to pedestrians."

BUT, on the other hand, many false rumors about the French have run through the ranks of the American Army, such as: "The French say they were napper in the days of the Jerries." Or "they (the French) consider Americans barbarians."

On neither side have we always done what we should in order to establish a friendlier feeling. Nevertheless, now that many Americans are leaving, my fellow countrymen watch them go with deep regret but are happy knowing that their job well done, they can now return to their homes. And they pray with all their heart that the GIs will not take with them any unfavorable impressions of a country which for a long, long time will retain the memory of their courage, their friendship, their generosity and their frankness.

Nothing would be more regrettable for France and for America if the servility of the Germans deceived the American soldier, and if the latter preferred that servility to the sometimes over-sensitive dignity of the French. But despite the prophecies of doom, I am sure this will not happen, and that each GI will bear with him the pleasant memory of a Frenchman or a French woman, of a friendly gesture or word which will have given him a truer picture of the real feelings of our people, the deep affection that we feel for these Americans, and which they have so well deserved.

In war, we were comrades in arms. Now, I pray we can be comrades in a peaceful world—a world for which together we shed our blood.



Liechtenstein's Last Soldier.



French-GI Wedding.

PIERRE LAZAREFF, who wrote the story on French-GI relations on this page is a slender young man with a steel-trap mind who sky-rocketed to recognition as one of France's great editors in the period just before his country's defeat at the hands of Germany. At present the editor of France-Soir, he was then editor of Paris-Soir, which in a few years developed a circulation of several millions, thanks largely to M. Lazareff's efforts. While France was under the Nazi heel, Lazareff carried on a writer's war against the nation's enemies first in the United States and then with the OWI in England.



Mound Marvel

Young 'Boo' Ferriss, Red Sox Ace Twirler, Is Baseball's Newest Sensation

By Jay Barnes
Special to the Stars and Stripes
BOSTON.

YOUNG baseball fans who sat and listened with awe at stories of greatness of old Red Sox heroes Hughie Duffy and Smoky Joe Wood and were filled with statistics on Ted Williams, Bobby Doerr and Tex Hughson now have their own idol in David Meadows "Boo" Ferriss, 23, former Air Corps corporal and currently the hottest thing in baseball. Ferriss is a pitcher for the Red Sox—but that's not all. He also hits and is a pretty fair outfielder.

While at Randolph Field, Tex., last year, Ferriss pitched for the airfield nine in the local San Antonio Service League and racked up 24 victories. He also played first base when not on the mound, compiling the neat batting average of .417. He spent much of his 26 months as a GI in the hospital due to an asthmatic condition, and last February he received a discharge as physically unfit for service. Ferriss left Army life intent on a baseball career despite his classification as "physically unfit. He had only one year in organized baseball before donning khaki, hurling for Greensboro of the Piedmont League in Class B ball and not doing so well at that. For that Red Sox minor league farm, Ferriss won only seven and lost the same number. But he found his stride in the loop playoffs and hurled his Greensboro team to three victories and the title.

When Dave left the Army, the baseball picture had changed. Class B players of his day were in the top minors or maybe even majors. So he joined the Louisville Colonels, Boston's American Association double A farm club. It didn't take long for him to find out what kind of company he was in with the Colonels. And it didn't take long for Sox Leibold, Colonel manager, to find out what he had in Ferriss.

AFTER the six foot two inch, 190 pound youngster had been with Louisville one week, Leibold wired Red Sox Manager Joe Cronin that he thought he had a man for him. Cronin wired back for Leibold to keep an eye on the kid. Three days later, Leibold wired Cronin saying: "This kid is ready." Cronin wired back: "Send him on." That last wire of Cronin's cost 82 cents and brought the Red Sox a more valuable piece of baseball property than Tom Yawkey had ever been able to purchase

with all the millions he poured into the Beantown American League Club.

Ferriss joined the Red Sox late in April when they were going exactly no place. Four days after his arrival—he had only seen seven major league games in his life up to that time, three of them since joining the Sox—Dave drew his first starting assignment against the Athletics.

In the years ahead, oldsters will probably be telling how Ferriss' debut came near being a total washout. Inexperienced in bigtime surroundings and nervous as a cat, the young hurler threw the ball all over the lot. His first 13 pitches missed the plate altogether. Fortunately for Ferriss, whose big league career might have ended right there, Bobby Estalella, Philadelphia's leading hitter, swung at Dave's tenth pitch even though it was wide and popped it out to the second baseman. Dave threw his 14th pitch for a called strike but missed the corner on the next, walking his third man to fill the bases.

Manager Cronin signaled a relief man to start warming up. Ferriss' career was balanced on the rim of oblivion and one more wild toss might have sent him back to the minors. But his next pitch was down the alley and Dick Siebert rapped it right at Ferriss who deflected it to Skeeter Newsome to start a doubleplay.

Ferriss then settled down and the Athletics couldn't touch what was breezing over the plate. To make a long story short, Ferriss wound up with a five-hit 2-0 snout-out over Bobo Newsom. He also singled in his first time at bat in the Big League and followed up with two more singles.

THIRTY-TWO thousand fans were on hand at Fenway Park the following Sunday to see Dave face the Yankees. He beat Jumbo Bonham and the McCarthymen 5 to 0 and got two hits from three tries, including a double. His third start was against the Detroit Tigers in Detroit. In his early years, Ferriss had had a boy's hero worship of Rudy York, big Tiger first baseman and leading hitter. Ferriss fanned York four times, each time with men in a scoring position and each time on a called third strike. He set a new American League record for consecutive scoreless innings at the start of a career, blanking the Tigers for the first four stanzas to total 23 scoreless frames. Then he gave up his first run in the fifth. He was touched for another but scored an easy victory.

Thirty days after joining the Sox, Dave had won six straight and had beaten every



A 20-game winner

club in the league except Washington, whom he hadn't faced. He stretched the string to ten before falling to the Yanks and to Hank Borowy. As of Aug. 28, his record stood at 20-6. The "unknown" kid has led the league and the majors in pitching percentage since the first day of his debut.

Dave was born in the little Mississippi town of Shaw, where his father owned and operated a cotton plantation. His mother is at present postmistress of the hamlet of less than 2,000 population.

It was there, as a toddling baby, that Ferriss picked up the nickname "boo," which followed him all through his career. The "boo" came from his attempts to call his brother. Boo was as close as Dave could come to "brother," and the tag stuck through the years.

DAVE grew up as the top athlete of his section. He made the Shaw High School baseball team at the age of 12, breaking his right wrist in his very first game while trying to complete a double play as second baseman. That accident led him to use his left hand more—he was always ambidextrous—and before his right flipper healed, Dave had developed his left so

that there was little to choose between his ability with either. In fact, Ferriss tossed the Shaw team to the local interscholastic title in his senior year. He started the game hurling righthanded. Then, when his mates had built up a safe lead, he answered pleas of the fans by putting on a southpaw mitt and flinging the rest of the game from port side. He wound up with a four-hit victory and 18 strikeouts—11 from the righthand, seven from the left. He went on to win five letters in basketball, four in baseball and three each in football and tennis.

Dave did his college work at Mississippi State where he had the baseball coach in heaven and the football coach chewing nails. Before leaving Shaw for college, he had promised his father that he would lay off football and concentrate on the diamond. That left the football coach in the position of having on the sidelines potentially the best back that ever trod the State campus. In between school semesters, Ferriss hurled the nearby Minter City town team into the championship of Mississippi and finally into the State title interstate battle with Louisiana.

DAVE is not superstitious. When he arrived at Boston, all lockers were full in the clubhouse, so he was assigned a nail on which to hang his clothes. Just before he suffered his first defeat the Sox clubhouse boss was moaning about his injustice in not giving Ferriss a locker. Some writer asked why he hadn't given him one even then and the answer was: "Oh, he'd take one I guess but I'm not giving him one. Whatcha want to do, break his luck?"

But Dave might be superstitious about one thing. He was discharged from the Army Feb. 24, he joined Louisville March 24, and the Red Sox on April 24. Now he doesn't seem counting on winning at least 24 games.

Boston fans marveling at Ferriss' hitting power are thinking back to those old days of another pitcher who shifted to the outfield because of his hitting ability—one George Herman Babe Ruth. And those fans are bombarding Red Sox manager Cronin to get him to use Dave in the outfield. Such people Joe is ignoring. But some others who've seen Ferriss warm up before a game alternately throwing with his right hand, then his left, and seemingly getting the same results, are urging Cronin to let him throw one southpaw.

Joe's carrying that suggestion a little further, at least in his dreams. In his mind he can see Ferriss pitching one day right handed, the next day left, the third day rain halting everything, then Dave starting the whole thing over again. It's slightly fantastic, but Ferriss might be just the guy to do it, he's that good.



Industry - and Jobs

By Theodore Handelman
Stars and Stripes Special Writer
NEW YORK

THE sudden end of hostilities in the Pacific focused attention on what overnight became the most important "front" of all—home. Almost as swiftly as the U.S. was flung into World War II, peace was restored to the world and to a nation geared for war. The quick turn of events resulted in sharp cutbacks in production and a rising tide of unemployment.

Federal agencies moved swiftly to cushion the economic changeover—the War Manpower Commission ended all manpower controls and Congress scheduled hearings on the "full employment" bill under which the government would provide jobs should private enterprise fail. Simultaneously, hearings were ordered on proposed legislation to boost unemployment compensation to \$25 a week up to 26 weeks during the reconversion switch.

But the best answer to the job problem obviously was to be found in American industry. Although there had been a big question mark on private enterprise's ability to meet the reconversion test, a survey around the country indicates that industry generally is ready with sound planning to tackle the changeover headache. A glance around the country uncovered these opinions:

NEW ENGLAND: Cutbacks in war contracts probably will affect 150,000 to 200,000 employees—but industries are expected to absorb war workers on peacetime orders. Boot and shoe, jewelry and tool machinery firms are waiting only for workers to fill jobs; NEW JERSEY: Ninety percent of all business concerns will not have

to reconvert any physical facilities. About 240,000 will lose their jobs within three months, but most will be employed within a year.

NEW YORK: This state is in excellent condition to meet reconversion's economic problems, with \$323 million in cash reserves for reconstruction, and \$986 million in its unemployment insurance fund. Manufacturers estimate they will need at least one-third more employees than before the war; CHICAGO: Most large producers are ready to go ahead on post-war plants; PHILADELPHIA: Industries already reconverted to the manufacture of civilian goods can absorb all those laid off at war plants.

NEW ORLEANS, La.: Can change over to peacetime economy with hardly a jar; it does not stand to lose any of its major war plants. A vast waterway and harbor improvements plan may even result in a manpower pinch; HOUSTON, Tex.: Expects to need 40 percent more workers than its peacetime high in 1940.

THE post-war situation in the West is somewhat gloomy, but authorities say; LOS ANGELES and SEATTLE are expected to recover quickly because of their diverse industries; the SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND BAY region can count on its location as a distribution center for the coast, and its strategic position for foreign trade with the Far East; PORTLAND, Ore., which has 74 percent of its workers in shipbuilding, will have a difficult time of it at first, but its lumber industry should pull it out of the slump quickly, for there will be a nation-wide construction boom for some years to come.

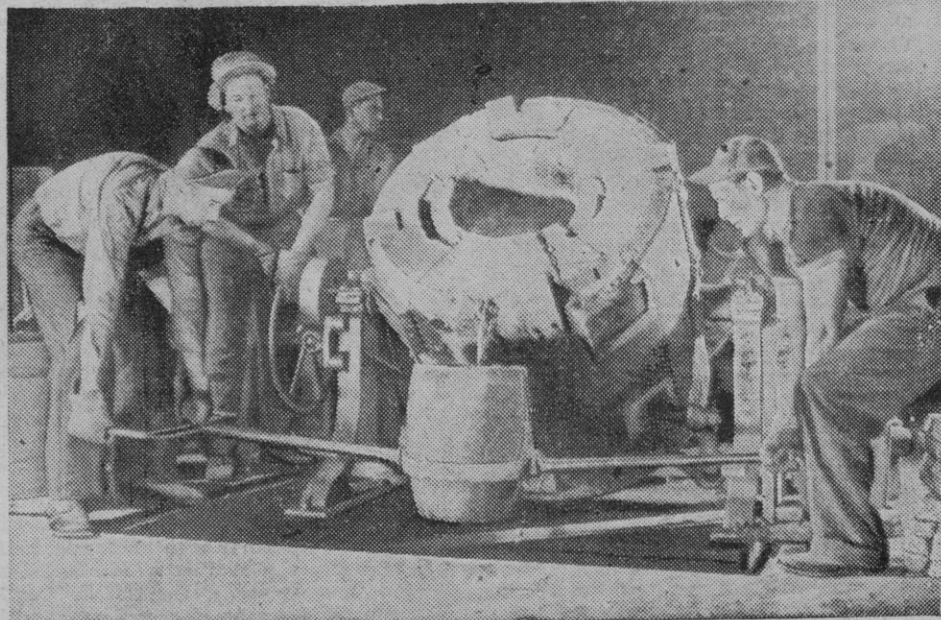
Typical of most cities not too closely allied with the war effort is CLEVELAND.

Speedy reconversion of local industries is said to be a certainty, with 80 percent of the manufacturers facing little or no problems.

IN New Jersey the Edgewater plant of the Ford Motor Co. is already reconverted, the first 1946 Ford rolling off the assembly line Aug. 13; the Standard Oil of New Jersey will construct a 4 1/2-million-dollar petroleum refining plant at Rahway, N.J.; there will be a 2-million-dollar expansion of

the Federal Telephone & Radio Corporation on the Clifton-Nutley line; in the Newark area, a \$2,600,000 Union Motor truck terminal will be constructed by the Port of New York authority; in Georgia, General Motors will build an auto assembly plant on 250 acres it purchased recently at Doraville, near Atlanta; in Chicago, Standard Oil of Indiana is embarking on a \$100 million modernization program; in Cincinnati, O., the Andrew Jergens Co. has purchased 67 acres on Reading Road and will build a new plant.

These current developments trace a pattern of the quickening revival of peacetime industry. Hundreds of more plans will be announced within the next few weeks. And they will become projects very shortly, translated into materials bought and men employed, for the companies have the cash with which to carry them out. Of the over 9 billion dollars recently reported to be spent next year by companies for reconversion and expansion, over 75 percent of the cost will be met out of cash on hand.



Peace brought about sharp cutbacks in production.

Troupers in the ETO

True, There've Been Some Gripes, But Special Services Has Entertained Few Snafus

ALONG with recent blasts at Army Special Services from USO stars overseas (only one of which originated in the ETO) it is only fair to examine the record of Special Services, balancing the size of their overall effort against the relatively small number of snafus which have occurred.

At Chatou, the USO staging area near Paris, a battalion of enlisted men and officers of the Special Services Branch are operating an entertainment circuit larger than anything the Schuberts ever imagined in their fondest reveries. Chatou is the headquarters for all of the 1,450 showpeople in the 129 units now playing in this theater. When a group of entertainers arrive from the States, according to Maj. Paul Baker of Special Service, they must be billeted, fed, equipped, clothed and sent into the field on tour. This job is handled by 750 enlisted men, 21 officers, 250 civilian workers and 100 German PWs. More than 500 vehicles travel back and forth between Paris and Germany keeping the shows on the road.

The only gripe about Special Service in this theater came from Comedian Jack Benny. Maj. Baker said. With redeployment going full speed ahead, bookings often change on split-second notice and in Benny's case he happened to arrive in Berlin at the precise moment when one division was moving out and another moving in. Benny, who likes to play to capacity audiences, told newspaper men that there was a screw-up by Special Service, though the mistake was not the fault of Special Services, but rather of a high ranking U.S. officer who gave Benny the green light on the trip. Jack Benny, the major said, just happened to be in a nasty mood when newspaper men caught him for an interview. Others in the Benny show, particularly Larry Adler, went out of their way to commend Special Services and point out that the many criticisms of the Mediterranean set-up shouldn't be considered an indictment against all Special Service officers.

The Bob Hope troupe which left last week for the States after two months in the ETO, sent a congratulatory note to the Chief of Special Services, commending him on the few inconveniences and bad handling considering the problems existing.

ANSWERING the many questions as to the reason for Betty Hutton's cancellation on her tour, the answer remains the same as reported last week: nervous collapse. The Bombshell had completed a Pacific junket for USO and then took off for Europe without a rest in the U.S. She played eight shows here in which she became very rundown. She asked to continue against advice of friends but was examined by an army physician who "ordered" her home for a rest.

To the fellows of the 94th Division who were disappointed when they met Ingrid Bergman at Berchtesgaden and had a little difficulty convincing her to pose for a snapshot: Miss Bergman during her tour in the ETO spent a solid two hours of one day doing nothing but signing autographs for soldier admirers.

The fellow who wrote the very funny scripts for the Jack Benny and Bob Hope broadcasts from AFN, Paris, is Al Lewin of Hollywood, former gag writer for Eddie Cantor, Edgar Bergen, Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou, and Kraft Music Hall shows. In the top racket in the highly-specialized business of writing good comedy stuff for radio, Lewin's check for the three half-hour shows was \$79.20, less deductions. He is a T/5 in the Army.

Perhaps Army Special Services doesn't run as smoothly as it could at the time but the 17 Special Service companies which operated in the ETO during the war with frontline fighting units did this in one month: presented 14,000 movies, 900 "live" shows, 500 recorded programs, organized 300 athletic bat rest centers, pub-events, operated com-

lished 100,000 mimeograph newspapers, organized dances and distributed books and magazines. Little publicized for their job during the war, eight of the 17 companies wear five campaign stars in their ETO ribbons. Capt. L. J. Blumenthal is the man now in charge of the routings and bookings.

JOHNNY KERR, the AFN sergeant who mixes smart chatter and hot platters for the *Midnight In Munich* record show originating in Bavaria is getting rave letters from lonely women all over Europe. Best letter to date came from a newspaper woman in Switzerland who likes Johnny's voice and told him that she is "georgeous and nasty" and that if he happens to be in the neighborhood of Zurich to drop in and she'll show him the best "fraternization session" he ever saw.

The Glenn Miller band, which returned to the U.S. recently, owes the success of its last broadcast over here to a quick thinking AFN engineer and a very cooperative telephone operator in Frankfurt, Germany. Five minutes before the program was to go on the air, the AFN line went bad and the engineer called the switchboard at SHAEF and asked the operator to hold a line open. She did and for the half hour following anyone at SHAEF headquarters who picked up a phone heard "Anvil Chorus" or "Moonlight Serenade" instead of "Number, Please!"

Seventh Army soldiers will be seeing *Sons of Fun, Our Town, Night Must Fall, The Night of January 16, Kiss And Tell, Up In Central Park*, and Shep Fields and his Orchestra. At Bremen Port, Paul Robeson and Ella Logan are the individual stars and the musical *Rosalinda* is also playing with the full Broadway cast. Delta Base Section lists the *Block & Sully* show and the *Copacabana Revue* and Oise Base is slated to get the two plays, *The Late Christopher Bean* and *Arsenic And Old Lace*. *Three's a Family* is playing the Channel Base Section and lovely songstress Joy Hodges and her musical *Anything Goes* is at AAC.

FROM HOLLYWOOD AND BROADWAY. —Frank Sinatra, recently back from a Mediterranean tour for USO, is said to be set to reopen a shuttered N.Y. night spot as star attraction. Columnist Ed. Sullivan Quips: *Variety* has nixed colossal, terrific, and sensational and substituted the adjective: "atomic"... The scene in the new Bette Davis movie *A Stolen Life*, in which she drowns, took an entire week and 90 people to get on the film. Miss Davis has now died, gone blind, gone crazy and drowned in her motion picture career... there's talk on Broadway that the world premiere of the movie version of Noel Coward's *Blithe Spirit* will be held in Brooklyn. Bob Hope's quick description of Paris: Forever Amber with gendarmes.

—Ed. Wilcox.



At the invitation of General de Gaulle, Lily Pons, the tiny Metropolitan coloratura soprano flew to Paris last week to be on hand for the anniversary celebration of the liberation of the city a year ago. Coincidentally, General de Gaulle was off in a C54 en route for a Washington conference with President Truman. Their planes passed in mid-Atlantic.



Frank Sinatra.
Betty Hutton.



Ingrid Bergman.
Jack Benny.



French Jazz

Zasou Is All Hepped Up About It, But The Artist Questions Its Vitality

By Allan Morrison

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

PARIS

FRENCH jazz—that alien hybrid, whose growth was hindered by war and the German occupation, is making a strong effort to regain a healthy footing. Commercially times are good. The nightclubs and cabarets reopened their doors to their own jazz-starved civilian and to the thousands of pleasure-bent, swing-loving Americans, who poured into the country. But artistically, the situation is not too encouraging. Only the "zasou" (jitterbug) set is enthusiastic about it. Musicians themselves admit sadly that French jazz today lacks vitality and needs an infusion of fresh American talent. Otherwise, they fear, jazz in France may degenerate into a weak, corny form that bears no resemblance to its Yankee father.

Long before the great American jazz renaissance of 1936, there was a large group of enthusiastic jazz lovers in France who considered jazz a form of art and dignified it with an esthetic criticism. These enthusiasts later organized a national jazz appreciation movement—the Hot Club de France—with several thousand members and branches throughout the country. Le jazz hot was their religion and its two chief apostles were aristocratic Hugues Panassie, whose books on jazz have been widely read in America, and frail Charles Delaunay, artist, hot-record researcher, and one of the most devoted jazz lovers in the world.

If it's a representative group, the line-up will look something like this: Pierre Fouad or Armand Molinetti at the drums, Emmanuel Soudieux on bass, Aimé Berelli on trumpet, André Ekyan on alto sax, Alix Cambelle on tenor sax, Léo Chauliac at the piano, Hubert Rostaing on clarinet, and Django Reinhardt at guitar.

Out of these sessions comes probably the only true jazz played in France today. Americans who were jazz connoisseurs at home eagerly seek out the familiar names which took part in the get-togethers and produced the records. These sold in the States under the label which said: "Hot Club of France." And to those who thought jazz was something which was strictly an American product were surprised to find that the condition isn't localized to a few blocks in the 50s in N.Y., the Village and Harlem. It's international now and respectable.

PANASSIE spends his time at Montauban in the Lot-et-Garonne Department, where he keeps his vast jazz record collection. Delaunay directs the Hot Club

from its headquarters—a three-story house on Montmartre's Rue Chaptal—where he edits the club's monthly bulletin, organizes jazz concerts and jam sessions, and works on the current edition of his internationally-known *Hot Discographie*, a classified listing of important jazz records. Occasionally, the Hot Club rounds up a group of the top French jazz artists for a "bash" in the 52nd Street tradition. These sessions are held in staid old classical halls like the Salle Pleyel and the Ecole Normale de Musique. Usually they are sell-outs, for the Paris jazz movement is large and loyal.

Fabulous Django Reinhardt is the greatest single institution in the French jazz world. Born of gypsy parents in Belgium, he learned to play the guitar in the atmosphere of a gypsy caravan in the Paris suburbs. His phenomenal technique is the more amazing because of a deformity which deprives him of the use of two fingers on his left hand. Temperamental, moody, superstitious and vain, Django is probably the only French musician to charm and influence American jazzmen. He has been called a genius of modern music, though he cannot read a note.

DJANGO, Aime Barelli, André Ekyan and Alix Combelle are the four most successful and important French jazzmen. Each fronts a combination of his own. Django and Ekyan head small jam groups that play with great freedom, while Barelli and Combelle lead larger units that feature written arrangements. Combelle is the best-known bandleader in the country and the highest paid.

French musicians are eager for American jazzmen with whom they can jam. Many think that upon this association rests the future of French jazz. Many French jazz musicians say that they will visit America when the travel restrictions are lifted to study the American swing technique. America alone, they contend, can nourish the withering plant that is French jazz.

Husky, sardonic Ekyan now playing at Schubert's in Montparnasse, is deeply pessimistic about the immediate future of jazz in France. Says he: "Jazz will never be fully accepted or understood in France. Around 1938 it started to be fashionable to like jazz, almost a vogue you might say. But it is foreign music and will always be so. At best, we French musicians will play it with an accent. Our problem is to reduce the degree of accent. Perhaps we will never remove it entirely, for it is American music first and always but we can seek that end."

B.O.I.C.

What's New in Book World

Don't Lay That Pencil Down, Joe! If You've Got A Hankering to Write, It May Pay Off

A LONG with the first shell fired in this war, a thousand and one swift keys were banged and, from then on, typewriters chattered along with the machine-guns, spitting out features, sidelights and highlights, plays, books, poetry—and the matter-of-fact casualty lists. The battles were dramatized and analyzed—the world was blanketed with war correspondents and special writers, fashion editors were practically at the heels of the victorious armies entering Paris.

Yet, with all of this effort, few really good war books have emerged. Correspondents can write only what they see—as ringside observers. What is needed is more eye-witness books like *Up Front*, by Bill Mauldin, *Island 49*, by Merle Miller, *A Walk in the Sun* by Harry Brown. Those books may not become classics. But they are written by soldiers. And whatever classics that do come out of this war can be expected to come from the pens of GIs who actually lived those adventures—maneuvers, invasions, Army chores—the men who weathered the hardships of frontline life and the monotony and obscurity of rear echelons. Airborne or mainline, it is logical to expect the real stories of this war to come from the GI. He has lived far more "plots" than a pulp writer could dream up.

Now, with thousands of GIs sweating out the journey home, soldiers have far more idle hours. Perhaps at this moment the great novel of World War II is being written in some reppie-cappie some German pub or on a snip leading for home. Opportunity is knocking in the literary world for these Joes with a wealth of practical war experience.

HERE are some lucrative opportunities for would-be GI authors to cash in on: The United Services Book Contest is open to any serviceman or woman of the United Nations. Contest sponsors want book-length manuscripts on practically any subject, fiction or non-fiction. The winner will be awarded a lump sum of \$6,000, plus the usual American and British book royalties and film rights. These royalties could boost the receipts up to as high as \$60,000. The winning entry will be published in six foreign languages. The deadline is June 30, 1946. For rules and entry form, write:

Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., 432 Fourth Avenue, New York 16; George G. Harrap & Co., London, or Columbia Pictures Corporation, 729 Seventh Avenue, New York.

Ellery Queen's Mystery Magazine, 570 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, is offering \$5,000 for the best short detective stories submitted by Dec. 3, 1945. The first prize is \$2,000, with six additional awards of \$500 each. Stories should run between 5,000 and 10,000 words and it is said, promising manuscripts that do not take a prize may be bought by the magazine at its regular rates.

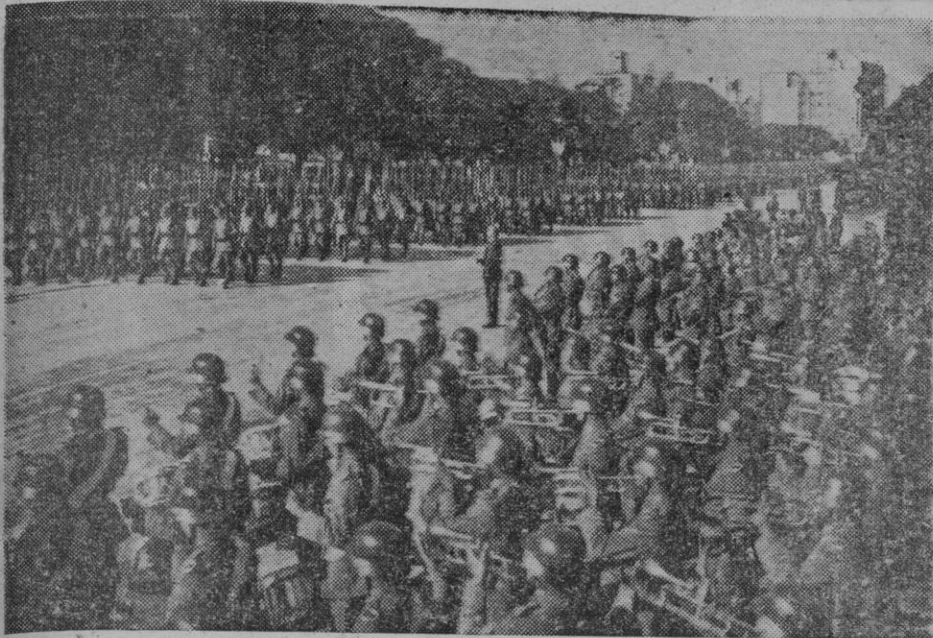
Publisher's Weekly reports that Sinclair Lewis' publishers, Random House estimate his income from the forthcoming *Cass Timberlane* is already in the neighborhood of \$400,000. Serialization, movie rights, et cetera. Lewis is finding a gold mine in the writing field year after year. Bennett Cerf comes forth with the remark that "Mr. Lewis in his new home in Duluth is very nappy. The Treasury, in Washington, is very nappy, too."

MEANWHILE, MGM has commissioned Richard Sherman, who wrote *To Mary With Love*, to do the screen story of the Roosevelt era in America. It will portray the effect of FDR's administration on the lives of a boy and girl who meet and marry in the period between 1933 and 1945. To emphasize the theme of the film, recordings of President Roosevelt's voice will be used intermittently.

PW also reveals that Hollywood has asked Robert E. Sherwood, one of the closest advisers of the late President Roosevelt, to write the screen story of Roosevelt's life. But Sherwood refused, saying it should be delayed.

SUCCESS NOTE—Wilbur Daniel Steele's *That Girl From Memphis* (Dowleday, Doran, \$3) was finished more than a year ago and offered to Hollywood. The movie moguls gave it the cold shoulder for several reasons. Published last month, it has been getting such rave reviews that Hollywood is kicking itself and asking for a price. The reported price is now \$125,000, plus royalties and bonuses.

—Carl Pierson.



Argentina's well-trained infantry forces parade along Avenida Alvear in Buenos Aires.

Terror Reigns on the Pampas

(Continued from Page III)

expelled if she did not change her ways and establish the freedom guaranteed when she signed the Act of Chapultepec.

THE Peron government faces not only trouble abroad, but also domestic unrest. The situation was getting so threatening that they promised an election at the end of the year. In addition they raised the state of siege existing since 1941, under which the regime suppressed the fundamental liberties of the nation.

By these acts Peron might have averted the immediate danger of civil strife, but no one actually believed that he would either permit free elections or discontinue his reign of terror. No one doubted he would try to retain power by whatever means he could. One of Peron's stooges, Minister of Public Works Juan Pistarini, boasted: "We shall relinquish the government when frogs grow hair."

Peron took the first step in cornering the election when voters from the Radical (Centrist) Party, which itself is against the regime, held a "spontaneous" march

on his home and called on him to run for the presidency "in the name of the people." Then he set up an electoral court to supervise reorganization of the political parties participating in the election. Opponents feared this maneuver would weaken their chances.

WHILE hoping for peace, Peron prepared for civil war. In a recent public speech Peron told Argentina's civilian opposition forces that he is ready to engage them in combat if they try to overthrow his military rule. "We await this insurrection," he declared, "which we do not fear. We have the force which is necessary to suppress it."

If armed conflict does come, the underground organized in *Patria Libre* will play a decisive role, revealing the true feelings of the Argentine people. As Stanley Ross was told by one of the underground leaders: "Tell the Yankees the Argentine people are with them. Tell them the mass of the Argentines are democratic, courageous and determined to win the respect of the world for this great country of ours."

Crosswords

By Lt. Wayne L. Kelly
Special to Stars and Stripes

- ACROSS**
- 1 One of the United Nations
 - 8 To perform
 - 11 One of the United Nations
 - 18 Greek letter
 - 19 Female children
 - 21 Expression of laughter
 - 22 At this time
 - 23 Physician (abbr.)
 - 24 Southern State (abbr.)
 - 26 Peasal mgit.
 - 28 Stamped
 - 31 Old Testament prophet
 - 33 Pronoun
 - 34 Wickedness (pl.)
 - 36 One of the United Nations
 - 37 Woman's name
 - 39 Pointless
 - 41 Snow (Italian)
 - 42 Battalion (abbr.)
 - 43 Woman's name
 - 45 New Latin (abbr.)
 - 47 Volcano in Sicily
 - 48 To attempt
 - 49 Insects infesting beds
 - 51 One of the United Nations
 - 53 To rent
 - 54 Part of verb to be
 - 56 Meadow
 - 58 One of the bones of the body
 - 59 Female horse
 - 60 Vexation
 - 62 Unit of electrical resistance

- 64 Skills
- 65 Chopping tool
- 67 American soldier
- 68 Plenary session
- 70 Island (abbr.)
- 71 Sarong girl
- 75 Knitted boots
- 77 C-ratio container
- 81 To perform
- 82 Mother
- 83 Preposition
- 84 Adult male
- 86 Article
- 88 One of the United Nations
- 89 One of the United Nations
- 92 Pertaining to the eye
- 93 Each (abbr.)
- 95 Definite article
- 96 Road (abbr.)
- 97 Man's name
- 99 New England State (abbr.)
- 100 One of the United Nations
- 101 Pencil rubbers
- 104 One of the United Nations
- 107 Negative
- 109 Effeminate boy
- 111 Prefix denoting two
- 112 Southern State (abbr.)
- 114 To crush together
- 117 Preverbrate
- 118 One of the United Nations
- 121 Frigid
- 123 Amateur Athletic Union
- 126 Move swiftly
- 127 Because
- 128 Type of monkey
- 129 One of the United Nations
- 130 One of the United Nations
- 131 Insect
- 132 Posterior
- 134 Kiloliter (abbr.)
- 136 Demand note (abbr.)
- 137 Woman's name
- 138 City in Northern France
- 140 Culmination
- 143 To catch sight of
- 146 Flower
- 147 Symbol for gallium
- 148 Face bone

- 150 Undervalue
 - 152 Printers' measures
 - 153 Greek letter
 - 154 South America (abbr.)
 - 155 To subsidize
 - 157 Fifty-one
 - 158 Woman's name
 - 160 Part of verb to be
 - 162 Land-and-sea plane
 - 163 To fall behind
 - 164 One of the United Nations
- DOWN**
- 1 One of the United Nations
 - 2 Southern Pacific (abbr.)
 - 3 Property claim
 - 4 Period of time
 - 5 Chinese unit of measure
 - 6 Colored portion of eye
 - 7 Gift to the poor
 - 9 One of the United Nations
 - 10 Brownish color
 - 12 Ferns
 - 13 Negative
 - 14 Female sheep
 - 15 City in northern Italy
 - 16 Comparative suffix
 - 17 South American animals
 - 20 Small twigs
 - 25 Affirms
 - 27 Bone
 - 29 Type of singing voice
 - 30 Elevated railway
 - 32 Symbol for lithium
 - 33 Inside part
 - 35 Climbing vine
 - 36 Preposition
 - 38 Blacksmith's iron block
 - 40 Book of maps
 - 42 One of the United Nations
 - 44 Detached service
 - 46 One of the United Nations
 - 50 Bucket handle
 - 52 One of the United Nations
 - 55 Exclamation of surprise
 - 57 One of the United Nations
 - 59 Mountain (abbr.)
 - 61 In the past
 - 62 Gold (Sp.)
 - 63 Woman's name
 - 66 Forty

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- 68 Annoys
- 69 To wed again
- 70 Preposition
- 72 Goodbye
- 73 Tooth
- 74 Went rapidly
- 75 To wash
- 76 Loose, granular crystals
- 78 Island in Bay of Naples
- 79 Caper
- 80 Principal division of a day
- 85 Middle Western State (abbr.)
- 87 Frozen water
- 90 And (Pr.)
- 91 Our uncle
- 94 One of the United Nations
- 98 One of the United Nations
- 100 Preposition
- 102 To be ill
- 103 Point of compass
- 105 I weave
- 106 Upon
- 107 One of the United Nations
- 108 Sapper
- 110 Vegetable common to southern U. S.
- 113 One of the United Nations
- 114 Distinct
- 115 Symbol for radium
- 116 Woman's name
- 119 Red-faced
- 120 Point of compass
- 122 Musical play
- 124 Ran
- 125 Snrill cry
- 127 Wing to a building
- 130 Either (abbr.)
- 131 Insect
- 133 Indian prince
- 135 One of the United Nations
- 137 Province of northeast India
- 139 Symbol for samarium
- 141 One of the United Nations
- 142 Symbol for manganese
- 144 Adult male deer
- 145 One of the United Nations
- 146 Part of verb to be
- 149 Interlaced threads
- 151 Measure of cloth
- 152 To consume
- 154 Spanish (abbr.)
- 156 Symbol of bismuth
- 159 Middle W. term State (abbr.)
- 161 Mother (slang)

PUZZLE ANSWER

場劇寶庫經

Introducing Geisha Girls



On the Pedestal

NOT all the women in Japan are Geisha girls, but many of the most prominent and talented do fall into that category. In addition to the Geishas are the wives and the joros (prostitutes). But when the tired, middle-aged Japanese business man is on the prowl, he leaves the wife at home with the children and pays a call on his favorite Geisha girl, who knows all the answers when it comes to entertainment. She will sing and dance for him, give him a tune on a bamboo flute or a samisen (Japanese ukelele), or perhaps play a few hands of gin rummy and other interesting games. In the provinces the Geishas are so much like the garden variety joros that it is hard to draw the line. But in large cities like Tokyo, the Geishas stand out in a crowd and the really successful ones are considered quite acceptable females, possessed of remarkable wit and training.

Joros, Geishas, and ukeleles aside, the Army has announced that there will be no fraternization between American occupation troops and Japanese civilians. The Japanese government, in turn, told the populace that it would be considered an offense to fraternize with Americans. Meanwhile, the Geisha girls strum their ukeleles, the tired middle-aged business men grow more tired and older, the wives wait dutifully and patiently at home, and all we wanted to do in the first place was give you the pitch on these girls, calling a Geisha a Geisha, and a spade a spade.



On the Beam



On the Carpet



On the Make



On Tap

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