

# Jap Battleship Sunk; 1,500 Planes Renew Attack

B.D.I.C.

The Weather Today  
PARIS & VICINITY  
Cloudy, max. temp.: 80  
STRAITS OF DOVER  
Cloudy, light rain, max. temp.: 72

## PARIS EDITION THE STARS AND STRIPES

Daily Newspaper of U.S. Armed Forces in the European Theater of Operations  
1 Fr. 1 Fr.

The Weather Today  
RIVIERA  
Partly cloudy, max. temp.: 90  
GERMANY  
Cloudy, showers, max. temp.: 76

Vol. 2—No. 19

Sunday, July 29, 1945

### Other Craft Left Afire, Airmen Say

GUAM, July 28.—Fifteen hundred U.S. and British carrier planes renewed their assaults on the Japanese homeland at dawn today and returning pilots reported that an enemy battleship had been sunk and several other warships left blazing fiercely and "probably out of action for the duration."

The attack, announced by Adm. Nimitz, was the third this week and marked a resumption of carrier strikes after two days of bad weather. Reporting on results from Tuesday's and Wednesday's strikes, Nimitz said that at least 25 Japanese warships had been hit and considerable other "punishing damage" inflicted in the Kobe-Kure area of Japan's Inland Sea.

First pilots over that same target area in today's strike encountered little opposition, but Japanese resistance increased and some airmen reported that the "going was not easy." The enemy sent up a considerable number of fighters and threw up a heavy curtain of anti-aircraft fire.

A correspondent on Adm. John McCain's flagship reported that three of the first four Navy Hellcats over Kure dropped 1,000-pound bombs on warships already heavily damaged in previous raids. The battleship, which airmen said was lying on the bottom of the Inland Sea, her decks awash, was the 30,000-ton Hyuga.

Japanese warships hit in earlier raids this week included three battleships, six aircraft carriers, four cruisers and a dozen other combat ships. Fifteen enemy planes were shot down and 290 were damaged. Ground damage in this industrial-shipping area included nine locomotives destroyed, 20 hangars, a copper smelter, many railway stations and a number of bridges pounded.

(An Associated Press correspondent reported that the Japanese fleet, without a single heavy warship fit for action, is "now so paralyzed that a single destroyer force could vanquish it." He said that Japan's Navy, once the third largest)

### Can Bomb Japs Out Of War, Giles Asserts

HONOLULU, July 28 (ANS).—The U.S. could "sit tight" and eventually bomb Japan out of the war, Lt. Gen. Barney Giles, deputy commander of the U.S. Strategic AF in the Pacific, told The Stars and Stripes here today.

The Japanese home islands are "as isolated as Truk. It is hard to visualize how the Japanese will be able to continue for many more months," Giles said.

### Faded Blueprint for Victory

## Nazis Planned 'Limited Frat' in Britain

HAMBURG, July 28 (AP).—A blueprint for the Nazi conquest of England, under which all English males 17 to 45 would have been made slave laborers and German occupation troops would have been allowed "limited fraternization," has been discovered by British officials here.

The 23-page document, disclosing Hitler planned to permit some fraternization, said:—

"In conversations with the population, the utmost reserve is ordered. The enemy's intelligence service will be active. Therefore any fraternization might have severe consequences."

The blueprint also disclosed Hitler planned the complete occupation of England by Sept. 9,

### B32 Dominator Joins War on Japs

NEW YORK, July 28 (ANS).—The Army's newest bomber, the B32 Dominator, is now in action against the Japanese, the War Department disclosed today.

Boasting a speed better than 300 miles an hour, the lighter and speedier sister ship to the Superfort can carry a heavier bomb load. It weighs 20,000 pounds less than the Superfort.

The B32 is the first large land plane with four-blade reversible propellers, which give it aerodynamic braking. It is powered by four 8-cylinder engines and has a ceiling comparable to that of the B29—around 30,000 feet.

The B32 is called "The Tail" because of its huge rear wing and fin. It is being mass-produced at Ft. Worth and San Diego.

### Express Rams Ammo Train; Seven Killed

LYONS, July 28.—French officials today were investigating the explosion of a munition train whose rear cars were rammed by a Marseille-bound express which was speeding in the same direction, killing at least seven persons and injuring scores.

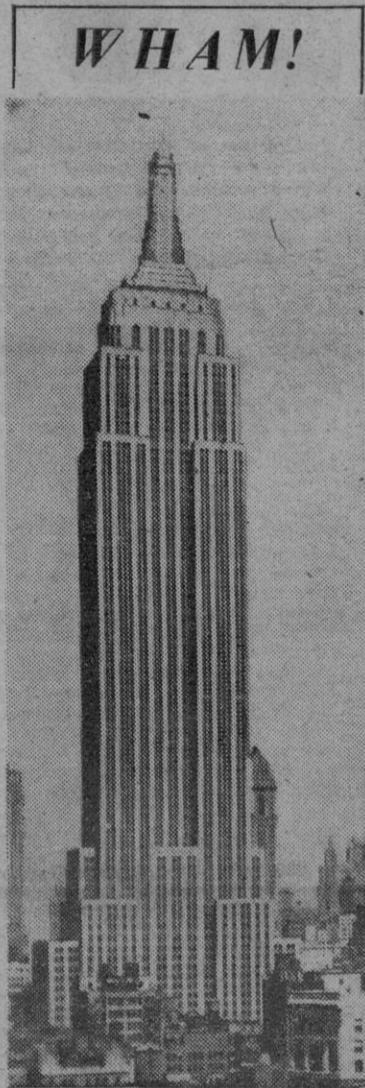
The collision last night detonated the ammunition, touching off a series of explosions which set fire to both trains and spread ruin through the near-by town of Saint-Fons. The explosions continued for a period of four hours and were heard within a radius of seven miles.

The munitions train was operated by French personnel, according to officials of the U.S. Military Railway Service, and no American personnel were involved.

The blast occurred shortly after the crowded express left Lyons. The impact of the collision was terrific. The express was reported to be traveling at about 50 miles an hour when it overtook the freight train, which was slowing down to make a stop.

The locomotive of the passenger train plowed into the last cars of the freight, then settled on the wreckage. There was a period of silence broken only by the cries of the panic-stricken passengers, residents of Saint-Fons said, and then the initial explosion occurred, shaking the entire town.

Roofs were blown from houses (Continued on Page 8)



WHAM!

THE EMPIRE STATE BUILDING—BEFORE  
Out of the fog came flying death

## 15 Die; Fantastic Blow in Fog Plunges Elevators 88 Stories

NEW YORK, July 28.—At least 15 persons were killed and scores were injured or badly burned today when an Army bomber flying through heavy fog crashed into an upper story of the Empire State Building at Fifth Ave. and 34th St. in midtown Manhattan. The dead, none of whom was immediately identified, included members of the plane's crew, variously reported to number from three to six.

(The United Press quoted New York police as putting the death toll at 19 two hours after the accident).

The First AF announced that the plane was a B25 and that it carried a crew of three, all listed as missing. They were Lt. Cols. W. F. Smith Sr. and W. F. Smith Jr., father and son, of New Bedford, Mass., and an unidentified mechanic.

### Three Distinct Explosions

The plane struck the world's tallest structure at about the 80th story on the north, or 34th St., side, just west of Fifth Ave. about 10 A.M. Witnesses said they heard three distinct explosions and saw flames shoot up toward the 102-story building's tower and pieces of the burning plane fall into the streets below. Showers of broken glass, masonry and other objects flew into the air and glass splattered into Fifth Ave. as far south as 29th St.

One witness said the building "swayed as though hit by a typhoon," while a man on the 70th floor said the structure "moved about two feet from the impact."

Two elevators in one of the building's shafts crashed from the 88th floor to the basement—a drop of about 1,000 feet—when the plane struck. Two bodies were taken from the wreckage. A number of elevator attendants were reported missing.

### Two Badly Burned

Two reported injured were Kay Oliver, an elevator operator, and John Mate. They were on the 79th floor and were said to be badly burned. Louis Petye, a guard stationed on the building's tower, said there were a number of persons there but added, "I think I got them all down safely."

Police reported that 11 floors of the 102-story structure above and below the place of impact were in flames, and every ambulance unit from all Manhattan hospitals was called to the scene. Firemen reached the 75th floor about 10:35 A.M. and found 11 women seriously burned. One occupant of an office on that floor said flaming gasoline and fumes poured through the corridors after the plane rammed into the building.

One report said the aircraft was wedged securely into the hole it had made, while others said all or part of the wreckage fell blazing into the street or onto the roofs of adjoining buildings.

### 'Almost Waved to Them'

Nanette Morrison, working on the 38th floor of a near-by building, said the plane flew so close to her window she could see two members of its crew. "I almost waved to them," she said, "then I realized they were in trouble. The pilot was obviously trying to climb, but the plane didn't go up, except so slowly it almost drove you mad watching his completely futile efforts."

"It couldn't have been a minute later that I saw it hit. I heard a terrific explosion and saw from my window a flaming arrow shoot (Continued on Page 8)

## Attlee, Bevin in Potsdam; New Big 3 Resume Talks

By Ernest Leiser  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

BERLIN, July 28.—The Big Three—with Clement R. Attlee, quiet-mannered Labor party leader replacing Winston Churchill—resumed their conference tonight.

### Hang On There, Margaret

ADAMS, Mass., July 28 (ANS).—Expressing a desire to live long enough to see the end of the war with Japan, Miss Margaret Wilson observed her 108th birthday yesterday.

Brauchitsch, then commander-in-chief of all German forces, would have ordered the male population between the ages of 17 and 45 be deported to Germany to work as slave labor for the Nazi war machine. German workers were to be rushed to England to keep war industries functioning there.

"The chief task of the military administration of England will be the use of all the resources of the country for the German war economy," Von Brauchitsch directed.

Only 195 copies of the invasion blueprint were made and only 78 were distributed. High Nazi officials had copies, but the rest were locked in the archives, British authorities here said.

### Attlee, Six Members Of Cabinet Take Oath

LONDON, July 28.—Shortly after taking their oaths of office in Buckingham Palace today, Prime Minister Clement Attlee and Foreign (Continued on Page 8)

# THE B BAG BLOW IT OUT HERE

## Liberty and License

Lt. LeCorgne notwithstanding, I do not propose to abolish the B-Bag. But please, Capt. L. S. C. (B-Bag, July 13) do not appeal to Voltaire's famous dictum: "I disagree with everything you say, but will defend to the death your right to say it." It is often quoted in support of free speech by people who do not think enough. I might say to a Nazi in the U.S. Bunds, or any other place: "I disagree... but I defend to the death your right to say it."

That doesn't work, as our Army and our government recognize. Without ceremony or apology this Nazi "right" is taken away. Evil and terror have no real rights. Does my "right to say it" include the right to yell "fire" in a crowded theater?—Another Captain, 1186 Engr. C. Gp.

## The SOP's Fine, But...

It's about time someone brought the predicament of the neuro-psychotics to the attention of some brass who can remedy the situation. Psycho-neurosis is a sickness, an abnormal condition brought about by a series of situations to which the individual cannot adjust himself. It is not permanent, in most cases.

In civilian life the "nervous breakdown" case ordinarily gets a long rest, after which the patient is advised to find some "bulk-head" to prevent a recurrence... and work suitable both to his personality and capabilities; that he surround himself with the things that content him.

Yes, the Army medics recommend the proper steps to be taken, but by the time the NP is assigned, the fact that he is recuperating from a nervous disorder is completely forgotten.

At some Reinforcement Pool he is assigned to a job in a rear echelon by a board which hasn't the slightest idea what the man would like to do. Before he can open his mouth he is recommended to be an MP or a clerk or a truck driver. These are the old standbys. Generally the individual who hasn't had time to shake off the first phase of the breakdown finds himself in a nerve-racking job which he doesn't like and can't do efficiently.

The remedy—let these psychos choose a resting place—whether it be in the States or in the ETO, and let them go there for 60 days as a sick leave or furlough. After they return to duty, permit them to choose among all openings of the type of job that they would like to do, an experienced personnel technician could help in an advisory capacity.

The Army continues to put square pegs into round holes and the men who are the victims of the neglect are being more deeply scarred by the conditions which surround them.—Psychos.

Editor's note: Your letter was referred to the Theater Surgeon and Hq., GFRC. The Surgeon's Office states:

"The medical procedure in such cases is outlined in an article in Medical Bulletin No. 30 (ETO), April, 1945, Subject: The Functions of Clinical Psychologists in the ETO.

"This article, in part, states the problem of reclassification and assignment of psychiatric patients is of vital importance. Too often a patient suffering from combat exhaustion enters a general hospital where he receives adequate treatment, but where little or no attention is paid to his future in the Army. He receives a classification of limited assignment but no consideration is given to his civilian experience, his Army training, his capabilities and his limitations. Adequate assignment recommendations, both positive and negative, are an integral part of good neuropsychiatric care, and it is to this end that the psychologist's primary efforts must be directed. Every psychiatric patient leaving a general hospital in a limited assignment category should have a complete WDAGO Form 20 and an assignment recommendation.

"The Form 20 can be filled out while the patient is undergoing treatment and if this is done, much time will be saved in the reinforcement depot.

"The assignment recommendation should be on a separate sheet and should be attached to the Form 20. The following information must be included:

- Medical recommendation with diagnosis and medical limitations.
- Civilian vocation history.
- Military experience.
- Positive assignment recommendations. Here the psychologist need not administer special vocational and aptitude tests, but rather should make general appropriate assignments with MOS classifications wherever possible. Four or five such recommendations should be made. A range of choice will insure more accurate placement.
- Negative assignment recommendations. Frequently it is just as important to state the limitations arising out of physical and psychological handicaps. Carefully selected negative recommendations will aid materially in placement that is neither above nor below the patient's capacity."

Hq. GFRC states: "Assignments made by GFRC are based

on the hospital's recommendations and the requirements of the Army. When the individual desires are consistent with these it is the policy to assign men. Unfortunately, there is a great discrepancy between Army requirements and the assignment wishes of individuals. In these cases assignment must be made and is made according to the needs of the Army, with due consideration for any disabilities the soldier may have."

## Chow Howl

We have been suffering more or less in silence from increasingly frequent attacks of diarrhea, loss of weight and vitamin deficiency resulting from the Hq. USFET (Rear) Majestic Hotel Officer's Mess. We had accepted the unbalanced diet with excessive starches and lack of fresh fruits and vegetables as part of the rigors of life overseas and wartime conditions.

After a recent trip to Hq. USFET (Main) and other headquarters where they served delicious meals with a variety of fresh salads, fruit juices and fresh vegetables, it is realized how very sub-standard the Majestic Hotel Mess really is. Lack of imagination and honest concern for others rather than "wartime conditions" and "life overseas" are apparently the reason for its earning the reputation with visiting officers of being one of the worst officers' messes in the theater.—Vita-Minus, Sig. Sec.

## A Woman's Wrath

It sure is a fine thing when they publish pictures of GIs dancing with German girls and being allowed to fraternize, but it's a snowy day in hell when we nurses get to fraternize with our own EMS. Would some VIP please enlighten us? —Forgotten Nurses.

We read that our soldiers may fraternize with German girls... that VD has increased. And you very soldiers were the ones to write (and properly so) about the horror and disgust you felt when you read of American girls hanging around German PW camps.

And yet we have to sit calmly and read that our boys, whom we are waiting for and being true to, are not only seeing German girls but catching VD from them. Is that what we were waiting for?—(Signed by 3.—Ed.), Muskegon, Mich.

## We'll Be Good

Why must you habitual trouble makers make it so hard on us fellows who would like to enjoy a night in town? A town that would welcome us, if not for you rowdies scaring all doors shut. Must you tear up our enjoyments, little as they are, so that you can brag to the boys about another "joint" you tore down?

Don't try to blame it on your

## Sweatin' It Out



"I don't remember no delays gettin' us overseas."

## Pocket-Size Radio



Lola Dean, of Evanston, Ill., tunes her new "shirt pocket" radio which weighs only 12 ounces and takes up slightly more space than a cigaret case. The aerial is in the wire leading to the earphone.

"front time." I put in over two and a half years of my four and a half in the infantry. I watched you spoil cafes and towns I liked to visit from the United States to Africa, Sicily, Italy, England, Holland, Belgium and France. You closed these places. You, not the MPs!!—Pfc D. Karsch.

## Voice Without a Smile

If we Wacs must "sit it out" in the ETO, why can't a re-classification program be initiated to place us in jobs closer to our interests? Or... better chances for us to take courses under the I & E program, in vocational subjects such as fashion design or interior decorating to help refit us for careers when this is over. I, for one, am sick to death of being a telephone operator.—Pfc E.M. Howes, 3341 Sign. Bn.

## He's Annoyed

The \$100 first payment on our "mustered out" pay won't give a guy enough dough to buy his first complete civilian "uniform."

Personally, I believe we ought to cut out all these bonuses and mustered out pay, and make all of us vets public charges. The politicians are working the old business of a half a loaf is better than none, but in this case, it's just the same as none.—Disgusted, 1st ECA Regt.

(A bill before the Senate now proposes a \$150 clothing allowance upon discharge.—Ed.)

## The American Scene:

# 'Shut Up and Sit Down,' The South Tells Bilbo

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

NEW YORK, July 28.—This was the week when people at home, studying the British election results, wondered if a similar drift to the left were possible in this country. Organizations such as the CIO Political Action Committee certainly thought it was and planned to exploit the trend. An Associated Press poll of a number of Senators seemed to indicate that Washington feels there is no marked leftward movement in the U.S., but most of the lawmakers agreed that the two major parties will have to increase their flexibility to meet domestic and foreign problems in a changing world.

Washington also was full of rumors about the Japanese war "this week. A lot of people claiming access to information behind the tightly-guarded compound at Potsdam spoke and wrote learnedly about peace offers from Tokyo. Most people, however, are more than willing to wait until somebody who knows something says something.

## South Boils Over Bilbo Remarks

THE Fair Employment Practices Committee, now operating on less than half of its budget for previous years, has trimmed its staff from 117 to 51 and plans to close five of its field offices next month.

Meanwhile, one of the FEPC's chief critics, Sen. Theodore Gilmore Bilbo (D-Miss.), has been getting into hot water with his free use of terms like "dago" and "kike." Not only in New York and the northern states, but in his native South as well people are slapping him down verbally. A New Orleans item says he is a disgrace to Mississippi; the Chattanooga Times told him to "shut up and sit down," said the Macon (Ga.) Times: "We conceive it to be the duty of every Southerner to repudiate every appeal to prejudice." The Richmond (Va.) Times, coupling Bilbo with his brother-in-politics, Sen. James Oliver Eastland, also from Mississippi and also a Democrat, said: "It is humiliating to the South for two Mississippi demagogues to misrepresent the southern people with their unfair diatribes."

Elsewhere, the South was receiving widespread publicity for a report on the first two years of his administration by Georgia's young, progressive Gov. Ellis Arnall. Published in Collier's magazine, the report was based on a theme to "make the South genuinely prosperous," where there will be "economic opportunity for every citizen, white or black, and the two races will live on friendly terms."

IN south Georgia this week the pungent odor of wood, oil and coal drifted through the pine woods. The second largest tobacco crop on record was being cured in hundreds of little barns. At one time it looked as though this year's harvest would break all records, but excessive rainfall and insufficient sunshine interfered.



Tired of Knife-Dodging

Mrs. Erminia Roohan's attorneys brought her bedroom door to Los Angeles court as one of the chief exhibits in her divorce suit. She told the court the marks were made by butcher knives that her husband threw at her during quarrels.

IN Minnesota and Wisconsin there is growing opposition to a proposal to erect a hydro-electric plant at Kettle Rapids in the Saint Croix River. A number of farm co-operators in the area have sponsored the project, but there is fear that erection of the dam would destroy the surrounding recreation and wildlife sanctuary.

## Louisiana Spreads Out

LOUISIANA is extending its legal boundaries—under water. This week the state offered to lease lands extending 30 miles into the Gulf of Mexico for oil development. Previously, the undersea limits of shore-side states has been three miles, but someone found that at the time the limit was fixed, three miles was the maximum distance of a cannon shot. Louisiana folk point out that modern cannon shoot 30 miles.

SOME members of the War Labor Board have suggested to Economic Stabilizer William H. Davis that there should be a relaxation of wage controls to permit wage increases agreeable to both workers and employers, provided prices remain at current levels. Davis is on a two-week vacation, so no immediate action is likely. There is strong support for the plan and hearings probably will be held next month.



**Paris Area**  
MOVIES TODAY  
MARIGNAN—"Pillow to Post," with Ida Lupino and Sydney Greenstreet. Metro Marbeuf.  
ENSA-PARIS—"The Woman in the Window," with Edward G. Robinson and Joan Bennett. Metro Marbeuf.  
OLYMPIA—Same as Marignan. Midnite show only 11.30. Metro Madeleine.  
STAGE SHOWS  
MADELEINE—"For Men Only." Presented by GFRC. Metro Madeleine.  
OLYMPIA—"Potpourri." French variety Metro Madeleine.  
EMPIRE—GI variety show. Harold Gary and 317th ASP band. Metro Etoile.  
ENSA MARIGNY—Weekly celebrity concert. Marjorie Lawrence, soprano. Metro Clemenceau.

**Nancy**  
CAMEO—"Without Love," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn.

**Metz**  
SCALA—"My Reputation," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent.

**Dijon**  
DARCY—"Tarzan and the Amazons," with Johnny Weissmuller.

**Soissons**  
CASINO—"Pan American," Philip Terry, Audrey Long.  
CASINO ARC CLUB—Opens 0930 daily.  
"TRIPLE 'S'" CLUB—Ice cream, cokes. Opens 1430 hours.

**Chateau-Thierry**  
CINEMA—"Sunday Dinner for a Soldier," Ann Baxter, John Hodiak.

**Rheims Area**  
MOVIES  
PARAMOUNT Rue Thillois—1400, 1830 and 2030 hours. "Frisco Sal," Susanna Foster, Turhan Bey.  
MODERNE, Rue Barbatre—1830 and 2015 hours. "Sing Your Way Home," Jack Haley, Ann Jeffery.  
MISCELLANEOUS  
PARC POMMERY—"Circus International." Performances every night, 2000 hours. Matinees, Wed., Sat., Sun., 1500 hours.  
CHATEAU CLUB, Blvd Henry Vassler—Snack Bar, beer, and cokes.—Dancing on the terrace to good music by GI Band. Opens 1300 hours.

## THE STARS AND STRIPES

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# 50,000 Strikers Resume Work on B29 Engines

WASHINGTON, July 28 (ANS).—The nation's two major labor disputes, involving more than 50,000 workers engaged in the production of B29 engines, ended yesterday, reducing the number of idle in U.S. strikes to 35,000—the lowest in two months.

Four other disputes, involving 7,000 workers, were also settled. A War Labor Board directive, ordering strikers back to work, preceded the settlement of the three-day old walkout of 20,000 CIO United Auto Workers at the Dodge-Chicago B29 engine plant of the Chrysler Corp.

### Five Plants Resume Work

In the Paterson (N.J.) area, 30,000 employees of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation's five plants at Ridgewood, Paterson and East Paterson were ordered back to work by union leaders after some 4,000 workers voted at a union meeting to call off the week-old strike. All five plants also produce Superfort engines and parts.

Settlement of the major disputes came less than 24 hours after Acting Secretary of War Robert F. A. Patterson had warned that Superfortress raids on Japan might have to be halted unless production of engines resumed immediately.

Settlement of the four other disputes sent more than 7,000 back to work. In Detroit, U. S. Rubber workers returned to their jobs after two weeks of idleness over the dismissal of 12 workers. One thousand six hundred more ended a two-day strike at the Canton, Ill., plant of International Harvester.

### New Strikes

Nine hundred striking workers at the DuPont Ethyl plant, Baton Rouge, La., returned to work and Warren, Ohio, bus transportation was resumed as 48 drivers settled their dispute over a contract.

New strikes included 700 welders at the Bath, Maine, Shipbuilding Yards in a dispute over wage increases and 800 workers of the Norwood, Mass., Bendix plant, who left their jobs in a dispute over seniority.

# Ceilings Bar French Goods

WASHINGTON, July 28 (UP).—Few French goods are now being imported into the U.S. because of price barriers, the Office of Price Administration reported yesterday.

OPA spokesmen explained that only French products which do not compete with American manufactures will be allowed to sell above U.S. ceiling prices. Commerce Department sources gave the opinion that few French goods could be considered non-competitive to U.S. products, especially since American manufacturers have developed many substitutes for French goods during the war.

It was predicted that California wineries would object to allowing any concessions to French wine, though it is possible that cognac will be considered an exclusively French product. It was pointed out, however, that allowing higher prices on French cognac might bring protests from U.S. distillers.

French cheese might be permitted to enter at higher prices because of the food shortage, and it was said that textiles might also be considered non-competitive. Perfume oils, not produced in the U.S., might also be allowed.

### Wanna Buy a Fort?

PHILADELPHIA, July 28 (ANS).—The Army can accommodate you if you're in the market for a fort. The War Department designated as surplus Fort Mott, near Pennsylvania, N.J., and is offering the fort on a five-year lease beginning Aug. 15.

# Communists Re-establish Party in U.S.

NEW YORK, July 28 (ANS).—Re-establishment of the Communist Party of the United States, 14 months after it had been dissolved, was announced today following the second session of the Communist Political Association's special national convention.

A press release, issued at the end of the closed session, said that Earl Browder, CPA president, "was not a delegate and did not vote."

The release said, however, that "at a dramatic session Thursday night Browder defended the policies which were unanimously rejected by the convention in its decision to reconstitute the Communist Party."

Browder's leadership, which culminated in the dissolution of the party in May, 1944, has been criticized by many American Communist leaders, including William Z. Foster, CPA vice-president, who is expected to head the re-established party, the Associated Press said.

# 6 Buildings Hit By Blast, Fire

CLEVELAND, July 28 (ANS).—Six business buildings and residences on the east side were destroyed or damaged yesterday by fire following an explosion in the Abner Royce Co., manufacturers of perfumes and extracts.

Sixteen fire companies responded to the four alarms. The cause of the blast was not determined immediately.

### 3 Die in Chicago Hotel Fire

CHICAGO, July 28 (ANS).—Three men were burned to death and two others were reported in critical condition as the result of a fire yesterday on the top floor of the Thomas Hotel, a four-story building.

# Ex-Paper Strikers Ask Arbitration

NEW YORK, July 28 (ANS).—The Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union, whose recent strike tied up deliveries of 14 New York newspapers for 17 days, petitioned the War Labor Board today for arbitration of the remaining issues in their dispute with the New York Publishers Association.

Louis Waldman, counsel for the independent union, said he had filed a petition with the WLB daily newspaper commission for the appointment of a private arbitrator in New York City. As an alternative the union asked that the commission three-man panel serve as private arbitrators.

### Westinghouse Plans Expansion

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 28 (ANS).—Westinghouse expects to double its prewar payroll here in a \$5,000,000 expansion program, Manager J. R. Weaver said yesterday. The company's \$11,000,000 national expansion program calls for a post-war payroll of 7,000 here. The present payroll is 5,400. Home and farm food freezers and home air conditioning units will be the principal products.

# Fraternization: There Are Two Sides to the Ocean



GERMANY: Demobilized Wehrmacht soldiers have been putting up notices surreptitiously in towns to which they return, warning the frauleins against fraternization. Unconcerned with such matters is this Berlin girl, enjoying an afternoon at Wannsee, Berlin's swank beach, with a Yank who seems to appreciate the new fraternization policy.



NEW YORK: Grace Moore, opera singer who recently returned to the U.S. from a European tour, recommends that wives who frolic with other men while their husbands are soldiering should have their hair shaved off. According to Miss Moore, too many wives are gallivanting around joints like New-York's Stork Club (above).

# Shave Heads of Wives Untrue To GIs, Grace Moore Urges

NEW YORK, July 28 (ANS).—American wives unfaithful to their soldier husbands are legion, and each and every one should have her head shaved as a mark of shame, Grace Moore, opera singer, said yesterday upon returning from a two-month tour of Europe entertaining GIs.

Unfaithful wives are causing havoc among troops overseas, Miss Moore told the United Press. "The men go to pieces," she said. "They have been away more than three years and now they cannot go home. They expected to come home to security. Their wives were very comfortable and were cashing their allotment checks while their men were fighting."

These wives, she said, are "the greatest criminals in the world—talk about shaving heads! They ought to shave the heads of these women!"

Sweethearts who "jilt soldiers are just as bad, Miss Moore said.

"These wives and sweethearts are contributing as much to the seriousness of fraternization in Germany as any other element," she said. "The boys become bitter and disillusioned. The women who have been untrue are driving their men into the arms of the women of Europe."

The situation is such that "every commanding officer in the European theater is up in arms," the singer declared.

# 2 GIs Killed In Forest Fire

PORTLAND, Ore., July 28 (ANS).—The death toll in Oregon's spreading Tillamook forest fire stood at three today—two soldiers and a civilian—while fire crews battled flames being whipped by a stiff east wind.

The two soldiers, members of a Negro Engineer unit from Ft. Lewis, Wash., were killed when a truck en route to new fire lines rolled over on a highway near Clatskanie. Four others were injured. The dead were Pvt. Jess L. Thompson, of Philadelphia, and Lester A. Ware, of Columbus, Ohio.

The civilian firefighter was killed earlier.

The whole southern and southwestern edge of the fire roared out of control today as the rising wind drove flames across fire trails and showered an area for miles ahead with burning embers.

The blaze was heading into the 26,000 acre Forest Grove Watershed. Flames swept out of control within three miles of Gates Creek community and Soda Springs.

# Fresh Food to GIs Overseas Doubled

WASHINGTON, July 28 (ANS).—Shipments of fresh foods to American troops in foreign theaters have more than doubled in the last 12 months, the War Department announced today. About 759,000,000 pounds of perishable foods were shipped to overseas troops in the first five months of 1945.

The increase, officials said, is in line with the Army's policy of increasing its overseas supply of fresh meats, butter, poultry, vegetables and fruits as rapidly as refrigerated ship cargo space and warehousing facilities can be made available.

Fresh beef accounted for almost one third of the total overseas tonnage during the first five months of 1945. Other shipments in order of priority included: poultry, eggs, potatoes, fresh pork, butter and smoked ham.

# Army Takes Less Sugar To Relieve Shortage

WASHINGTON, July 28 (ANS).—Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson announced today that the military procurement of sugar had been reduced by 39,680 tons to help meet acute shortages in civilian distribution channels in the eastern part of the U.S.

# Freed Bundists Sue To Win Citizenship

WASHINGTON, July 28 (ANS).—Fifteen German-American Bundists, freed by the Supreme Court on charges of conspiring to advise evasion and resistance of military service, sought today to have their citizenship restored.

A suit filed in the District Court named Attorney General Tom Clark as defendant, and asked the court to enjoin Clark from any proceedings to deport the 15 men. The suit said the 15 were naturalized American citizens and that their citizenship had been unlawfully revoked because of their connection with the bund.

The suit said that ten of the plaintiffs now were interned at Ft. Lincoln, N.D.

### A Sublime Find—

### A Ridiculous Reward

NEW YORK, July 28 (ANS).—Joe Kretzel spent an hour digging through the refuse of a Park Ave. apartment building where he is employed to find two letters containing checks for \$114,000 lost by a woman tenant. She rewarded him—15 cents.

# Overseas Vets Find Point Rough, Too

# Bachelors of War Go After Master's Degree

WEST POINT, N.Y., July 28 (ANS).—The plebe class now undergoing indoctrination in the U.S. Military Academy's 8,000-acre training area is the first in history with a majority of its members drawn from veteran fighting units.

Of the 902 plebes who have thus far reported, 554 came from the armed forces—391 from Army Ground and Service Forces, 83 from the AAF, 71 from the Navy and nine from the Marine Corps.

Twenty of these veterans had to resign wartime commissions to start the three-year grind which

will turn them out as second lieutenants in the regular army. Thirteen were second lieutenants and five first lieutenants in the Army of the U.S., one was a marine lieutenant and the other a Navy ensign. Two others flight officers.

Many of the new students hold battle decorations and some of them were finding the best barracks even tougher than service in the field.

This is part of the traditional hazing period of "acclimation," during which they get the stern tutelage of upper classmen and

more "chicken" than they ever thought existed, the idea being to see if they can take it.

The veteran quota of the class will be increased almost daily until September as additional appointees arrive from war theaters.

Brig. Gen. George F. Honnen, commandant of cadets and former Chief of Staff of the U.S. Sixth Army in the Pacific, is constantly re-shaping some phases of cadet training to meet new conditions arising in the field. Most of the academy's tactical officers and instructors have had combat experience.

# 70 Points Get Nurses Priority On Duty in U.S.

By Robert J. Donovan  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

The Chief Surgeon's office announced yesterday a redeployment and readjustment program for the 17,948 Army nurses in the ETO which provides that preference for reassignment to duty in the U.S. shall be given to nurses having 70 or more points and to married nurses whose husbands have returned home from overseas military service.

Priority in reassignment will go to those with the highest point scores.

### Direct to Pacific

Unmarried nurses with scores of between 55 and 70 points will be assigned to Army of Occupation hospitals in the ETO or be sent to the Pacific by way of the U.S.

Unmarried nurses with fewer than 55 points will be assigned to Army of Occupation hospitals or sent directly to the Pacific.

Nurses with a Class "D" physical profile, a category in which a person is considered unfit for duty in an active theater, may be assigned to Army of Occupation hospitals.

No nurse more than 35 years old will be assigned to a field or evacuation hospital being sent directly to the Pacific unless she and her unit commander agree that she is physically qualified.

### 1,000 Redeployed

The announcement disclosed that more than 1,000 nurses from the ETO left for the U.S. in June on their way to the Pacific.

Of the nurses in Europe, 2,800 have volunteered to go direct to the Pacific and 2,500 have volunteered for the Pacific by way of the U.S. Thirteen hundred nurses have volunteered to serve in Army hospitals in the ETO. Redeployment of nurses will not be completed until next June.

# Army Returns Nazi Wounded

The Theater Surgeon's Office, USFET, is faced with the job of returning approximately 75,000 German wounded to their own communities, according to Col. A. L. E. Gorby, Deputy Theater Surgeon.

The Allies, Col. Gorby revealed yesterday, have begun returning wounded prisoners of war to their homes or local hospitals for final care. He estimated that 50,000 will be brought back from the U.S. and Western Europe and about 25,000 from Italy.

"Even to move this number of people is a problem," the colonel said. "It requires three hospital trains to carry 1,000 people."

"We wish to turn the responsibility for their care over to the Germans as quickly as possible," he said. "But these are the severely wounded: the paralyzed, the blind, legless, armless and mental cases. There must be places ready to receive these patients and supplies to care for them. Their doctors must have a minimum of medical supplies for adequate treatment."

### 9th Inf. 5th Anniversary

INGOLSTADT, Germany, July 28.—The 9th Inf. Div. will celebrate its fifth anniversary on Aug. 1. The division, which fought in Tunisia, Normandy, the Ardennes and the Hurtgen Forest, and which is now a part of the Army of Occupation, was activated at Ft. Bragg, N.C., on Aug. 1, 1940.

## AMERICAN FORCES NETWORK

Time	TODAY
1200-World News	1900-U.S. News
1205-Pig Alley Music Society	1905-Guy Lombardo
1215-Raymond Scott	1930-Quiz of Two Cities
1230-Concert Hall	2001-Hour of Charm
1301-Highlights	2030-Spike Jones
1305-Baseball	2100-News
1500-News	2105-Nelson-Eddy
1505-Sunday Music	2130-Command Performance
1530-Family Hour	
1601-Symphony Hour	2201-Radio Theater
1655-Highlights	2300-Pacific News
1741-Duffie Bag	2315-State Dept.
1800-News	2330-One Night Stand
1810-Sports	2400-News
1815-Yank Bandstand	0015-Midn't in Paris
1830-Amos 'n Andy	0200-Final Edition

TOMORROW	
0600-Headlines	0915-AFN Bandstand
0601-Morning Report	0945-Winged Strings
0700-News	1001-Morning After
0705-Highlights	1030-French Lesson
0710-Morning Report	1035-Mercy Music
0800-News	1100-U.S. News
0815-Johnny Mercer	1105-American Album
0830-GI Five	1130-At Ease
0815-Johnny Desmond	1145-Melody Roundup
0900-State Dept.	

Short Wave 6,000 MEG.  
News Hourly on the Hour

# Sampan Fleet Hauls the Freight for SOS in China



Weapons and supplies for modern war travel by centuries-old methods in southern China where U.S. Service of Supplies maintains a fleet of 500 sampans with native crews operating over 300 miles of Chinese waterways (Top) A group of U.S. liaison troops board the sampans for a long trip up the river.



Cargo on one of the sampans in SOS's fleet is unloaded at a dock along the network of waterways. Lt. Charles Clarkson of Seattle and K. George Sodabom of Los Angeles check supplies being lugged off.

# U.S. Magazine 'Voir' to Quit

Publication of "Voir," French picture magazine of the U. S. Information Service, will be suspended about Aug. 30, William R. Tyler, acting director, announced yesterday.

Tyler said the suspension was due to the next budget, which did not provide sufficient funds for continued publication.

"Although the magazine returns a substantial profit to the U. S. Treasury, these funds are not credited to U.S.I.S. accounts," he said.

(The European edition of the New York Herald Tribune reported recently that "Voir" is currently earning a quarterly profit in excess of \$200,000.)

Tyler said "Voir," a fortnightly publication, has a circulation of about 500,000 in France and Belgium.

The final issue will be a special, 64-page edition to be published about Aug. 30, two weeks later than the normal schedule, he said.

Tyler said that the "Voir" staff would be used to furnish the French pictorial press with American material. He added that the new service for the pictorial press would be in full operation by October 1.

# Italian PWs in U.S. May Send Home Food and Clothing

WASHINGTON, July 28 (ANS).—Italian PWs in the U.S. now are permitted to purchase and send to their families in Italy food and clothing packages.

War Department officials said the packages were forwarded through the Red Cross. Cost of the parcels, the material for which is supplied by the Foreign Economic Administration, ranges from about \$2 to \$5. Payment is made from prisoners' personal funds.

The arrangement was made, the department said, at the request of the Italian embassy and the Apostolic Delegate.

### Hanging Left Hanging

CAIRO, July 28 (AP).—Although a military court has sentenced Hamed Issawy to hang for the murder of the Egyptian Prime Minister, Ahmed Maher Pasha, the day of execution remains a mystery because the court failed to set a date.

# 8 AM in U.S.-Midnight in Paris by TWA

WASHINGTON, July 28 (ANS).—Passengers on Transcontinental and Western Air's giant Constellations will be able to leave Washington at 8 AM and arrive in Paris shortly after midnight when commercial operations begin over the north Atlantic, the airline announced yesterday.

TWA recently was awarded air routes from the U.S. to Europe, the Near East and India. A definite date for the inauguration of passenger flights has not been set, pending allocation of aircraft by the Army and settlement of other matters, TWA said.

# Stage Door Canteen Solves Its Housing Crisis for Awhile

NEW YORK, July 28 (ANS).—After a hectic week of home-hunting, the Stage Door Canteen will move Monday to temporary quarters in the Hotel Diplomat on West 43rd Street. Stage stars and hundreds of volunteers have been scouring the big town for a new location since the New York Times, owner of the West 44th Street property, said the canteen would have to close Sunday because the building is to be razed.

The manager of the hotel offered use of the ballroom for two months after the sponsor of the canteen, the American Theater Wing, resorted to newspaper ads yesterday to get new quarters.

"That newspaper message aroused the public," said a canteen official. "Our switchboard has been swamped with calls."

In three years the canteen has entertained 3,000,000 servicemen free.

# Germans Ask Arms 65,000 Tons Rained To Bag Wild Game On Berlin by AFs

FRANKFURT, July 28.—A request for hunting rifles, to augment a meager diet with game and eliminate a growing menace to crops, has been made to Allied military government officials by the Germans.

The request was made to the provincial food office in Hesse-Nassau by local German officials, who agreed that hunters should be carefully screened for security. The Germans said the game could be sold on ration cards to make up meat deficiencies.

Under military government regulations, possession of a firearm by a German is punishable by death. So far, all requests for hunting rifles have been refused.

LONDON, July 28 (UP).—Berlin, the most heavily bombed city in the world, was hit throughout the war by more than 65,000 tons of bombs, the Air Ministry revealed today. The figures disclosed that the RAF Bomber Command dropped 45,517 tons while the U.S. Eighth AF dropped more than 20,000 during this period.

In March of this year, Germany received its severest bombing when, in 31 days, RAF bombers dropped 67,637 tons.

The questionable honor of second place among Germany's most-bombed cities goes to Essen, with 36,042 tons. Other figures released by the Air Ministry showed that Cologne was bombed by 40,711 tons, Duisburg with 30,000 and Hamburg, 22,500. The naval base at Kiel was struck by 16,000 tons.

### Wrong-Way Cognac

BORDEAUX, July 28.—One hundred and fifty tons of cognac were on the way to the U.S. today in the Liberty ship Samuel Champlain which sailed from Elaye yesterday.

# Truman Says Troop Use Is Up to Congress

WASHINGTON, July 28 (UP).—President Truman has assured the Senate that he will submit to both Houses the matter of placing American troops at the disposal of the proposed United Nations Security Council.

His message, arriving in what were likely to be the final hours of debate on the United Nations Charter, was aimed at one of the most controversial points in the Senate's discussion of ratification.

It apparently was designed to assure the Senate that an agreement on the number of troops to be made available for suppression of aggression would be passed upon in the form of a joint resolution to be acted upon by both House and Senate.

This rules out two other prospects which figured in Senate debate:

1. The possibility that the President would seek by executive agreement to ignore Congress and arbitrarily give the Security Council control over any portion of American military might.

2. The suggestion that agreements between the Security Council and member states on military quotas must be ratified as treaties by a two-thirds vote of the Senate.

Arrangements for the Charter ratification were virtually completed last night when Sen. Tom Connally (D-Tex.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, filed a resolution of adoption. Correspondents said the Charter would probably be ratified late today.

The sharpest criticism the Senate has heard of the Charter came from Sen. Henrik Shipstead (R-Minn.), who told his colleagues that "peace cannot be enforced without creating war."

# Dickstein Hits Deportations

WASHINGTON, July 28 (INS).—Chairman Samuel Dickstein (D-N.Y.) of the House Immigration Committee, disclosed today that warrants are out for the arrest and deportation of heads of 10,000 to 15,000 families.

The men, all aliens, are accused of old offenses against the law, many minor, which make them subject to deportation.

Some of the infractions, said Dickstein, were committed 20 to 25 years ago. He asserted: "The actions of the immigration authorities is disrupting thousands of families, many of them with servicemen overseas and causing chaos and protests in numerous communities, where these people have led a respectable life for years."

Most of the aliens affected come from Italy and Russia, he explained. They could not be deported during the war, and for many years before that both Russia and Italy refused to accept them.

These restrictions have now been removed, Dickstein asserted, and the warrants are now being served. More than 600 have been deported since V-E Day.

# Red Cross Bundles Are Given DPs

Nine million American Red Cross prisoner-of-war packages are being turned over to the U.S. Army for distribution to liberated Allied military prisoners and displaced persons in Germany, H.W. Dunning, of the ARC, said here yesterday.

More than 4,500,000 of the packages, containing mainly food, already have been put at the disposal of USFET since VE-Day. An equal number will be turned over as soon as possible, Dunning said.

The breakdown in the Nazi transportation system toward the end of the war in Europe made it impossible for the 9,000,000 bundles already shipped from the U.S. to be delivered to Allied PWs before they were liberated.

# Chinese Fighting Japs In Former U.S. Air Base

CHUNGKING, July 28 (ANS).—Chinese troops fighting Japanese forces in the streets of Kweilin, former 14th AF base, the Chinese high command announced today.

The advance into Kweilin climaxed a four-week drive from Liuchow, another AAF base 80 miles to the southwest.

Stalin 'At Home' During Big 3 Recess



President Harry S. Truman visits Generalissimo Josef Stalin at the Soviet Premier's residence in Berlin during a recess in the Big Three conference. Ivan Pavlov (center) was interpreter for the occasion.

File of S & S, First U.S. Paper Printed in Reich, Given Truman

By a Stars and Stripes Staff Writer  
**POTSDAM, July 28.**—President Truman was presented today at the "little White House" in Potsdam with a complete file of the first American newspaper to be published on conquered German soil—the Germany edition of The Stars and Stripes.  
 The file of the paper, bound in leather and embossed with his name, was presented to Mr. Truman by S/Sgt. Paul Elliott, managing editor of the edition. Accompanying Elliott was Capt. Max Gilstrap, officer in charge.

The file contained a page dedicating it to the President on the occasion of the Potsdam Conference, and a brief history of The Stars and Stripes during this war.  
 Included in the file were papers from April 5, when the first edition was published in Germany, through July 24. The President said he intended to add the book to the White House library.  
 He thanked the editors, posed for pictures, and then, as they left, called them back and insisted they autograph the flyleaf of the file.

Nazis Still Fight the Allies With Last Gun--'Whisper Copy'

By a Stars and Stripes Staff Writer  
**SCHIERSTEIN, Germany, July 28.**—The Nazis are using their last remaining propaganda outlet—"whisper copy"—to discredit the Allies. It was discovered following a two-week Stars and Stripes survey of what Germans talk about when Americans aren't around.  
 The latest to go the rounds in Frankfurt is a typical German couplet: "Kaum ist der Führer tot, sind wir in groesster Not," or translated freely, "No sooner is the leader dead, into utter misery we are led."  
 In Mainz, the recent movement of American troops out of the area and arrival of French troops (part of a long-term plan to turn over to the French government certain occupational areas) was interpreted as "the Americans are being mobilized to attack against the Russians," according to a rumor overheard and translated by CIC and screened by a German woman of English birth.  
 In Heidelberg, ancient and unharmed university city with a population swelled to three times its pre-war figure, there is another anti-Russian rumor. A girl employed by the American Army, said: "On the railroad platform I heard men claiming they had just come from the Russian sector and swear that there the Germans were better treated than in the American sector. These men were addressing a small group when they started talking but as their story grew better the group became quite a crowd. They said they were German Communists but because they knocked the Americans at every opportunity I think they were more than just Communists."

Nazi Gold Hoard Likely to Be Used For Reparations

By a Stars and Stripes Staff Writer  
**BERLIN, July 28.**—The vast hoard of gold seized in Germany by Allied armies "probably will be used as a legitimate item of reparations and restitution," Col. Bernard Bernstein, director of the USFET financial branch, said today.  
 Bernstein said that captured account books of the Reichsbank disclosed that 80 to 90 percent of all the gold in Germany prior to the Allied invasion was the property of countries previously invaded by the Nazis.  
 The books also disclose that the Reichsbank had a gold reserve of 76,000,000 marks in 1939, only about one-eighth of one percent of the amount of printed currency, Bernstein said. The rest of the gold discovered by the Allies represents what the Germans stole, he said.

**30,000 British Seamen Dead**  
**LONDON, July 28 (AP).**—More than 30,000 members of the British merchant navy were killed during the European war, according to the Seamen's Union.

Pétain Sought Nazi Alliance, Court Is Told

By Richard Lewis  
 Stars and Stripes Staff Writer  
 The first woman witness to appear in the trial of Marshal Henri-Philippe Pétain testified yesterday that both Pétain and his right-hand man, Pierre Laval, were working for an alliance of France, Germany, Spain and Italy against Britain in 1939.  
 She was blonde, attractive Denise Petit, a French. Was on duty with French Army headquarters in Paris. During the occupation, she said, she served the Resistance as a secret service agent.  
 Mme. Petit was the last of seven witnesses who testified against the marshal yesterday as the first week of the historic trial drew to a close at the Palace of Justice. Hearings will resume Monday afternoon, when State Prosecutor André Mornet hopes to present former Premier Edouard Herriot, who was unable to testify this week because of an attack of rheumatism.  
 Yesterday's witnesses charged that the 89-year-old Pétain plotted to seize power in 1939, managed to gain it by imposing the armistice in 1940, and then aided Hitler by transferring French artillery and ammunition to the Nazis in Africa in 1941.  
 The prosecutor's first attack on the key to Pétain's defense came with the testimony of Paul Winkler, a Paris newspaperman. Winkler's testimony tended to discredit the "secret treaty" which the defense claims Pétain negotiated with Winston Churchill in 1940. Winkler asserted that the French representative who carried on the negotiations, Prof. Louis Rougier, was not acting at Pétain's instigation but at the request of Ernest Mercier, head of the French electricity trust, who believed in an Allied victory.

**'Imposed Armistice'**  
 Winkler was attacked by defense attorneys, who brought out the fact that he had served in the Austrian army in the last war. The defense charged the state was using a former foe to accuse a marshal of France.  
 It was Michel Clemenceau, son of France's statesman, Georges Clemenceau, who testified Pétain told him in 1940: "I imposed the armistice."  
 Clemenceau testified he had gone to plead with the marshal to release the captive republican ministers, Georges Mandel and Paul Reynaud. Pétain took no action, and the ministers were deported to Germany, Clemenceau said.  
 Mandel was subsequently executed by the Gestapo, but Reynaud returned to charge the marshal with treason the opening day of the trial and to repeat his accusations yesterday that Pétain had sabotaged the defense of France's northern border by cutting appropriations in 1934.  
 Gen. Paul-André Doyen, who served on the French armistice commission in 1940, testified that Pétain promised Hitler he would continue a collaborationist policy after dismissing Laval from the Vichy government.  
 Other witnesses were Albert Lamarle, press attaché to the French embassy at Madrid when Pétain was ambassador there, and Pierre Caoux, presiding judge at the Riom trials.

One of the Jones Boys



John Paul Jones, namesake of the famed U.S. naval hero, totes a magazine of 20mm ammunition aboard a carrier in the Pacific. Jones, a seaman first class, is from Troy, N.Y.

Escaping Awol Killed in Paris

The Army public relations office in Paris announced yesterday that a Pfc, Awol since Jan. 2, was fatally wounded on Friday in the Place de l'Opera while fleeing from a sergeant, who was escorting him back to his unit at Le Havre.  
 One of several bullets fired by the sergeant from his service pistol struck and seriously wounded Henry Schneider, 47-year-old Parisian, who was standing in a subway passage.  
 The announcement did not identify the soldier who was killed or the sergeant who shot him. It quoted the Seine Section Provost Marshal's office as saying that the shooting occurred inside the subway station after the Pfc had leaped from the rear of a truck, in which he was being taken from the Gare d'Austerlitz to the Gare St. Lazare, and dashed through the crowded Place de l'Opera, not far from Rainbow Corner.  
 According to the statement, the sergeant, pursuing the Pfc into the Metro, called to him to halt. When he raced on, unheeding, the sergeant drew his pistol and fired. The first shot struck Schneider. Two more shots felled the prisoner.  
 The Pfc, it was learned, was a member of the 6904th Reinforcement Battalion, now stationed near Le Havre.  
 The shooting, which occurred about 2:30 PM, attracted a large crowd.

Junkers 'B29' Leaves Paris on Hop to Dayton

Piloted by Col. H. E. Watson, Army Air Forces test pilot, and manned by a crew of nine, a Junkers 290, Germany's largest land plane—comparable in size to a B29—took off from Orly Airfield, Paris, yesterday on a one-stop flight to Dayton, Ohio. A brief stop in the Azores was scheduled for refueling.

Medic Sculpts Bust of Ike



T/5 Archimedes Giacomantonio, internationally-known sculptor, inspects the bust of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower which he started when Ike visited Ashford General Hospital at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., on his U.S. tour. Giacomantonio, a Medical Corps technician, makes models of artificial limbs, and other parts of the body.

Berlin Allies Now Operate in Full Harmony

By Ernest Leiser  
 Stars and Stripes Staff Writer  
**BERLIN, July 28.**—The period of "mutual suspicion" that followed the initial British and American entry into Berlin has given way to a phase in which the Russian, British and U.S. forces are co-operating closely and successfully in municipal government, Col. Frank L. Howley, U.S. G5 officer here asserted today.  
 He said that while "scraps" will inevitably arise in the complicated task of governing Berlin, the problem of making friends among Soviets, Yanks and British has been solved and the distrust of "strangers" has been eliminated.  
 Howley said that there can be no question that the American Military Government has taken over full control of administration in its sector. "A U.S. MG officer has already fired the burgomeister of Steiglitz," one of the districts of Berlin, Howley said. The burgomeister, he indicated, had been appointed by the Russians.  
**Russians Approve Move**  
 The Russians asked why the official was dismissed, Howley said, and when told that he was incompetent they expressed approval of the move.  
 Up to now all orders of the Kommandantur have been given to Berlin city officials by the Russians, since Col. Gen. Alexander Gorbatov is the body's first chairman.  
 However, Howley said, that starting Aug. 1, Maj. Gen. Floyd L. Parks, U.S. Berlin district commander, will become chairman for 15 days and all orders to civilians during that time will be transmitted through American military governors.  
 Howley disclosed that U.S. Army gasoline is being used temporarily to fuel vehicles which are distributing the first loads of food brought into Berlin from the U.S. and British zones of Germany. This is a temporary measure, however, he said, and German gas will be used in the near future. The U.S. fuel, he added, will be repaid.  
**Books Brought In**  
 Howley said that 10,000 books for schoolchildren of the lowest four grades have been brought into four Berlin schools by the Americans. The Russians have requested some of these books for distribution. They are of the variety used during the Weimar Republic, and are being currently distributed in western Germany.  
 Howley said that 200 German trucks from the U.S. zone in Bavaria are being brought in to relieve the transportation shortage and to help distribute food. He indicated that no American Army trucks would be used for the purpose.

Stimson Praises AMG After Tour of U.S. Zone

By Pat Mitchell  
 Stars and Stripes Staff Writer  
**FRANKFURT, July 28.**—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, following a fast personal inspection tour of the American occupation zone during the Potsdam meeting adjournment, yesterday praised the military government as "making very good progress."  
 In a three-minute interview under the wing of his giant C54, Stimson declined to comment on political matters but quickly reviewed his findings during a 48-hour tour which took him to Gen. George S. Patton's army and to Gen. Eisenhower's USFET headquarters in Frankfurt.  
 He said, "I have been seeing military government at first hand, and they are making very good progress. The War Department is vitally interested in the administrative policies which will govern the treatment of the Germans."  
 Stimson landed at the Frankfurt airdrome at 11:00 hours, accompanied by Maj. Gen. Norman Kirk, Surgeon General, and Henry Bundy, special assistant to the Secretary of War. The party was met by Eisenhower and a special honor guard of the 508th Parachute Inf. Regt.  
 After "a short chat with Gen. Eisenhower" at USFET headquarters, the Secretary went to Gen. Eisenhower's home for luncheon.

Greece Offered PWs In Lieu of Reparations

**ATHENS, July 28 (AP).**—Use of German PWs to help repair war damage was offered to Greece today by the Inter-Allied Reparations Committee. The prisoners would be sent in lieu of reparations. Greece has made no decision on the offer.

# 7th Army Assumes Early Lead in ETO Swim

## Nats Defeat Ferriss; Cubs Tip Reds 10th Time

### Bosox Rookie Fails To Win 18th; Tigers Cop

NEW YORK, July 28.—Freshman Dave Ferriss went out after his 18th victory yesterday but returned to the clubhouse with his third defeat instead as the Red Sox stumbled against the Senators, 3-1, in a game that should have produced a 1-0 triumph for the rookie.

Going into the eighth inning, Ferriss was cruising along behind a 1-0 lead as the result of his fourth-hit pitching and a homerun in the sixth inning by Bob Johnson. The Red Sox infield tried two force plays which just missed, and then Joe Kuhel and George Binks swatted singles to bring home three runs. Roger Wolff was the victor, although he departed in the eighth inning for a pinch-hitter, and Mickey Haefner finished.

#### Humphries Drops Tough Duel

The Tigers maintained their three-game margin over the Senators and Hal Newhouser registered his 16th triumph by tripping the White Sox, 1-0, on Eddie Mayo's homerun in the last half of the ninth. Johnny Humphries had yielded only two hits until Mayo parked his first pitch in the right field stands to end the game.

Russ Christopher sprinkled four hits over the route and fanned 12 men but faulty fielding cost him the decision as the Yankees shaded the Athletics, 2-0. Floyd Bevins pitched a five-hitter for the New Yorkers. It was Christopher's fifth straight defeat.

Steve Gromek was effective with men on base, hurling the Indians to a 3-1 triumph over the Browns in a night game. Nelson Potter allowed eight hits for the Browns, one more than his mates collected from Gromek, but the Tribe bunched them for single runs in the second, third and eighth innings.

## Cubs Purchase Hank Borowy

NEW YORK, July 28.—The Yankees and Cubs yesterday consummated the biggest baseball deal since the war when Hank Borowy, right-handed ace of the New York pitching staff, was sold to the Cubs for \$100,000 in cash and an unspecified number of players.



Hank Borowy

Yankee President Larry MacPhail said the players involved were for future delivery. He described the deal as the first step in a general plan drawn up by Manager Joe McCarthy and himself to strengthen the club.

Borowy, whose New Jersey scholastic and Fordham U. fast ball earned him the nickname of the "Bloomfield Express," had to be waived by every other club in the American League before he could be sold to a National League club. The slender hurler, who has been with the Yankees since 1942, won 10 and lost 5 in Yankee livery this season.

He came to the Yankee chain from the Fordham campus, being sent to Newark. In his four major league seasons, he compiled a record of 56 won and 30 lost. Last season he had a 17-12 mark.

The \$100,000 tag represents the biggest cash outlay for a ball player since Dizzy Dean's lame arm cost the Cubs \$185,000 in 1937.

### Clark Griffith Irked At Current Waiver Rule

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Clark Griffith, owner and president of the Senators, said today he would ask for a change in the major league waiver rules as a result of the deal which sent Hank Borowy out of the American League.

Indignant over the sale of Borowy to the Cubs, Griffith said the loss of the Yankee star was "detrimental and a great damage to the best interests of our league. I would have paid a lot of money for Borowy if I thought the Yankees were serious about selling him."

### Passeau Takes 11th; Cards Subdue Bucs, 2-0

NEW YORK, July 28.—Successive singles by Phil Cavarretta, Andy Pafo and Peanuts Lowrey in the home half of the tenth inning enabled the Cubs to defeat the Reds, 2-1, snapping Bucky Walters' winning streak at five straight and handing the Reds their tenth spanking in a row by the Chicagoans this season.

Claude Passeau handcuffed the Redlegs with five hits while winning his 11th game of the year. Eddie Miller's homerun in the eighth inning was the only run yielded by the big right-hander while the Bruins scored their early run in the fifth inning when Passeau clubbed a double.

The Cardinals remained four and a half games behind the Cubs by halting the Pirates, 2-0, last night on Buster Adams' homerun in the seventh inning with a man aboard. Blix Donnelly of the Cards and Preacher Roe of the Bucs each twirled three-hit ball, but Roe made the mistake of serving up too good a pitch to Adams.

#### DiMag's Homer Wins Game

Bill Voiselle was in good form last night but Oscar Judd was even better and the Phillies stifled the Giants, 2-0 in 11 innings. Voiselle and Judd were hooked up in a scoreless duel for ten innings—until Vince DiMaggio connected with one of Voiselle's pitches and planted it over the wall with a runner on base.

Judd had the better of the duel, allowing three hits, while the Phils reached Voiselle for six harmless singles and DiMaggio's game-ending drive.

Three unearned runs in the eighth inning carried the Dodgers to a 3-2 decision over the Braves. Bill Lee sported a four-hit shutout and a 2-0 lead going into the eighth inning, but an error by Second Baseman Frankie Drews put pinch-hitter Babe Herman on base and Ed Stanky followed with a single. When Lee walked Goody Rosen, Mort Cooper replaced him, yielding a double to Dixie Walker to score three runs. Ralph Branca was the winning pitcher.

## Talbert Parades Netters Into Semis

SEABRIGHT, July 28.—Smooth-stroking Billy Talbert and Pauline Betz led their respective fields into semi-final rounds of the Seabright Invitation tennis tourney here yesterday.

Talbert was joined by Pancho Segura, Gardner Mulloy and Sidney Wood in the men's round-of-four. Talbert eliminated Jack McManis, 6-4, 6-3; Segura disposed of J. Gilbert Hall, 6-3, 6-1; Mulloy whipped Frank Shields, 3-6, 8-6, 7-5, and Wood eliminated Dick Savitt, 8-6, 10-12, 7-5.

Miss Betz defeated Mary Arnold, 6-4, 6-2. Margaret Osborne, Mrs. Patricia Canning and Louise Brough joined her in the semi-finals.

## Axis Participation in Sports Is Knotty Problem for Europe

ZURICH, July 28 (Reuter).—The liberation of Europe has raised complicated questions regarding the organization of international sports as Germany and Italy had much to do with the running of three of the leading continental sports associations—the International Football Federation, International Boxing Federation and the International Olympic Committee.

It is not generally realized to what extent European sports were influenced by the Nazis and Fascists and how little is now left to build on. The question being asked here is will German and Italian officials be allowed to retain their seats or will they be excluded from membership?

Germany and Italy and their satellite nations used sports as a means to military and political ends, and sports were rigorously

## Dimant Wins 1,500-Meter Free Style

By Ray Lee  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

SOLDIERS FIELD, NUREMBERG, July 28.—Running up 26 1/2 points in three finals, Seventh Army paddlers surged to an early lead as the ETO swimming championships got under way here today.

USSTAF was close behind with 21 1/2 points, USFET-GFRC was third with 21, Com Z occupied fourth place with 12, Third Army was fifth with eight, XVI Corps was sixth with four, while the Navy's undermanned squad failed to score.

Pvt. Andrew Dimant, USSTAF's National long distance champion in 1939, was the first champion to be crowned. He emerged from the gruelling 1,500-meter free style race against time in :23.22 to hand his team a momentary point lead in the battle for team honors.

#### Palmer Comes from Behind

Pfc. William Palmer, of Sioux City, Iowa, joined Dimant in the winners' circle later in the day when he annexed the 400-meter breast stroke championship in 6:55. The combined USFET-GFRC entourage then walked off with its first title when Pfc. David Brockaway, former AAU champion from Iowa State, captured the one-meter fancy diving event.

Palmer came through with the most heroic finish of the meet. He got off to a poor start in the 400-meter event, pulled into the lead from sixth place in the third lap, then sprinted to finish 75 yards in front of Anders. Lt. John Meyer, former Yale swimmer from Greenwich, Conn., touched up third after setting most of the early pace.

Dimant qualified also in the 400-meter free style, whipping the preliminary contestants in 5:46.0. Pfc. George Van Dormalen, USFET-GFRC tanker from New York, turned in the best time in the 50-meter free style trials, while T/5 Thomas Anders, Third Army entrant from Sandusky, Ohio, became favorite to win the 200-meter breast stroke when he navigated the distance in 5:46.

#### Tsukano Qualifies in '100'

Pfc. Johnny Tsukano, Com Z's hope in the sprints, outraced his rivals in the 100-meter free style preliminaries. Tsukano, who was a teammate of Bill Smith and Keo Nakama on the famous Hawaiian team before entering the Army, was timed in the 50-meter sprint, although his time was slower than Van Dormalen's.

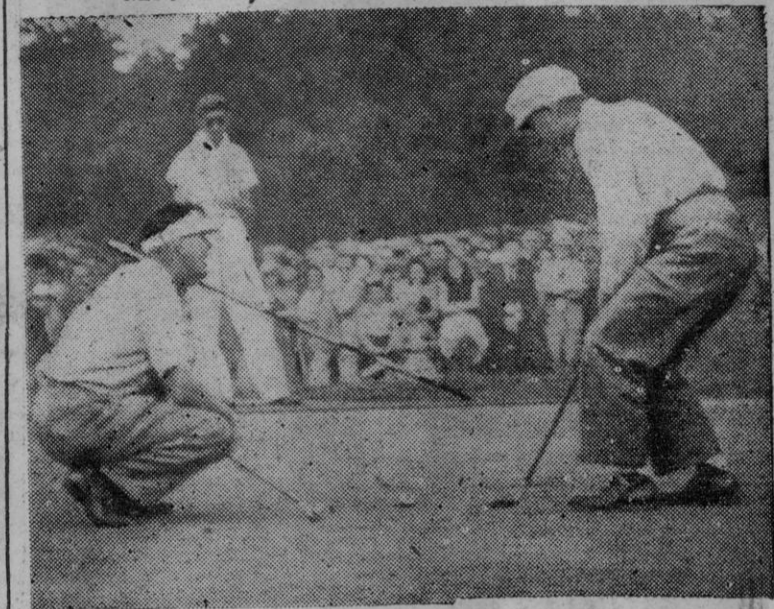
Authorities permitted Maj. Taylor Drysdale, USSTAF's veteran back stroker, to compete after debating about his eligibility through most of the morning. Drysdale then proceeded to cover the 100-meter back stroke in 1:13, the best performance registered by anybody in the event.

## Cards Swap Bartosch For Columbus Slugger

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—The Cardinals today obtained Outfielder Art Rebel from their Columbus farm for Dave Bartosch in a move to get some punch into the lineup.

Rebel is leading the American Association in runs batted in with 68 and has a batting average of .331 for 86 games.

### 'Mr. Golf' Sweats Out Crucial Putt



Sammy Byrd (left) and Byron Nelson watch closely as Nelson's putt slides to the edge of the cup and stops at 26th hole in finals of PGA golf tourney at Moraine Country Club, Dayton, Ohio. Match was even at this point, but Nelson went on to annex title.

## Nelson Leads Field With 134; Sarazen Makes Hole-in-One

CHICAGO, July 28.—Defending Champion Byron Nelson continued his scorching golf with a four-under-par 68 yesterday to build a four-stroke lead at the halfway mark of the \$60,000 All-American Open golf meet at the Tam O'Shanter Country Club. Nelson's score is 134.

But "Mr. Golf" had to share the limelight with a couple of veteran campaigners—Gene Sarazen, who bagged a hole-in-one and rode into second place, and Ralph Guldahl, Chicago's forgotten terror of the fairways, who came to life with a record-matching 65.

Sarazen connected for his hole-in-one on the 215-yard 16th, his drive plopping in front of the green and bouncing into the part-three hole.

Grouped a stroke behind Sarazen at 139 were Guldahl, Sammy Sneed, Sgt. Dutch Harrison and Lt. Ben Hogan. Guldahl fashioned an amazing 29 on the outgoing nine, during which he chipped out an eagle and five birdies. Hogan, who was on Nelson's neck Thursday with a 67, slipped to a par 72 yesterday.

Art Doering slammed out a 67 to move into a first place tie with Flight Officer Frank Stranahan in the amateur section with a total of 140. Stranahan, who also is competing in the Open, faltered with a 71 yesterday.

## BADA Dominates Track Prelims

LONDON, July 28.—Taking first place in 13 out of 16 events and placing in every one, BADA's well-balanced team sewed up the preliminary USSTAF track meet here yesterday.

High point, contestants for the day were Sgt. Guedo Filicetti, of Niagara Falls, N.Y., and Sgt. Ernest Walker, of Hayes, La. Walker ran anchor in the 400-meter relay and set two jumping records, topping the high jump bar at 6ft. 1in. and leaping 23ft. 3in. in the broad jump.

Originally scheduled as a two-day meet, all events were run off when the Eighth AF, 70th Repple Depple and 9th TCC defaulted as a result of redeployment demands on personnel.

Event winners will go to Nuremberg, Aug. 3-4 to meet the Ninth AF in the USSTAF finals.

## Canda Wins 75th Div. Tennis Championship

RHEIMS, July 28.—After a hard-fought 9-7 victory in the first set, 2/Lt. Henry G. Canda of Greenwich, Conn., defeated Capt. Robert J. McKay of Basking Ridge, N.J., 6-2, to take the 76th Inf. Div. tennis title at the Rheims Tennis Club.

The two officers then teamed to win the doubles crown from Pfc. R. E. Bennett of Pittsburgh, and Pfc. Irving Buchstaber of Chicago, 6-2, 8-6.

#### Rams Sign Lazetich

CLEVELAND, July 28.—Milan Lazetich, star lineman of last year's Michigan football team, today signed a contract with the Cleveland Rams of the National Football League.

## Happy to Quit Senate, He Hints

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Happy Chandler hinted yesterday that he may devote all of his time to his job as baseball commissioner beginning next week.

Happy prefaced his endorsement of the United Nations Charter in the Senate by saying, "It may be possible that my voice may not again be heard from this floor."

## 84th Takes Track Crown

By Paul Parris  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

MANNHEIM STADIUM, July 28.—The host 84th Inf. Div. won the Seventh Army track and field championship today by scoring 146 1/2 points. The 29th Div., which battled the Rail Splitters all the way, wound up second with 123 1/2 points, while the 100th Div. was third with 73 1/2.

Pfc. Lee Orr, 100th Inf. Div. speed demon from Washington State College, hogged the individual spotlight, however, by scampering to convincing victories in the 200- and 400-meter runs. Orr duplicated his qualifying time of :21.8 in the short event, and eclipsed yesterday's :52 with a :51.1 effort in the finals.

Frank Gurlay, 19-year-old teammate of Orr, navigated the 1,500-meter route for the first time in his life—and won. He led most of the way and was clocked in 4:27.6. Lt. Charles Duesler, former Purdue athlete representing the Third Armd. Div., toiled through the 3,000-meter grind in 9:40.4, finishing 125 meters in front of his closest competitor.

## Rain Hampers XVI Track Meet

LUNEVILLE, July 28.—Thunder-showers soaked the track and made for slow times as the XVI Corps two-day track and field championships commenced here today with the field comprised of representatives from the 89th, 66th and 75th Inf. Divs. and the 17th Airborne.

1/Lt. Everett Stoutner, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, led qualifiers in the 100-meter high hurdles with a romp of :16.2, while Cpl. Robert Macca, of Chicago, was clocked in :11.6 in the 100-meter dash. M/Sgt. Charles Moore, of Terre Haute, Ind., jumped 21 ft. 11 1/2 in. to head broad jump contestants.

#### V-Mailers Cop Opener

The 18th V-Mail team took the opening game of the Seine Section baseball playoffs by swamping the First Gen. Hosp., 12-3



# HOW THEY STAND.

**American League**  
 Cleveland 2, St. Louis 1 (night)  
 Detroit 1, Chicago 0  
 New York 2, Philadelphia 0  
 Washington 2, Boston 1

	W	L	Pct	GB
Detroit	48	36	.571	—
Washington	45	39	.536	3
New York	44	40	.524	4
Chicago	44	42	.512	5
Boston	44	42	.512	5
St. Louis	41	41	.500	6
Cleveland	41	43	.488	7
Philadelphia	36	64	.357	16

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

**National League**  
 Philadelphia 2, New York 0 (11 innings, night)  
 St. Louis 2, Pittsburgh 0 (night)  
 Chicago 2, Cincinnati 1 (10 innings)  
 Brooklyn 3, Boston 2

	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	55	32	.632	—
St. Louis	52	38	.578	4 1/2
Brooklyn	50	39	.562	6
Pittsburgh	48	44	.522	9 1/2
New York	47	46	.505	11
Cincinnati	46	44	.513	13 1/2
Boston	41	48	.461	15
Philadelphia	26	68	.277	32 1/2

Boston at Brooklyn  
 New York at Philadelphia  
 Pittsburgh at St. Louis  
 Cincinnati at Chicago

## MAJOR LEAGUE Leaders

**American League**

	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Cocinelle, Chicago	86	280	38	91	.325
Case, Washington	86	329	48	104	.316
Estalella, Philadelph	86	310	37	97	.313
Lake, Boston	84	222	43	69	.311
Stephens, St. Louis	86	305	52	95	.309

**National League**

	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Holmes, Boston	91	378	85	140	.370
Rosen, Brooklyn	84	350	75	126	.360
Cayarratta, Chicago	89	337	66	119	.353
Olmo, Brooklyn	86	349	48	118	.338
Black, Chicago	89	348	65	117	.336

**Homerun Leaders**

American—Stephens, St. Louis, 14;  
 Johnson, Boston, 12.  
 National—Holmes, Boston, 16; Lombard, New York, Workman, Boston, and DiMaggio, Philadelphia, 15.

**Runs Batted In**

American—Johnson, Boston, 55; Eitzen, New York, 54.  
 National—Walker, Brooklyn, 84; Olmo, Brooklyn, 79.

**Stolen Bases**

American—Case and Myatt, Washington 19.  
 National—Schoendienst, St. Louis, 17; Olmo, Brooklyn, and Barrett, Pittsburgh, 13.

**Leading Pitchers**

American—Ferriss, Boston, 17-3; Benton, Detroit, 8-2.  
 National—Cooper, Boston, 9-1; Passeau, Chicago, 11-3.

## Minor League Results

**International League**  
 Baltimore 3-10, Buffalo 6-3  
 Syracuse 6, Toronto 5  
 Montreal 9, Newark 3  
 Jersey City 6, Rochester 5

	W	L	Pct	W	L	Pct	
Montreal	66	31	.680	Toronto	45	46	.495
Baltimore	49	42	.538	Rochester	38	53	.416
Jersey City	50	44	.532	Syracuse	37	52	.416
Newark	47	45	.511	Buffalo	35	54	.393

**American Association**  
 Toledo 4, St. Paul 0  
 Columbus 6, Minneapolis 5  
 Indianapolis 1, Kansas City 0  
 Milwaukee 2, Louisville 0

	W	L	Pct	W	L	Pct	
Milwaukee	62	37	.626	Toledo	45	53	.459
Indianap.	61	39	.610	Minneapolis	43	55	.439
Louisville	57	45	.559	Columbus	43	58	.426
St. Paul	47	48	.495	Kansas City	37	60	.381

**Southern Association**  
 Nashville 19, Birmingham 12 (Thursday night, second game)  
 Nashville 5, Birmingham 3  
 Atlanta 5, Chattanooga 0  
 Others postponed, rain

**Eastern League**  
 Utica 7-1, Wilkes-Barre 3-0  
 Scranton 2, Binghamton 0  
 Hartford 10, Elmira 1  
 Only games scheduled

	W	L	Pct	W	L	Pct	
Utica	50	34	.595	Scranton	39	41	.488
Hartford	44	38	.537	Williamsport	39	46	.459
Albany	46	40	.535	Elmira	37	45	.451
Wilkes-B.	44	42	.512	Binghamton	35	48	.422

**Pacific Coast League**  
 Seattle 9, Portland 6  
 Oakland 5, San Francisco 4  
 Los Angeles 6, Hollywood 3  
 San Diego 4, Sacramento 1

	W	L	Pct	W	L	Pct	
Portland	73	44	.624	Oakland	57	61	.483
Seattle	68	49	.581	San Diego	55	65	.458
Sacram'to.	59	59	.500	Los Angeles	53	64	.453
S. Francisco	59	60	.496	Hollywood	48	70	.407

## Births

Folks at Home Send These GIs Swift News of Sir Stork's Arrival:

PFC Claude H. Boone, Seymour, Texas—Charlotte Ann, July 21; Sgt. Walter J. Gulkowski, Bloomfield, N.J.—Paul Edward, July 20; Col. James T. Avery, Richmond, Va.—James Thomas, July 21; Capt. E. K. Rosner, Philadelphia—Rennie Beth, July 2; Lt. Irwin Shoulberg, Bronx—Steven Roy, July 20; Lt. William A. Dennison, Charlotte, N.C.—girl, July 15; Capt. C. C. Bohannon, Burbank, Calif.—Michael Clark, July 13.

### Li'l Abner

By Courtesy of United Features

By Al Capp



### Terry and The Pirates

By Courtesy of News Syndicate

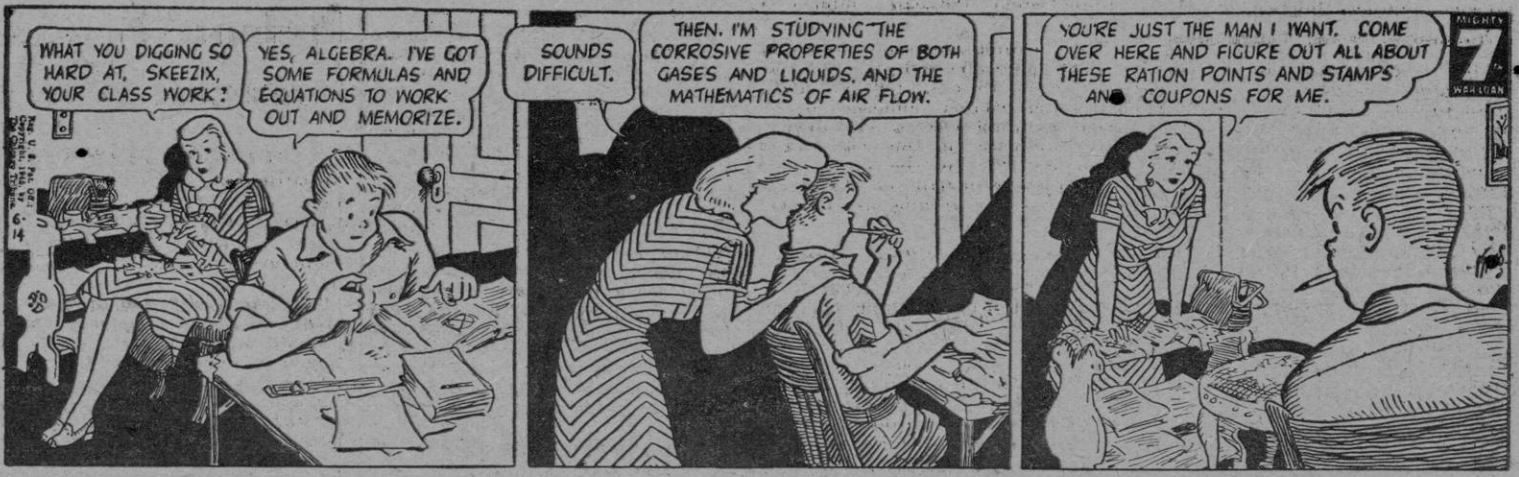
By Milton Caniff



### Gasoline Alley

By Courtesy of Chicago Tribune Syndicate, Inc.

By King



### Dick Tracy

By Courtesy of Chicago Tribune Syndicate, Inc.

By Chester Gould



### Blondie

By Courtesy of King Features Syndicate

By Chic Young



### Joe Palooka

By Courtesy of McNaught Syndicate, Inc.

By Ham Fisher



## Definitely a 'Grade A' Picture



Red Cross workers arriving in New York from the ETO get their first sip of fresh milk since they left the U.S. for overseas service. Left to right: Jeanne Heller, Douglaston, L.I.; Marion Pederson, Bismark, N.D.; Jane Falk, Boise, Idaho, and Jane Holmes, New York.

## Ike Orders Vigorous Support Of ETO Education Program

Gen. Eisenhower, in a letter yesterday to six high-ranking U.S. Army officers in the ETO, said the Army education program must succeed, that it must be given "vigorous support" in all respects and that school quotas allotted to major commands must be filled "by men who are qualified and interested."

"The education program has my personal backing," Gen. Eisenhower said, "and I desire that it have the corresponding backing of every commander."

Meanwhile, Brig. Gen. Paul W. Thompson, chief of the Information and Education Division, announced that in August the I. and E. Staff School would be moved from Cité Universitaire in Paris to Oberammergau, Austria, scene of the renowned Passion Play.

Gen. Eisenhower's letter said: "The Army education program in this theater is now getting fully under way. The theater has committed extensive resources to the program and has made available facilities which can be expected to appeal to hundreds of thousands of our soldiers. The features of the program have been announced and publicized, and your command has received its quotas for such Theater-level schools as are opening in the near future. Additional quotas for schools which open later will be forthcoming."

"The eyes of America are on this program. It represents an important contribution by the Army to the proposition of maintaining soldiers' morale and facilitating their return to civilian pursuits. The program must succeed. The quotas allotted to major commands must be filled by men who are qualified and interested, and the program must be given vigorous support in all other respects."

The letter was sent to Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, U.S. representative of the Group Control Council in Berlin; Lt. Gen. John C. H. Lee, commanding general of Com Z; Lt. Gen. John K. Cannon, of USSTAF; Lt. Gen. Wade H. Haislip, of the Western Military District; Maj. Gen. Louis A. Craig, of the Eastern Military District, and Brig. Gen. Ernest J. Dawley, of the Ground Forces Reinforcement Command.

## Caffery to Speak At Show Preview

U.S. Ambassador Jefferson Caffery will speak at a preview of the giant U.S. Air Forces exposition at the Eiffel Tower on Tuesday, July 31. The show, which opens to the general public on Wednesday, commemorates the 38th birthday of the U.S. Army Air Forces.

Other speakers and guests at the preview will include French Air Forces Gen. René Bouscat and Lt. Gen. John K. Cannon, commanding the U.S. Strategic Air Forces in Europe. Col. C. I. Carpenter, USSTAF chaplain, will deliver the invocation.

## Wreck . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

near the scene of the wreck and rubble was strewn in the streets. Fire broke out in both trains, and the continuing series of explosions made rescue work impossible.

No accurate count of the toll was available today. It was believed that bodies of other victims may lie among the twisted steel of the derailed trains. Numerous casualties are also expected in the devastated portion of Saint-Fons, and the number of injured may exceed 100.

Military traffic past the scene of the wreck was restored at 9 AM today.

## Bomber Rams Empire State

(Continued from page 1)

through the plane and eat up four stories of the building."

International News Service reported that the bomber ripped out 50 feet of the wall at the 79th floor, skidded through a 100-foot corridor from 34th to 33rd St. and rammed a huge hole in the 33rd St. side of the tower.

## Huge Crowds Gather

Huge crowds gathered about the 1,250-foot structure as smoke and flames poured from its high reaches. Many people throughout the city thought the building had been bombed. Mayor LaGuardia reached the scene a few minutes after the first alarm went in. At a late hour today, firemen still were only able to reach the 60th floor by elevator, walking the rest of the way to fight the flames.

Only the fact that the accident occurred on Saturday, when many offices were closed or only partially staffed, kept casualties down. However, there were at least 5,000 people in the building.

Stan Lomax, radio sports announcer, saw the crash as he stopped his automobile for a traffic light at Fifth Ave. and 37th Street. He said the plane flew south down the avenue and into the building. Another witness said the ship was going about 200 miles per hour.

"There was the damndest ball of fire you ever saw, about 100 feet across," Lomax said. "It was a tremendous big burst of flame and a wing of the plane shot off to the left toward Madison Ave., and the remainder of the ship stuck tight in the building."

## Smoking and Out of Control

Frank Sieverman watched the crash from his office window at 40 East 34th St. He said the ship was smoking before it hit and that it was "obviously out of control and flying extremely low as it neared the building."

The first fatality to be identified was Paul Deering, a reporter for the Buffalo (N.Y.), Courier-Express. Deering was blown out of an 80th floor window and landed on a ledge at the 72nd floor.

A few minutes before the accident, the bomber flew over La Guardia Airport and its pilot radioed for weather conditions, saying he planned to land at Newark, N.J. He may have lost his bearings in the thick fog that blanketed the city and environs, because planes are not permitted to fly at low altitudes over New York City proper.

The Empire State, which rises more than 200 feet higher than any other building in the world, was built about 15 years ago. The late Alfred E. Smith, former governor of New York and one-time presidential candidate, was its sponsor and first general manager. He maintained offices there almost until the time of his death last year.

The building has been a landmark and first-rate attraction for hundreds of thousands of tourists, who could see for 100 miles from its observation tower more than 1,200 feet above Manhattan's streets.

## Plan for Jobs Or Face Slump, Congress Told

WASHINGTON, July 28 (INS).—Rep. Jesse Wolcott of Michigan, ranking Republican of the House Banking Committee, warned yesterday that the U.S. faces a depression five years after the war unless Congress solves the problem of "full employment."

He suggested that Congressional leaders plan a "post-war agenda" in advance of the fall session.

"I think the primary problem before Congress today," he said, "is consideration of legislation that will provide full employment over a period of ten years at least."

## 'Must Plan Ahead'

"The country can take care of itself for the next five years, but we must plan ahead, beyond that, if we are to avoid an economic depression."

Wolcott pointed out that great wars invariably have been followed by economic depressions and stated: "Our task is to postpone it as long as possible."

"If we get too enthusiastic about furnishing jobs for every one who wants to work, we will bring post-war depression on quicker."

"We can put to work 70,000,000 persons with an intensified program because we have never produced to capacity, not even during the war."

## After Five Years What?

"But, in my estimation, our economy cannot maintain that many workers and to attempt to do so would merely hasten economic dislocation. I think we can keep 55,000,000 persons profitably employed."

"The first five years after the war will undoubtedly witness great expansion in the plastic and building industries that will help take up the slack in employment. It is what comes after that that we must plan for. I know it is probably unpopular to talk about a post-war depression now, but it has always come before and it will again unless we do something about it."

## Attlee, 6 Others Are Sworn In

(Continued from page 1)

Secretary Ernest Bevin flew to Potsdam to carry on discussions with President Truman and Premier Stalin.

Since Attlee worked with former Prime Minister Winston Churchill in all nine Big Three sessions before the talks were suspended for announcement of the election results which made Attlee Prime Minister, the change in the British delegation is not expected to impede discussions. Both Attlee and Churchill supported the surrender ultimatum to Japan.

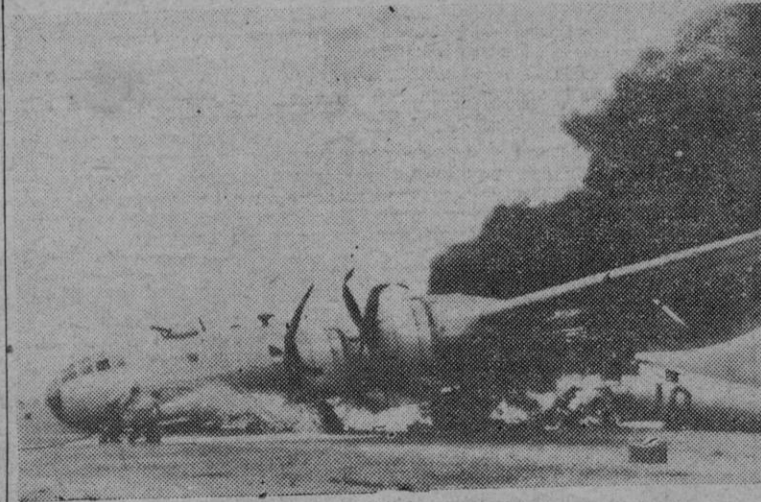
Taking oaths of office with Attlee were six Labor ministers, an "inner Cabinet" appointed yesterday. In addition to Bevin, they are: Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council; Arthur Greenwood, Lord Privy Seal; Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, and Sir William Jowitt, Lord Chancellor.

Accompanying Attlee and Bevin to Potsdam were Sir Edward Bridges, Secretary to the Cabinet, and Gen. Sir Hastings Ismay, formerly Churchill's military adviser.

## Decree for Joan Blondell

LOS ANGELES, July 28 (ANS).—Actress Joan Blondell got her final divorce decree today from actor Dick Powell.

## Emergency Landing on Iwo Jima



Shot-up in an attack against the Japanese homeland, a Superfortress makes an emergency landing on Iwo Jima's Seventh Fighter base. Locked brakes forced a crash-landing but the crew was saved.

## Shakespeare Could Have Made a Play for Her



Anne Hathaway, who wasn't much on looks, inspired some of Shakespeare's most famous sonnets. Imagine what the Bard of Avon could have done if he met a luscious number like actress Ann Sheridan.

## Guarantee Against Layoffs Put in Union Contract by WLB

WASHINGTON, July 28 (ANS).—The War Labor Board today ordered a full employment guarantee plan inserted in a labor-management contract which will assure 300 New York retail shoe salesmen 48 hours' work a week for 52 weeks. It was the first time the board ordered such a clause into a contract.

The board said the clause is already present in standard union contracts for industrial workers in New York.

The company involved, the Melville Shoe Corp., was said to have subscribed to the principle in practice, but had objected against being bound by contract to the plan barring layoffs irrespective of needs.

The WLB action, in which industry members dissented, upheld the New York Regional Board in directing that such a plan be inserted in the first contract being negotiated for the salesmen, who are employed by 88 Thom McCann shoe stores in the New York metropolitan area.

In addition to the full-time employment guarantee, the contract also assures regular part-time workers five nights and a Saturday's work weekly for 52 weeks a year. The salesmen are members of the United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees, CIO.

The board last November refused to grant a union requested clause guaranteeing 50 weeks of 40 hours each in the Big Steel dispute case.

## Stabilization Director Rejects Severance Pay

WASHINGTON, July 28 (ANS).—Stabilization Director William H. Davis today rejected a War Labor Board-approved severance pay plan because it conflicts with government policy.

He said that the Administration policy favors Congressional enactment of an adequate unemployment compensation program to protect war workers thrown out of jobs.

Davis' former WLB chairman, said the severance plan for the U.S. Cartridge Co. of St. Louis would have increased the cost of materials to the government by \$2,210,000 in violation of stabilization directives prohibiting wage adjustments that cause such price rises.

CIO members of WLB charged Davis "relied heavily on what he considers government policy, but fails to note that that policy has so far produced nothing for workers thrown out of war industries." CIO member Neal Brant said that 25,000 workers will be discharged at the St. Louis plant by next Wednesday.

## Yanks, Britons Enter Vienna

ENNS, Austria, July 28 (AP).—Joint occupation of Vienna by America, Britain, France and Russia was begun today when small British and American Army units entered the Austrian capital.

Final deployment of the occupying garrisons must await a meeting of the four Allied commanders. The civilian population will continue to be fed by the Russians in the interim.

(A Reuter dispatch today said that the British would occupy five districts of the city, and the French four others. American forces will be responsible for six districts in the northwestern part of the city, south of the Danube, it was said. The dispatch quoted the American-controlled Austrian radio.)



# THE STARS AND STRIPES magazine

Vol. 1—No. 9

Sunday, July 29, 1945

## The Big Trio



# The Show Goes On

## But an Impenetrable Curtain Veils the Big Three From an Anxious World Audience

By Ernest Leiser  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer  
POTSDAM

IN a blocked-off super-guarded section of this once-pleasant Berlin suburb, three men with staggering power and responsibilities are retouching the face of the whole world. They are called the Big Three—but the job they have to do and the potential strength they have with which to do it is bigger than "big." In Hollywood, their task would be called colossal.

The conference has reached the end of its second week after a flurry of speculation that it was to wind up last Thursday because of the electoral situation in England. Prime Minister Churchill had promised to return to London to be on hand personally when the election returns came in.

Though the meeting has been under way a substantial time, the world outside the shaded residential area—where the soldiers and the secret service men are as thick as trees—knows little about what has been going on, nothing except what the cautious press secretaries want known.

Reporters are still not allowed to see for themselves what goes on behind the mystery-loaded barriers. Actually, the only reporting going on in the compound has been done by press secretaries themselves and a small band of soldiers who have been engaged in gathering "color" stories.

Details of meetings, luncheons, casual conversations, official functions, entertainment have been recorded in great—sometimes even ludicrous—detail. How the dignitaries live, what their mess is like, what they have in their PX, who entertains them, a thousand details of their daily life have been painstakingly collected and released.

For instance, it has been reported that President Truman had his hair cut by a Falls City (Tex.) GI, who said: "You're the first President I've seen this close"; that Mr. Truman attended two church services last Sunday; that Marshal Stalin and the President ate creamed spinach soup, liver and bacon with onions, baked ham, Julienne potatoes, string beans, pumpernickel bread with jam, sliced fruit and cookies when they lunched together at the Potsdam temporary "White House."

Newspaper readers also learned that nearly 4,000 GIs in Berlin District headquarters worked and sweated for two weeks to turn the site of the Big Three meetings into a "dream community of clipped lawns and super service"; that Mess Officer Maj. John Lennox, of Boston, had requisitioned such fancy items as "big, juicy" strawberries, fresh lettuce and tomatoes and hearts of celery; that everything from fly swatters to electric refrigerators had been brought in to make the Big Three and their advisers comfortable; that the U.S. headquarters stocked for the occasion gin, scotch, bourbon, creme de menthe, vodka, curacao, Rhine and Moselle wines.

But of great decisions made—nothing.

THE information leaked out that Admiral Emory S. Land, Maritime Commission chief, had been summoned to the conference. This indicated, obviously, that world shipping would have a place on the conference agenda. Otherwise, some of the world's best-known reporters, brought to Berlin to cover the conference, have been shut out in the cold nearly as completely as a soldier isolated in some remote German village.

The speculation has been interesting. A great deal of it has undoubtedly been well founded. In fact, if any thinking person sits down at a globe and spins it slowly, almost any place name big enough to read has probably had some part in the discussions of the Big Three or their aides.

Most immediate important topic to Americans, of course, is what the Russians will do in the war against Japan. We need their help—need it if the war is to be shortened and American lives spared. The strategic position of Russia, her seasoned army, her ideal location as a base would cut down the costly island warfare we have been fighting and would be perhaps the greatest single factor in speeding up the end of the war.

That the subject was at least broached to Russia is evident from the men accompanying the President to the meetings. All of America's top military men—Army and Navy chiefs of staff, air force chief, supply chief—all are here, presumably to hold discussions with their Russian opposite numbers. With a war to fight, it is doubtful whether they would spare three weeks from vital immediate duties for other than the most important matters.

Simply because this is on the agenda, however, it is not safe to assume that a definite decision will be reached by the

Soviets immediately. The Russians have fought hard and long, and it would mean a great sacrifice, though perhaps a great ultimate gain, for them to enter another war. Probably considerable bargaining with the other Big Two would be necessary before Stalin commits himself to another conflict.

ONE thing is safe to assume, though. Whatever the Big Three decide to do about the Japs, the world will know about it only after it has been done. This is one point on which even the most ardent crusaders against the secrecy surrounding the Potsdam talks—and there have been many—will approve. Just as military decisions on the second front were a priceless secret during the early phases of the war against Germany, so Russia's decisions on Japan must be made known only to the military and political officials directly concerned.

There are a hundred other questions of world interest, a good portion of which will certainly be discussed. It would be impossible to go more than list all of them here. Instead we can examine two as examples of the kind of problems faced.

The first is of less importance, but an extremely ticklish question. With Turkey's control over the Dardanelles, at the eastern edge of the Mediterranean, a vestigial one, it has been indicated that she will be deprived of territory north of the straits and the Sea of Marmora. If this is done it must be decided whether control of the straits will be international or whether it will be given to the Russians, as they have already indicated they desire. Britain, whose power depends on her control of the seas, or at least on the prevention of such control by others, seeks international control of the passage between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea.

At the other end of the Mediterranean, closely related to the problem of the Dardanelles, is the question of what will happen to Tangier. This tiny territory is at present under international control, but sought after by Britain to complete her ability to seal off the Mediterranean from the west against any future menace. With Gibraltar and Tangier in her possession, she would be better able to do this.

The Soviets, on the other hand, feeling that national control of the Mediterranean exit would bottle up the growing Russian sea power, is against the British gaining control of all of the "gate to the Atlantic." In this particular dispute, probably, the United States has a chance to play the role envisioned by President Truman in many problems—that of the mediator.

THE problem, which, next to Japan, is of most urgent interest to all three nations, and which undoubtedly has figured in a great part of the discussions, is the question of administering conquered Germany and her satellites.

The original scheme of dividing Germany into occupation zones was decided at previous Big Three meetings, and so were joint control and policy making on top levels. However, under actual conditions of occupation, a sharp contrast has arisen in the methods employed by the western Allies and by Russia in administering their respective zones. If there is to be a unified policy for all Germany, as has been hoped for by all three nations, the Big Three have had to work out important compromises.

For example, the official U.S. position is that all Germans are guilty of responsibility for the war. Quite the contrary, the Russians have indicated that they hold only the Nazis responsible and that their eradication alone is all they are after. They have even indicated that there are degrees in being a Nazi and that all categories cannot be lumped together and given similar treatment. A compromise is necessary on that question if there is to be a unified attitude and unified treatment of Germans throughout the Reich.

The Russians also have begun immediate reconstruction of anti-Nazi political parties, giving them favors and other encouragement. The U.S. and Britain have refused to allow any political parties for the time being. A compromise on this, too, is imperative.

THE Russians have given German artists special treatment, encouraged immediate re-establishment of German culture. They have opened schools immediately. The U.S. and Britain have given cultural efforts scant encouragement. Schools, except for the very young, have been kept closed until authorities feel sure that all Nazi influence has been purged.

The list of such differences is long and  
(Continued on Page VI)

# Cut Rate Hussy

By Hugh Conway  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

BRUSSELS

BRUSSELS used to be known mainly for Brussels sprouts but that was before visiting GIs started calling it the place where a little pocket cabbage would buy a guy the hottest time in the ETO. It may not be the poor man's Paris, but it definitely is a cut-rate one. And though it's not beautiful, it has that certain lovely, but hard to define, something that the average hard-working soldier on pass craves, namely women, women and more women. Also beaucoup cognac and song.

For if Paris is a gracious lady, Brussels is a lusty, rollicking hussy, coming out of the nightmare of total war with zip, verve and an eye to the incidental gate receipts. With its restaurants, bars and cafes running full blast, it makes the old Barbary Coast look something like a Sunday School's annual strawberry festival and taffy-pulling contest.

The heart of town is crowded with cafes, and the cafes are crowded with mademoiselles. They are not so chic and smart as the sleek bicycle experts of Paris, but most of them are healthy looking Flemish girls who speak pretty fair English, and are eager for excitement after the dreary years of the occupation.

"Speak mit me the English. I understand goot," said Jeannette, a fragile, blue-eyed blonde, delicately sipping a big glass of beer in a cafe on the town's main drag, Boulevard Adolphe Max. She looked about 17.

"Mine age is 26," she said. "Now, for the first time, I haf fun. I jitterboog mit the Americans every night. No, I haf no steady boy friend." She looked pensive. "Once—it seems so long ago—I was engaged. To a jockey. But he was killed when the war began. Now there are so few men left . . ." She suddenly giggled. "Tomorrow I put an ad in the newspaper for a handsome man. But that is tomorrow I put an ad in the newspaper and forget. Hokay?"

FINDING so many people who speak English comes as something of a shock to the first-time visitor. A random survey

of ten of the most attractive girls passing a sidewalk cafe in a half hour gave the following results:

Spoke English—60 percent (six girls)  
Understood it—30 percent (three girls)  
No opinion—10 percent (She just raised her nose and hurried on.)

In addition, most people in Brussels speak Flemish and a French that sounds like double-talk because of the Flemish accent. The city is so cosmopolitan that even the panhandlers, wandering in and out of the cafes in droves, put the bite on you in three languages, laying little printed cards on your table.

One touching appeal was printed in Flemish and French on the back of the cards. But all the mendicant collected in the place was his cards and some exercise. If you don't mind being pestered by worn-out beggars, you can get pretty good meals for 100 or 200 francs.

"I'm sorry, Sir," said the waiter humbly. "We have no steak today, but perhaps you would care for some ham and eggs? Or maybe you'd like some roast beef? The chicken is also very good today, or . . ."

How Brussels manages to have such a supply of food when other big cities, like Paris, have so little, remains a mystery. It's probably because Belgium offered far less resistance to Germany and so escaped the pasting that France took. At any rate, the black market is negligible, liquor is plentiful, little boys sell eggs and sandwiches in the streets, vegetable stores offer chilled strawberries and luscious red tomatoes, and ice cream shops are everywhere.

Walk into one of the ice cream parlors, with its modernistic lighting and fixtures, its variety of frappes and its phonograph blasting away, and you'd think you were in a swank ice cream shoppe on Fifth Ave. For that matter, walk into one of the smarter cafes and you find yourself back in the States.

MARCEL'S MERRY CLUB, in the Rue du Pont-Neuf, is typical of the better places. There's no cover charge, such a thing is almost unheard of in the Belgian capital. Cognac is 60 francs for a big slug. There's a handkerchief-sized dance floor, a band that would not be out of



place on 52d St. and a platinum blonde who sings the latest American songs. Even the owner's alibi on slow nights sounds like Broadway.

"Not much of a crowd tonight," said Marcel. "But, you know, things always ease up in the summer. Where did I learn how to talk with a New York accent? Hell, I had a place like this for years on 45th St."

Even cafes no bigger than telephone booths have commission girls. Also orchestras. In the center of town, music and

giggles blast at you from every open doorway.

There's a rush and a bustle to Brussels. People swarm around the main streets and big cream-colored trolley cars race along with speed demons at the controls. Sometimes the trolleys are in trains of five and six cars. They never seem to stop. The best you apparently can hope for is that they will slow down so you can hop on or jump off.

Getting into Brussels is a problem. It's strictly off limits unless a GI has a special pass to visit the city. It also seems to be a mecca for AWOLs. The combination of the two has MPS everywhere, checking up on everyone, asking a million questions. This probably has had the effect of helping keep prices considerably below the Paris level, particularly since the town is loaded down with British soldiers, who can't afford to be as quick with a buck as a GI. At that, there are enough Americans to make the Tommies financially unhappy. They've even got a little chant that they sometimes call out when sidewalk bargaining comes up:

"Now it's 400, who'll bid 500? Look out—it's up to 600? Sold American!"

UNDERNEATH all the glitter and laughter of Brussels, however, is a seething political problem: what's with King Leopold III? You see signs scrawled on lamp posts and walls, buildings and sidewalks. Some demand "Abdication!" Others cheer "Vive Leopold!" Many are in Flemish, which will not be reproduced here, since it's hard enough to pronounce the words, much less spell them.

It is difficult for a visitor to find out what the trouble is about, since even the natives seem to be confused. Some don't like the King but are afraid that if he quits the country will go completely Communist. Others think that having Leopold for King is peachy. A few even say that Leopold is unpopular because people don't like his second wife, and bring up all sorts of complicated arguments about Walloons and Flemings.

Perhaps the most upset of all are the owners of establishments named after the King, and they are legion—theaters, cafes, restaurants, grocery stores—even brothels. It will cost them a fortune in new electric signs if the King abdicates. One hotel owner is all set, however, no matter which way the King jumps.

"Poof," he said. "It is nothing. Now my house is called Hotel Leopold III. If abdication comes, I just name it after the king's uncle and call it Hotel Leopold II."

And that's the cut-rate hussy called Brussels.

# Bomb, Farm — and Job Specialist

By Elias A. McQuaid  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

COL. TOM CAMPBELL, inventor of the petroleum fire bomb, is a lithe, gray-haired six-footer who can say "godammit" in appropriately warlike accents, and frequently does. But Tom Campbell, who was a peaceful farmer long before the war, expects to be a peaceful farmer long after the war, and even now—while his fire bomb, considered by many as the most terrifying weapon of the war, sears Japan—he is in Europe to help in the rehabilitation of European agriculture. At the same time, typical of a man who revels in performing a dozen things at once, Campbell will con-

## A Man Accustomed to Doing Big Things Is Now Tackling the Vet's Employment Problem

tinue a task he began three years ago—sounding out GI Joe on his peacetime job intentions.

The Colonel likes to be called a "farmer," but it is a mistake to envision him as the straw-chewing boss of 100 acres of corn and a chicken coop. It happens that he is the world's second greatest farmer, president of the Campbell Farming Corporation, a sprawling enterprise of 95,000 acres in Hardin, Mont. The size of his farm, the extent of its mechanization and his own many contributions to agricultural science, prompted Time magazine to tag Campbell the "Henry Ford of farming."

Only one other farm in the world reportedly is bigger than Campbell's—and that one is ten times bigger. It's the Gegant (giant) farm in Russia. But Tom Campbell had a hand in that, too: helped mechanize it while serving as an agricultural consultant to the Soviet during the first Five Year Plan. It is another example of the big jobs Campbell does so easily.

IT was because of the Colonel's penchant for doing things on a grand scale that President Roosevelt entrusted him with a mighty big problem: jobs for GI Joes after the war. The task took him on a three-year tour among front-line soldiers from North Africa to the Ledo road. After correlating the desires of the soldiers with whom he talked with what the planners are doing back home, the Colonel isn't the slightest

bit worried over the job-hunting poser. "There will be plenty of jobs," he says. What does concern him, however, is the "loose talk" by people who "imagine" what the soldier wants and the harebrained plans to satisfy him.

The Colonel's comment on such proposals is pithy: "This idea that a GI has to be 'oriented' is unfair to the GI, godammit! In all my talks with soldiers—and I've talked with them around a tank in North Africa, in the mud and rain while waiting to go over the Hump, in the jungles of Bataan—I've never met one who needed 'orientation.' And I've never met one who said he wanted a bonus, godammit!"

"What the GI wants—and what he certainly will have—is the chance to make a good living, and to lead a normal life. That's what he has fought for. That's what he has earned."

THE Colonel's sweeping statements may not be quite as bland as they sound. Nor does he intend that they should be interpreted as painting a roseate future, in which all veterans will have soft jobs with fat salaries. The future Colonel Campbell envisions is a pioneering one of hard work, a future in which GI Joe can utilize the skills learned in the Army.

One of the reasons Colonel Campbell is in Europe now is to find out for the Surplus Property Board, how much surplus Army equipment the GI intends to buy after the war. He advocates (and he says, godammit, he will see to it that Congress advocates it, too) that as much Army equipment as possible is made available to veterans at the lowest possible cost. In the pioneering eyes of Colonel Campbell, who was born and reared in a log cabin in North Dakota, the combination of the GI Bill of Rights and surplus Army equipment—plus, possibly, a part of the raw West—is unbeatable.

THE Colonel believes that partnerships, possibly of men who have served together in the same company, are one of

the big answers to postwar jobs. He points out that a group of men, using their individual right to borrow \$4,000 under the GI Bill of Rights, can raise sufficient money to set themselves up in almost any kind of business.

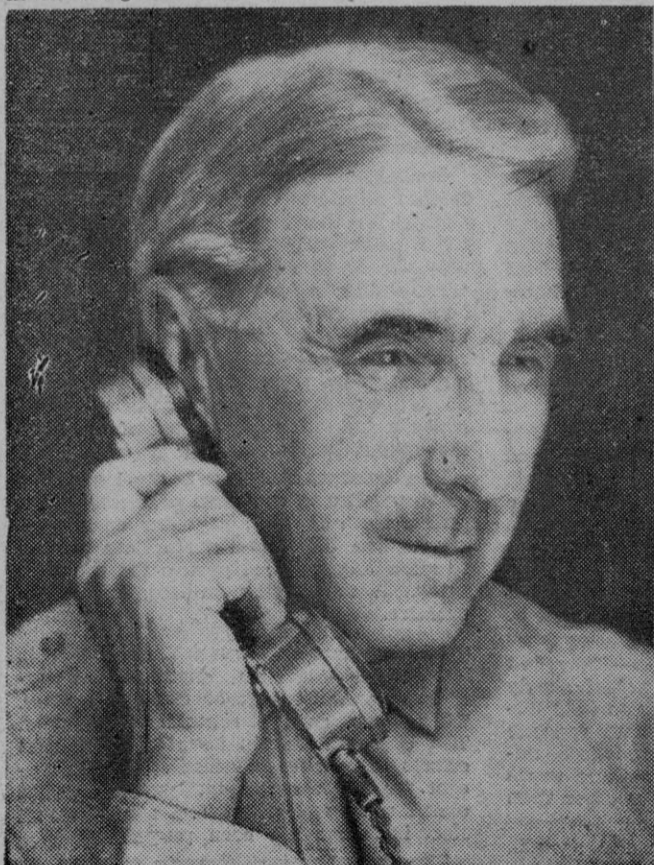
The Colonel doesn't recommend any such speculative ventures for other than the harder veterans, men having a flair for taking a chance and a determination to succeed. For the rest, he is convinced that there will be ample opportunity in established industry and in large-scale projects planned by the government. "There is sincerity and an intense desire on the part of both government and industry to give the GIs useful and gainful work," he says.

The Colonel gets hot under the collar when he contemplates all the jobs that loom in the post-war world. "Why," he says, "48,000 groceries and 40,000 garages have been abandoned during the war; agricultural equipment has deteriorated and must be repaired or replaced, thousands of filling stations and wayside eating places are waiting to be reopened. No, 'I have no sympathy for people who are gloomy about the future.'"

Although heartily in favor of the GI Bill of Rights, which he finds "very generous and liberal," Colonel Campbell would amend its provisions so that wives and mothers of servicemen could obtain the government loans in advance of the servicemen's return. In this way, they could buy the business, invest in the property, or finance whatever other enterprise the soldier has in mind so that it could be a going concern, or, at least, an accomplished fact, by the time he gets home.

THE Colonel is so absorbed in the impedimenta to peace that he is reluctant to talk right now of his famous and horrifying petroleum fire bomb. He says that so many will be dumped on Japan that the country will be turned into one vast ash heap.

But Tom Campbell, farmer, doesn't gloat over this prospect. He is primarily a man of peace. Like as not, if Hirohito elects to fight on till Japan is turned into an ash heap, Tom Campbell may be over there sometime after the peace, teaching what few Japs are left how best to turn the charred soil into profitable farmland.



Col. Thomas Campbell



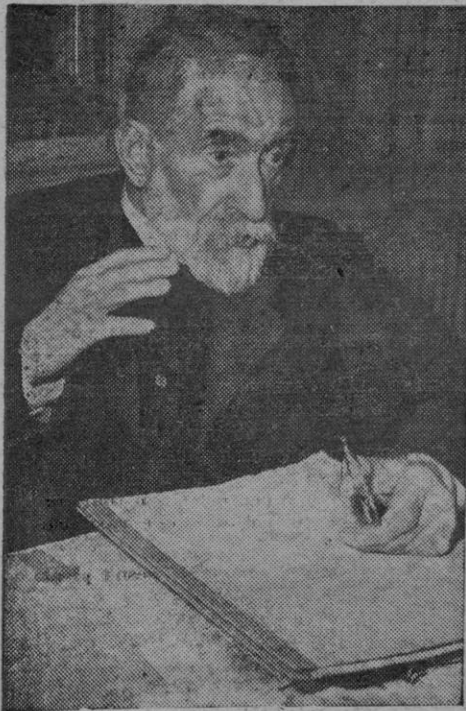
Presiding Judge Mongibeaux  
Holds an historic assignment.



Defense Counselor Payen  
Speaks for Pétain.



Marshal Bazaine  
His career ended in disgrace.



Prosecutor Mornet  
Disputes Pétain's Political Wisdom.

## Louis XVI, Bazaine and Dreyfus —Like Pétain Today—Once Stood On the Shores of the Historic Seine And Played Leading Roles in...



By Richard Lewis  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

THE Seine flows quietly past the Ile de la Cité; the central island of Paris, and the fisherman sits on its concrete embankment in the hot sunshine as Frenchmen have sat and fished for centuries, idly hopeful of at least a small catch. He is not a fisherman by trade, but unemployment and hunger have combined to make him one.

"They have hooked a big fish over there," he comments. "They are playing him out, but they will land him."

Thus he speaks in a preoccupied way of the trial of "Papa Pétain" in the turreted Palais de Justice across the river.

For hundreds of years, men have fished in the Seine, especially when bad times leave them not much else to do. But the Seine is not a good river for fishing. No one remembers that it ever was. It is a much better river for history. Revolutions have surged on its banks and quaysides. Now, just beyond the quay, the turbulence of the last six years has flowed into the realm of ermine-robed judges.

France. His collaboration with totalitarians betrayed the opinion of the public. His was not the true France."

In many respects the trial of the aged marshal resembles the great political trials which preceded it. Like four other great trials in France's history, Pétain's marks a turning point in French government. Between the French Revolution and Vichy, more than 100 regimes have risen and fallen, seven violent revolutions have flared and died and twice the Germans have entered Paris.

But since the days of the revolution and Louis XVI, whose execution became the symbol of its success, there has been no single trial which compares so closely with that of the 89-year-old Pétain as that of Bazaine in 1873.

Like Pétain, Achille François Bazaine was a marshal of France. He, too, had made the Army a career. Both he and Pétain, St. Cyr officer products, rose to marshal during wars with Germany. Bazaine was commander in chief of the French Army during the war of 1870. Pétain held the post in World War I. And although Bazaine was charged with losing



as a basis for throwing out the entire institution of monarchy and after a brief trial executed Louis to more strongly symbolize the break with the past.

Bringing absolutism back to France after 150 years, the Nazis for two years tolerated Pétain—the last, lingering symbol of French autonomy—then wiped out his hotel government at Vichy. The old man was given nothing to do except to await the day of his country's liberation and his own treason trial.

The trial of Marshal Bazaine had the same elements of intrigue and military disaster as the Pétain case. Between the two there was another trial, perhaps even more representative of France's traditional struggle for the acceptance of the doctrine of human rights. This was the trial of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus.

Dreyfus was a rising Jewish officer who one day, in the summer of 1894, found himself confronted with the charge of treason. He was accused of selling military secrets to Germany and condemned to perpetual confinement on Devil's Island after an inconclusive trial.

The basis of the evidence against Dreyfus was an anonymous letter he was accused of having written. Abstracts of the letter were sent from the German Embassy and communicated to the French Ministry of War. The letter, known as the "bordereau," was a schedule to certain military documents which the writer hoped to sell to the Germans. Handwriting experts said that the writer of the unsigned letter had been Dreyfus.

The treason charge, however, was but the camouflage that hid a bitter struggle between France's top families, strongly united in the Army, industry and the clergy, and the forces of the Left, which sought to break their vested power. Liberal elements, whose chief voices were author

# The Trials of France

Marshal Henri-Philippe Pétain, known to fisherman as "Papa," to the world before the war as the "Hero of Verdun," and to the men of the resistance as an old man who surrendered France to Germany in 1940, is the king fish suddenly flopped on the judges' bench.

He is accused of having been an enemy of republicanism, of having surrendered France to the Germans in 1940 in order to seize power, and after doing so of maintaining intelligence with the enemy. For his accusers, Pétain stands as the symbol of a France returned to the ways of the despots, of a counter-revolutionary France fallen away from the revolution of 1789 and the republicanism it created as the political expression for the doctrine of the rights of man.

Pétain supporters, few of whom have dared come out into the open and face wrathful public opinion, claim that he acted in 1940 to save the battered French Army from further useless slaughter. They contend that he served in the Vichy government as a buffer between the Germans and the defeated French nation, preserving at least part of the country from German occupation for two years. The marshal, in his own defense on the first day of the trial, denied that he had capitalized on France's defeat to seize the powers of state. "It was the people of France," he told the court, "who by their representatives, united in a national assembly on July 10, 1940, conferred power in me. . . I asked for and desired nothing. . . They begged me to come, and I came." He also insisted that the armistice actually contributed to Allied victory by preserving the French empire and the freedom of the Mediterranean.

WHITE-HAIRED, white-bearded State Prosecutor André Mornet said the day before the trial opened: "Pétain's politics were contrary to the politics of

the Franco-Prussian war, while Pétain became a hero in the one which followed, the careers of both ended in disgrace. Bazaine had no more confidence in the ability of his troops to withstand the Germans in 1870 than Pétain had in 1940.

From Metz, in that earlier war, Bazaine, like Pétain in Vichy, conceived of himself as the ruler of his country's destiny. He proposed a deal with the Germans in which he would use his army "to save France from herself." The scheme failed. The French Army of the Rhine was captured rapidly while Pétain was negotiating surrender in 1940. With the failure of Bazaine, the Third Empire fell as the Third Republic fell 70 years later—to the Germans. And the fall of the Third Empire brought into being the Third Republic, which tried Bazaine for treason.

Here the parallel ends, for Pétain's story has not yet been recorded in its finishing touches. Bazaine was condemned to degradation and death in 1873 by a military court. The sentence eventually resulted in a commutation to 20 years' confinement. After several years of imprisonment, which was more like an exile, Bazaine, escaped to Italy and then to Spain where he died in Madrid.

THE Third Republic which convicted Bazaine was ended by Pétain in 1940. It is now the Fourth Republic which tries the aged marshal.

But the first big fish was a king. The French revolution had tolerated tired Louis XVI for four years after the great Revolution of 1789. He was the link between revolutionary France and monarchist Europe—even as Pétain, for a short while, was the doubtful bridge between the western democracies and Fascist Europe. Inevitably, under the conflict of events, the links were broken. The republicans maneuvered the king into an open display of opposition to the revolution, used that

Emile Zola and lawyer Georges Clemenceau, rallied to Dreyfus' defense, claimed that Dreyfus had been railroaded by a military clique. Conservatives took as their motto "Vive l'armée!" while the liberals shouted: "Vive la République!" With France sharply divided between Left and Right, the issue boiled for years, dominating every phase of French political life.

SIMILARLY, today it is the progressive element of France which calls for Pétain's conviction—the forces of resistance which never lost faith in France's resurrection, symbolized by General de Gaulle. Working behind the scenes in support of Pétain are remnants of the same military and industrial oligarchy which handed France to the Germans rather than continue the struggle against the forces of Nazi reaction.

Five years after he was condemned to Devil's Island, Dreyfus was pardoned. Evidence finally was accepted which revealed that a Count Esterhazy had been the principal involved in the attempted sale of military information. In 1906, the conviction against Dreyfus was quashed and he was restored to the Army with the rank of major. He served through the last World War as a lieutenant colonel under Pétain and died in 1935, as a new shadow fell across France's eastern border.

Once more the Germans were coming, once more France was in danger. Once more a marshal was to find defeat. Once more republicanism broke free and held a trial along the banks of the Seine.

To the fishermen of Paris, hungry now in a country as impoverished as at any time in its history, a little fish would contribute more toward the noon-day meal than convicting the big fish. But trials do not improve the catch. The Seine, which has flowed past men and events since antiquity, is still a much better river for history than for fish.

# The World...

## INTERNATIONAL Secret Diplomacy?

On March 28, a sensational story in the New York Herald Tribune broke the news that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill had agreed at Yalta to support Marshal Stalin's request for three Russian votes in the United Nations assembly. Last week, as the Potsdam conference swung into high gear, the same newspaper disclosed a second example of "secret diplomacy." It reported an agreement made also at Yalta that Germany will be required to pay 20 billion dollars in postwar reparations. Of this amount, Russia would get 50 percent, the United States and Britain 20 percent each, and the remaining 10 percent would be divided among the rest of the United Nations.

Although the revelation brought sharp criticism, the reaction was not as strong as that which followed the first agreement. The subject was aired publicly in the Senate as debate got under way on ratification of the United Nations charter. The few Senators who have questioned the charter seized on the disclosure as a club to swing at the document. However, their remarks had no effect on the final vote for approval.

Not a word from Potsdam or any of the world capitals confirmed the reparations story but it had all the earmarks of authenticity. It was undoubtedly on the agenda of the Big Three, who continued their discussions in the same secrecy that has surrounded the meeting from the start. The top conferees took a short break on Thursday as Mr. Churchill flew to London for a quick look at the election returns.

Puzzled correspondents squeezed their typewriters dry in an effort to turn out "dope" stories on the conference. The main angle played up during the week was that the United States and Russia had reached "substantial agreement" on their next moves in the Pacific war. This seemed like a logical surmise because of the apparently harmonious course the meeting was taking.

## Two-War Hangover

Teschen, a 30-square-mile patch of land located where pre-war Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia met, was taken from Austria after the last war and divided between Poland and Czechoslovakia. When the Nazis took over the Czech Sudetenland in 1938, they let Poland grab the rest of Poland the next year, he gave Teschen to his puppet state, Slovakia.

The Big Three now were discussing post-war European boundaries and Teschen was again in dispute. Rumors of clashes between Polish and Czech troops were coming from the area, but official announcements said only that both countries were moving up to their pre-1938 lines. Russia, closely allied to both new governments, was looking on paternally as their representatives thrashed out their quarrel in Moscow.

Poland desired all of Teschen, claiming a majority of its citizens were Polish. Czechoslovakia, on the other hand, insisted on hanging on to her part, pointing out that 45 percent of her industry depended on Teschen coal. Although Czechoslovakia threatened to fight should the Allies offer all Teschen to Poland, chances were that the dispute would be solved peacefully.

## G.I. Bridal Woes

A Yank arrived in Australia more than two years ago, met and fell in love with one of the local girls. They were married and for several months lived in bliss.



Vito Marcantonio  
He wouldn't play ball

## INTERNATIONAL Secret Diplomacy?

Eventually the Yank's outfit pulled out with New Guinea as the first stop. She had not heard from him since, and wanted a divorce but, under existing Australian laws, could not start divorce proceedings when her husband's legal residence was other than Australia.

This predicament was cropping up more and more often among the tens of thousands of wives picked up by GIs in English-speaking countries. Just as often, the hopeful bride had come to the U.S. to sweat out her husband and the wait had made her realize that she didn't love him in the first place and didn't like the United States anyway.

To help these girls, a bill was sent through the Australian legislature last week enabling Australian women living either in Australia or overseas to start divorce proceedings in Australia. It is limited to wartime marriages. A similar bill had already been passed in the United Kingdom.

## AT HOME Aid to Vets

Vets going to school under the GI Bill of Rights have let loose long and loud complaints about the small amount of money paid them for subsistence. Particularly have married men been complaining that the subsistence allowance is not big enough to support their dependents. Last week the House approved and sent to the Senate a revised bill that would increase from \$50 to \$60 the monthly educational subsistence allowance of vets without dependents and from \$75 to \$85 the allowance for a vet with dependents.

Among other proposed changes in the education provisions of the original bill, extend from two to four years after discharge the time in which a study course may be started; extend from seven to nine years after the war the time in which education or training may be given at government cost; provide for short intensive post-graduate or vocational courses of less than 30 weeks; permit the government to finance correspondence courses.

In addition, liberalized loan provisions would extend from two to six years after discharge the time in which a veteran may apply for a government-guaranteed loan; permit any qualified veteran to negotiate with any established lending agency for a loan; provide that a loan application need be approved only by the lender instead of the Veterans Administration. These are proposed changes in existing benefits for veterans, listed in detail elsewhere on this page.

## Pacific Bases

"We are not fighting for conquest and there is not one piece of territory or one thing of monetary value that we want out of this war."

To GIs standing in Berlin's drowsy summer heat, the words may have sounded like just another innocuous statement of goodwill, exactly the kind of thing you might expect on such an occasion, a formal flag-raising ceremony. But, to the U.S. Senate, President Truman's speech had all the calming effect of a hand grenade with the pin pulled.

A dozen senators immediately put themselves on record as differing with the President to the extent of demanding that America retain control of strategic Pacific islands wrested from the Japanese at great cost in lives. Various U.S. military leaders, especially in high naval circles, have long affirmed that we must hold our hard-won island bases to insure that the Pacific truly lived up to its name.

Advocates of the strong U.S. hand in the Pacific have said that America had earned her right to complete domination of the ocean north of the equator. This was expected to mean outright ownership of key islands mandated to Japan after the last war. Saipan and Tinian, for example, would be transformed with Guam into permanent bases which would make the Marianas a new Pearl Harbor. The Volcano Islands, along with Iwo Jima, the Bonins and Marcus Island, would be developed militarily to box in Japan proper.

Trusteeships  
It had been anticipated that trusteeship would be sought over islands where the U.S. wanted permanent bases but where native populations were fairly large. Examples: the Marshalls, the Carolines, Palaus.

United Nations trusteeship, as differentiated from U.S. trusteeship, would control islands useful primarily to make certain that Japan abided by the peace terms.

Strategic areas on these islands would come under direct supervision of the Security Council, while the Trusteeship Council would be concerned with the welfare of the inhabitants. Okinawa, Saishu and Tsushima might be held in this way, with the U.S. taking a leading role in their administration.

Proponents of these interlocking plans said that this would give America direct or indirect control over the entire Pacific Ocean. In the south Pacific, the U.S. position would be safeguarded by agreement with friendly powers (Britain, Australia). In the central Pacific, the new web of island bases would afford advance notice of any aggression. And in the north Pacific, the climate and undeveloped nature of Alaska and the Aleutians should make mass military operations impossible for many years to come.

## Muddled Politics

Politics was always a game of strange bedfellows, but never was there a stranger set than in the coming November Mayoralty election in New York City. The causes go back 12 years, when Goham's corrupt Tammany machine was ousted from power by rebellious anti-Tammany groups rallying around Fiorello H. LaGuardia. Last month the Little Flower suddenly announced that he would not run this year, then sat back to watch the fun as party bosses jockeyed for position.

In the early LaGuardia days, it was simply Tammany against everybody else. Since then, however, the political picture shows more varied hues. It includes, besides the weakened Tammany, non-Tammany inde-

pendent Democrats; the American Labor party and its right-wing offshoot, the Liberal party; City Fusion, an alliance of anti-Tammany men of various parties; Republicans, and the Communists, who are returning to active politics after a dormant period.

Anti-Dewey Forces  
Tammany's candidate, Brooklyn's District Attorney William F. O'Dwyer, won the support of surprising allies—the American Labor party and the Communists. Although both are generally anti-Tammany, they rarely see eye to eye. Reason for their backing of O'Dwyer: the next national election. They feel a Democratic New York City, led even by Tammany, could prevent the re-election of Thomas E. Dewey as Republican governor and crush his hopes for the White House in 1946.

Meanwhile, the Republicans looked for their candidate in the ranks of dissident Democrats, because this is generally considered a Democratic year. At first they eyed City Controller Joseph D. McGoldrick, an independent Democrat, but he suggested instead Judge Jonah J. Goldstein, a Tammany man. Outraged Republicans denounced the Goldstein selection as a Tammany plot and Newbold Morris, a Fusion Republican, withdrew as his proposed running mate for re-election as president of the City Council. The Republican-Liberal-City Fusion coalition eventually settled on Goldstein with the blessings of Republican Gov. Dewey.

O'Dwyer Tempest  
Then Tammany's O'Dwyer began kicking his traces. When he repudiated his proposed

# ...We Live In

## Anglophobe de Valera

Sixty-three-year-old Eamon de Valera, president of Eire's Dail, born in New York City of a Spanish father and an Irish mother, was a true Irish revolutionist who bore an almost innate hostility to anything English. Bred in the spirit of the Sinn Feiners whose revolt during "Bloody Easter Week" of 1916 brought the creation of the Irish Free State, he had committed himself to the removal of every last vestige of British influence in the country. He kept Eire walking the hazardous tight-rope of neutrality all through the war mainly because he considered it primarily a British matter. But economic necessity, ignoring Eire's enmity of the English, bound the Irish inexorably to Britain. The plain fact was that Britain was still the market for 90 percent of Eire's exports. Almost as important, as part of the Empire, Eire could transport its poorer sons to England to find work and bring money back when they returned.

Shrewd Internationalism  
Wily de Valera, who doesn't let his Anglophobia blind him to an economic fact, had deliberately kept the relationship muddled and said whatever suited him at the moment. In 1934 he was asked to define Eire's connection with Britain. Sidestepping the question neatly, he responded: "We are in the British Commonwealth but not of it." Two years later, when Edward VIII abdicated and the Empire was in a state of flux, he had the Dail rush a bill restoring the link with the Commonwealth and recognizing the King's authority. The Constitution, which was passed the next year, took unofficial notice of that fact.

Yet, in the Dail last week, De Valera told a questioner suddenly that Eire is an "independent republic" and had been since Dec. 29, 1937. The announcement was greeted with consternation, since it was the first time since 1937 that he had made that claim. Why hadn't he mentioned it before? He would have done so if anybody had asked him, he retorted. He was asked flatly to decide whether Eire was part of the Commonwealth or had seceded to become a republic, as it had the right to do under the Statute of Westminster. A few years as a republic, murmured cynics, and Eire would be begging to enter the Commonwealth. Yet the odds were that Anglophobe de Valera would never define the issue, would continue to denounce England in public and collect economic benefits as part of England's Empire.

## Bare Facts

Life Magazine recently claimed that the modern bathing suit "can go no farther," and displayed pictures showing their briefly this year to prove the point. Then came Alois Knapp, Chicago lawyer, to say that swimming attire would ultimately "reach the vanishing point."

Knapp, an advocate of nudism, predicted last week that the next item of beach wear to go would be the brassiere. "We're not far from that now," said he. "They're getting so little it's ridiculous for anyone to claim they're concealing. They're almost in the same class as jewelry."

President of the American Subhathing Association, Knapp did not urge general swimming "au naturel"—not yet. The bare facts should be presented only to people who are "mentally conditioned" to nakedness, he declared, pointing out that he and his fellow nudists go to "great lengths to find seclusion."

But "nudism is the ultimate in democracy," claimed Lawyer Knapp. "When clothes are off, all superiority and inferiority disappear." Knapp first took to sunbathing to rid himself of rheumatism. But, he recalled, "I was born to be a nudist."

## EUROPE

### Assassin's Retrial

In a sedan which sped through the dark streets of Fascist Rome, four men held a struggling deputy of the Italian parliament. They had wanted to wait until they were outside the city, but their captive fought so fiercely they decided not to delay. They drew their knives, stabbed him again and again, until he was dead.

In the years since his assassination, anti-Fascist Giacomo Matteotti became one of the legendary martyrs of our time. One of the first victims of Fascism, his death was ordered by Mussolini because fearless, open denunciations by this Socialist leader were weakening Il Duce's shaky young regime.

## THE WAR

### British Sea Might

A couple of American armchair naval "experts" had spoken out of turn. The British fleet in the Pacific, they said, was outdated, could not be considered an important factor in the war against the Japanese. With typical British calm, a Royal Navy spokesman in Washington put the critics straight.

Operating with Admiral "Bull" Halsey's U.S. Third Fleet in its strikes against Nippon's homeland was a sizable British naval force. It included the famed 35,000-ton battleships Howe, King George V and Duke of York, as well as the aircraft carriers Formidable, Illustrious, Indefatigable, Indomitable and Victorious, plus five cruisers and 12 destroyers. Every one of these ships had been built since the start of the war.

The British spokesman went on to point out that also fighting the Japanese was the large East Indies Fleet under Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten. And, he added, not a single major modern British warship was left in home waters, other than those being refitted.

Giacomo Matteotti  
A day of reckoning neared.

# Veterans Benefits and Services

(Note: This is the latest information available as of 1 July, 1945. This chart states only the major provisions under each benefit as there is not space in a chart to list all the qualifications and interpretations connected with each benefit. It also does not include state benefits which vary from state to state.)

TYPE OF BENEFIT	BASIS OF ELIGIBILITY	NATURE OF BENEFIT	ADMINISTERING AGENCY
<b>Mustering Out Pay</b>	Honorable discharge with rank of captain or under. Certain minor exceptions.	For 60 days and foreign service, \$500; \$100 upon discharge, remainder in two equal monthly installments.	War Department.
<b>Employment</b>			
REEMPLOYMENT	Must have left permanent position to enter service. Application for reemployment must be made within 90 days after discharge.	Entitled to reemployment if conditions prescribed in Selective Service Act are met.	Reemployment committeeman of local Selective Service Board.
JOB-FINDING ASSISTANCE	Discharge other than dishonorable.	Placement by veterans employment representatives in U.S. Employment Service offices.	Local U.S. Employment Service office.
VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE	Discharge other than dishonorable.	Special advice in choosing suitable job by veterans employment representatives in U.S. Employment Service offices.	Local U.S. Employment Service offices.
CIVIL SERVICE PREFERENCE—FEDERAL	Discharge other than dishonorable.	Disabled veterans receive 10 extra credit points, other veterans 5 extra credit points, on U.S. Civil Service examinations. Other preferences allowed under certain conditions.	U.S. Civil Service Commission regional office. Information at local Post Office.
CIVIL SERVICE PREFERENCE—STATE	Varies according to state laws.	Preference in state, county and municipal jobs in some states.	State Civil Service Commission.
<b>Education</b>			
EDUCATION UNDER GI BILL OF RIGHTS	Discharge other than dishonorable.	Entitled to one year of study to continue education or to take refresher or retaining course. If under 25 at time of induction, entitled to additional period of schooling equal to length of military service. If 25 or over at time of induction, entitled to additional period of schooling equal to length of military service if interruption of education or training can be proven. Educational expenses up to \$500 per year paid by Government. Subsistence allowance \$50 per month with no dependents, \$75 with dependents.	Veterans Administration office having jurisdiction over place of residence.
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION—FEDERAL	Discharge other than dishonorable. Veteran must need vocational training to overcome a handicap resulting from a service-connected disability of at least 10 1/2%.	Vocational training (in schools, colleges or industry) or school expenses paid. Training pay at rate of \$52 per month for single veterans. Additional allowances for dependents.	Veterans Administration office having jurisdiction over place of residence.
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION—STATE	Need for training to overcome vocational handicap due to disability.	Tuition, books and tools for training, necessary treatment and appliances and maintenance under varying circumstances, are provided by joint state-federal funds.	State Vocational Rehabilitation Division, capital city of your state.
<b>Unemployment Compensation</b>			
FEDERAL—UNDER GI BILL OF RIGHTS	Discharge other than dishonorable. Payable only if U.S. Employment Service is unable to provide suitable job. Veteran must be able to work.	Compensation \$20 per week, less any wages received in excess of \$3. Maximum number of weeks, 52. Self-employed veteran entitled to difference between net earnings and \$100 per month.	Veterans Administration through state unemployment compensation agency.
<b>Loan Guaranty—Under G.I. Bill of Rights</b>			
HOME	Discharge other than dishonorable. Home must be for use of veteran, price reasonable, terms consistent with veteran's income.	Veterans Administration may guarantee up to 50 0/0 of a loan for purchase, construction or repair of a home. Maximum guaranty \$2,000. (Note: the Veterans Administration guarantees up to 50 0/0 of a loan made by a private agency. Veterans Administration does not lend the money.)	Veterans Administration office having jurisdiction over place of residence. Local Federal Housing Administration Office.
FARM	Discharge other than dishonorable. Farms to be operated by veteran, property must be necessary, reasonable likelihood of success, and price must be reasonable.	Veterans Administration may guarantee up to 50 0/0 of a loan for the purchase, repair or improvement of farm land or equipment. Maximum guaranty \$2,000. (Note: the Veterans Administration guarantees up to 50 0/0 of a loan made by a private agency. Veterans Administration does not lend the money.)	Veterans Administration office having jurisdiction over place of residence.
BUSINESS	Discharge other than dishonorable. Business to be operated by veteran, property must be necessary, reasonable likelihood of success, and price must be reasonable.	Veterans Administration may guarantee up to 50 0/0 of a loan for the purchase of land, buildings and equipment for use in conducting a business. Maximum guaranty \$2,000. (Note: the Veterans Administration guarantees up to 50 0/0 of a loan made by a private agency. Veterans Administration does not lend the money.)	Veterans Administration office having jurisdiction over place of residence.
<b>Hospitalization and Medical Care</b>			
HOSPITAL CARE	Discharge other than dishonorable. For conditions not caused by military service, veterans must certify inability to pay expenses.	Complete hospital care in a Veterans Administration hospital, including transportation. Emergency care elsewhere may be authorized for service-connected disabilities.	Nearest Veterans Administration hospital. (Authorization should be secured before patient goes to the hospital. The veteran's physician may arrange by telephone in emergency.)
MEDICAL TREATMENT AND ARTIFICIAL APPLIANCES	Service-connected disabilities requiring medical care but not hospitalization, or requiring artificial limbs or other appliances.	Treatment by designated physician, including necessary medication, artificial limbs and other appliances provided by Veterans Administration.	Veterans Administration office having jurisdiction over place of residence.
<b>Pensions</b>			
FOR SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITY	Disabilities resulting from injuries or diseases incurred in or aggravated by active service. Discharge other than dishonorable.	\$11.50 to \$115 per month depending on degree of disability. Higher amounts in certain cases.	Veterans Administration office having jurisdiction over place of residence.
FOR DISABILITY NOT SERVICE-CONNECTED	Permanent total disability not connected with military service. Discharge other than dishonorable.	\$50 per month for permanent total disability. Increased to \$60 after 10 years of receipt for 10 years, or age 65. No pension for veterans having other income of \$1,000 per year if single, \$2,500 per year if married or with minor children.	Veterans Administration office having jurisdiction over place of residence.
<b>National Service Life Insurance</b>	National Service Life Insurance must have been secured during service after 8 Oct. 1940. Premium payments must be continued after discharge.	Insurance may be converted to 25 or 30 payment or ordinary life insurance policy. Policy must be converted within 10 years after date policy started. Waiver of premiums after 6 months' continuous total disability.	Director of Insurance, Veterans Administration, Washington, D. C.
<b>Claims</b>			
REVIEW OF DISCHARGE	Discharge other than by sentence by general court martial. Request for review must be made within 15 years after discharge.	Discharge may be changed, corrected or modified. New correct discharge may be issued.	The Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, D. C.
<b>Community Activities</b>	Available to all veterans.	Many communities have advisory councils or centers, to aid veterans in solving their employment, educational, loan and personal problems.	Local offices of government agencies and civic organizations.
<b>Legal Benefits</b>			
FEDERAL INCOME TAX	Service in armed forces.	Requirement of filing federal income tax return and paying tax suspended during overseas service. Return must be filed within 4 months after arrival in U.S. Service pay up to \$1,500 not included in gross income. Payment of tax may be postponed until 6 months after discharge.	Collector of Internal Revenue for district including place of residence.
SUSPENSION OF CIVIL LIABILITIES	Service in armed forces.	Enforcement of certain civil liabilities (collection of debts, etc.) may be suspended by courts until 6 months after discharge.	Local Selective Service Board.
LEGAL AID	Service in armed forces.	Legal assistance for personal, business or other affairs.	Legal Aid Societies, Bar Associations, Veterans Organizations, Personal Affairs Officer at any Army post, American Red Cross, local welfare agencies and civic organizations.

NOTE: Benefits received under the G.I. Bill of Rights (such as unemployment compensation and educational aid) will be deducted from any adjusted service compensation or bonus which Congress may authorize in the future. If a veteran had an unpaid loan which was guaranteed by the Veterans Administration at the time of such a bonus, the unpaid balance of the loan would be paid off by the Veterans Administration up to the amount of the bonus.

# Three Century Run



Aloys Lang

Portraying his role as Christ and at his woodcarver's table.

## A Tradition-Steeped Passion Play, Beset By Plague and Wars, Awaits a Reopening

By Ed Wilcox  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

OBERAMMERGAU.

MORE than three centuries ago a terrible plague swept through Bavaria, wiping out entire villages. To isolate themselves, the people of Oberammergau posted guards in the mountain passes, who turned away strangers who might bring the dread disease into the community. For three years the vigil was kept and the village remained free of the pestilence.

But, in the summer of 1633, the story goes, an obscure laborer named Karl Schisler managed to pass the guards and got into the village. He brought his family—and the plague.

The legend has it that the Elders of the village met and swore an oath to perform a Passion-Tragedy every ten years if the community were spared. From that moment on deaths from the plague ceased and the following year, 1634, saw the first performance of the great Passion Play which has made Oberammergau famous throughout the world. Ever since, the citizens of this village have kept their pledge, despite upsets in the schedule caused by three major wars.

The tempo of life in Oberammergau has changed little in three centuries. Almost everyone is Catholic and the vast majority of the male members of the community earn their living carving beautiful little figurines, by painting, or farming.

AS the play brought fame to Oberammergau, so it brought visitors from foreign countries. A flourishing tourist trade has sprouted in the mountains and the woodcarvers are assured of a market for their wares. Most villagers prefer to live and die in Oberammergau and the names of the first citizens of the town today—names like Lang, Rutz, Bierling and Mayr—are the same names that were there 300 years ago.

The 700 villagers, who are the Saints, Angels and Apostles in the world-famous drama, now gloomily contemplate their casualty list for World War II. Faced with the prospect of rushing a performance of the spectacle for next summer, at the request of Military Government, the citizens glanced over the list of players in the 1934 Tricentenary jubilee and found that five years of war had cost them nearly 100 actors and actresses.

John the Baptist (Willy Bierling) had been taken prisoner with Rommel's Afrika Korps. The Younger Jacob (Hans Lang) flew with the Luftwaffe, is now in an Allied PW cage. Phillip (Benedikt Klucker) and Andrew (Alois Schmid) are dead. George Lang, who was the producer and director, is held by American authorities, facing charges of being a kingpin in the Goebbels propaganda machine.

Other leading players managed to remain in the village despite the demands of total war. Jesus Christ (Aloys Lang) is 55 and was too old for service in the Army. He remained home and attended to his woodcarving. Thadeus (Leonhard Maderspracher), Bartholomew (August Lang), Thomas (Joseph Fuhrer), Andrew (Matthew Lang), and Pilate (Melchior Breit-santer) will be available for the next play. Judas (Hans Zwink) also will be assured of a part. He spent the war years painting

landscapes. The Older Jacob (Toni Bierling) and the village milkman, Peter (Hubert Mayr), were Oberammergau's air-raid wardens and took no part in the war aside from serving as fire-watchers in the lonely Alpine mountains. Simon (Otto Rutz) was a soldier for six months, then got a CDD and returned to Oberammergau.

Many of the players are too old now to take part. Then there is the problem of checking over the elaborate wardrobe (2,200 costumes imported from the Middle East) and replacing garments which can't be used again.

BLOND Anny Rutz, who portrayed the Virgin Mary in 1930 and again in the jubilee performance in 1934, probably will play the Virgin again in the next play. Though 39, Anny is still unmarried and therefore, according to tradition, qualifies for her role. Anny divides her time between the novelty shop she operates with her sister and the Rathaus, where she serves as an interpreter for Military Government.

A few blocks from the Rutz cottage is a large hotel which enjoyed a brisk peacetime tourist business and now serves as headquarters for a battalion of the 10th Armored Division. The owner, Aloys Lang, who played Christ, lives in a small log cabin next door to his hotel.

Lang hopes to play Christ again in the next play and is letting his hair grow long for his part. But the villagers elect the players for the various parts, and many consider Lang too old. They doubt that he could stand the gruelling ordeal of thirty minutes on the cross in one scene.

HOLLYWOOD has tried to lure the Passion players for years, offering fabulous sums for filming rights on the great drama. Each time an offer was made the people of Oberammergau were asked to vote on it. Each time they rejected the offer. In the same way they turned down offers to become a road company and tour Europe with the show.

"If we took the Passion Play from Oberammergau," Lang says, "it would lose its character and significance. It can be played well only in Oberammergau."

None of the players will talk at length of the financial aspects of the show, but a rough estimate of the size of the take can be had by multiplying the 6,000 seats in the theater by 75 performances and then multiplying that by ten dollars in American currency. The net would please Billy Rose or Mike Todd and would certainly buy a raft of hamburgers and Coca-Cola.

LANG laughs about an incident which happened recently. He was walking from his home to the Rathaus when he passed a couple of GIs. They did a double-take, appraising his bearing and his beard and one of them exclaimed: "Jesus Christ!" Lang turned without a moment's hesitation and said: "Yes, my son."

The members of the Military Government detachment in Oberammergau have a different attitude toward the Passion players than the men of the 10th Armored or visiting GIs. Realizing that they were dealing with a town full of temperament and artistic whim, the AMG boys made up their minds that this wasn't going to

(Continued on next page)

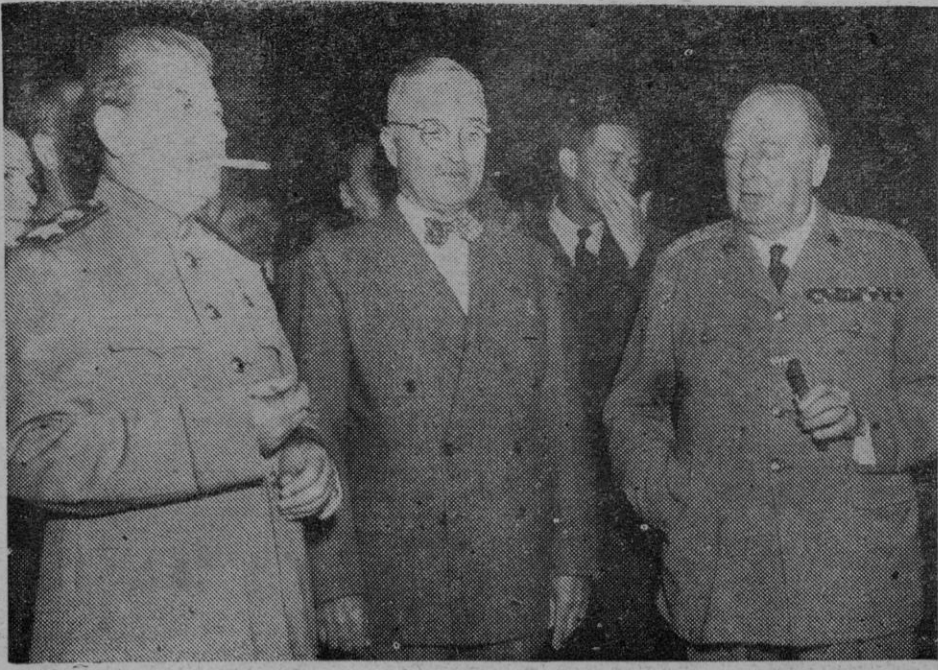


Bottom photos by Martin Harris.

Anny Rutz

As she appears as the Virgin Mary in the play, and in real life today.

B.D.I.C.



Churchill had to rush off

### ...The Big Show

(Continued from Page 7)

complicated—in fact, the differences up to now have been greater than the similarities. The Big Three and their advisers have the job of obliterating these differences, realizing that it is vitally important to demonstrate that the three mighty nations which can agree in war are competent to agree on the administration of a conquered country. In addition, it is realized that if Germany is not to become a breeding spot for conflicting ideologies and hates, a unified administration is necessary.

These are samples of the problems that three men and a corps of assistants must attempt to solve. They are but two problems out of a global list—a list which would include such things as postwar use of air, postwar shipping, rehabilitation of devastated areas in Europe, tripartite trade and international financial exchange—all of them complicated and some of them sources of potential friction.

Then, certainly, there must be intensive discussion of methods for implementing the work done at San Francisco. Without wholehearted co-operation and without complete accord and full support of the Big Three, the United Nations cannot hope to remain united.

Here, obviously, is the real news of a Big Three conference. Here, however, is news that is not so easy to get. What must be done is to wait, watch results of the conference piecemeal. Even the communiqué which probably will be issued at the end of the meetings to indicate the accomplishments of the Big Three may contain but a small portion of information.

Only over the course of the next months, maybe even years, will the world be able to learn just what did go on at the Big Three meeting in Potsdam and how well these three men with great power discharged their great responsibilities.

### ...Three Century Run

(Continued from Page VI)

be a case of "the flies conquering the fly-paper."

They treat the famous actors and actresses no differently from the other Ger-

mans. They run the city quietly and efficiently and have little sympathy for any display of temperament. Judas, one AMG sergeant said, is the only one among the leading characters who wasn't a Nazi. Several of the AMG officers have souvenir photographs of Lang and Anny Rutz shaking hands with Hitler at the 1934 jubilee.

Shortly after the village was taken by the 10th Armored, Lang was locked up overnight for some minor violation. That evening a notice was posted on a bulletin board which read:

"Jesus Christ is under lock and key. The battalion commander is sleeping in the Virgin's bed and Passion is rationed."

It wasn't a case of being sacrilegious—it was just a case of establishing American authority in a German village full of people who were artists in addition to being Germans.

#### THE STARS AND STRIPES Magazine

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Vol. 1, No. 9.

## What's New in Book World

### 'Tom Paine: America's Godfather' Debunks The Debunkers of an Historical Figure

IT is rather refreshing to find that at least one biographer has reversed the debunking process and, finding that some mud has been slung altogether too freely, has gone to some pains to restore his subject's reputation to its original lustre. In fact, W. E. Woodward found himself getting quite angry as he uncovered the facts about Tom Paine, hero of the American Revolution, and his *Tom Paine: America's Godfather* (E. P. Dutton & Co., \$2.50), fairly bristles with indignation.

Paine became famous at the outbreak of the Revolution when he wrote and had published "Common Sense," a pamphlet setting forth clearly and concisely the position of the Americans. The time had been long ripe for an able propagandist for the American cause.

After 1776, he published "The Crisis," a series of papers recognized as a vital factor in sustaining morale, then visited France and England on a private business venture. It was while he was in France that Burke made his famous attack on the French Revolution to which Paine replied with "The Rights of Man," more an attack on the British governmental system than a defense of the French.

While in France (where he was elected several times to the National Assembly without any solicitation on his part) Paine incurred the wrath of the extremist elements for pleading for the life of the king, then up for trial, and found himself in jail. He was finally released through the intervention of James Monroe but felt that he'd been let down by Washington and wrote him a long letter, of exhortation, accusing him not only of ingratitude but of acting in an undemocratic way. When Paine came back to this country he found that he had made himself unpopular as a result of the outburst.

The clergy was after his hide as well. While imprisoned he had written "The Age of Reason," an attack on the priesthood and the churches; Paine had in mind venal European churchmen primarily, but the clergy in the U.S. had chosen to regard the work as an attack on God. It



Works of a Pamphleteer.

didn't do Paine any good to explain that he was no atheist, but a deist, believing in God but tending to reject some of the concepts of the formal religions (somewhat like the Unitarians); he was given no opportunity to defend himself and found himself an outcast when he came back.

Woodward does a systematic job of disproving the various slanders of Paine, which have endured with a surprising vitality despite the man's obvious stature. Even Theodore Roosevelt once referred to him as a "filthy little atheist," when actually the great pamphleteer was a cleanly person, better than average height, and no atheist.

Perhaps the truth is that while Paine was heart and soul for the Republic, not lacking in valor, generous and eloquent—withal he was not truly great. Undoubtedly he was an egoist and it seems fairly certain he was not gifted with breadth of viewpoint.

—Howard Mandelbaum.

## GI Bookshelf

THE "modern" novels this month, with one exception, are "smooth" reading. The exception: Dorothy Baker's *Young Man with a Horn* (S-10), a story of the dream world of jazz—the heart-aches, dreams and the almost compulsory decadence of a swing genius. Miss Baker seems to be well acquainted with the bright, brassy world of swing. Her delineation of the hopped-up emotion of an artist is engrossing—and touched with sadness.

Louis Bromfield presents in *The Farm* (S-31) the story of an American farm and the family whose lives stemmed from its beginning. The book gives a sharp, clean picture of the type of people who helped build the country—not by continually pressing forward, but by continually pressing the roots of their lives deeper into the land. Bromfield also shows how, in succeeding generations, the growth away from the land seems to shake the family foundations, to weaken its strength. Written by a gentleman-farmer, a man who loves the land, the novel is exceedingly well-done.

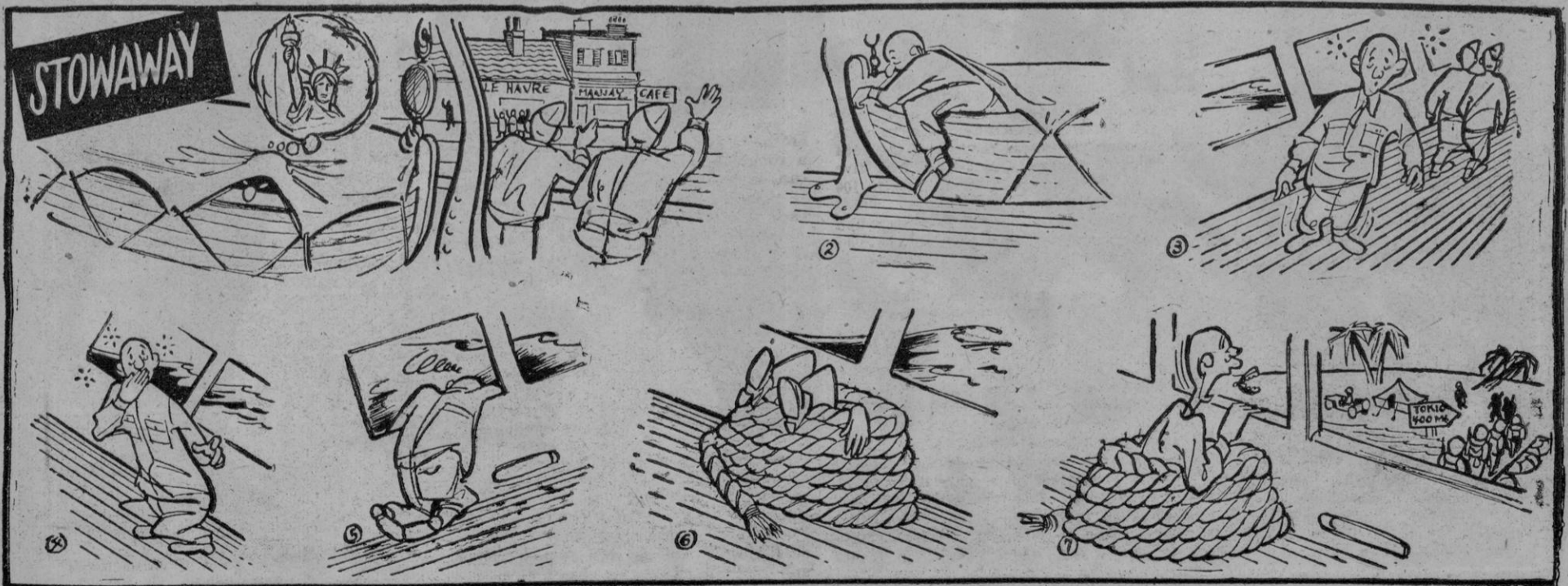
Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings' Pulitzer prize-winner, *The Yearling* (S-33), is the story of a boy and his pet horse. It is dramatically coated with understanding and shot through with a talent well worthy of the subject.

*Boston Adventure* (S-40), by Jean Stafford, is another "from the wrong side of the tracks" novel. It's the story of Sonia Marburg—from chambermaid to society lady.

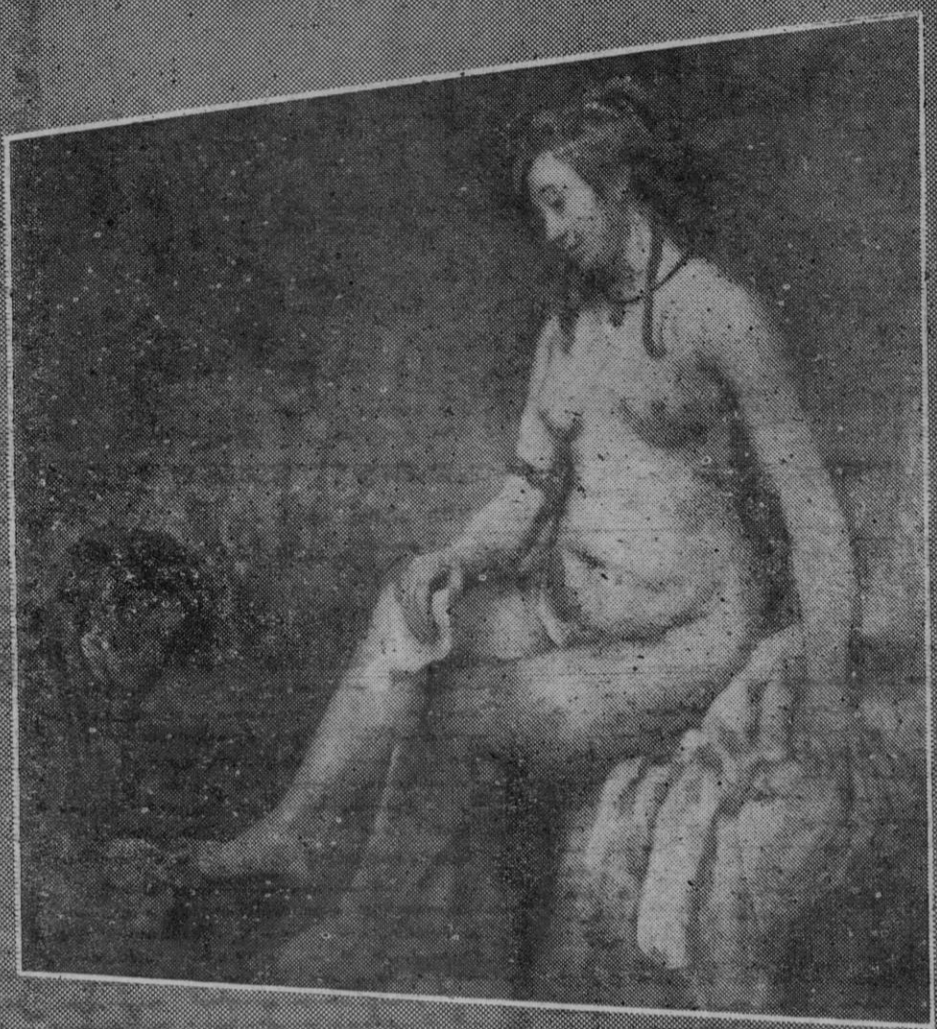
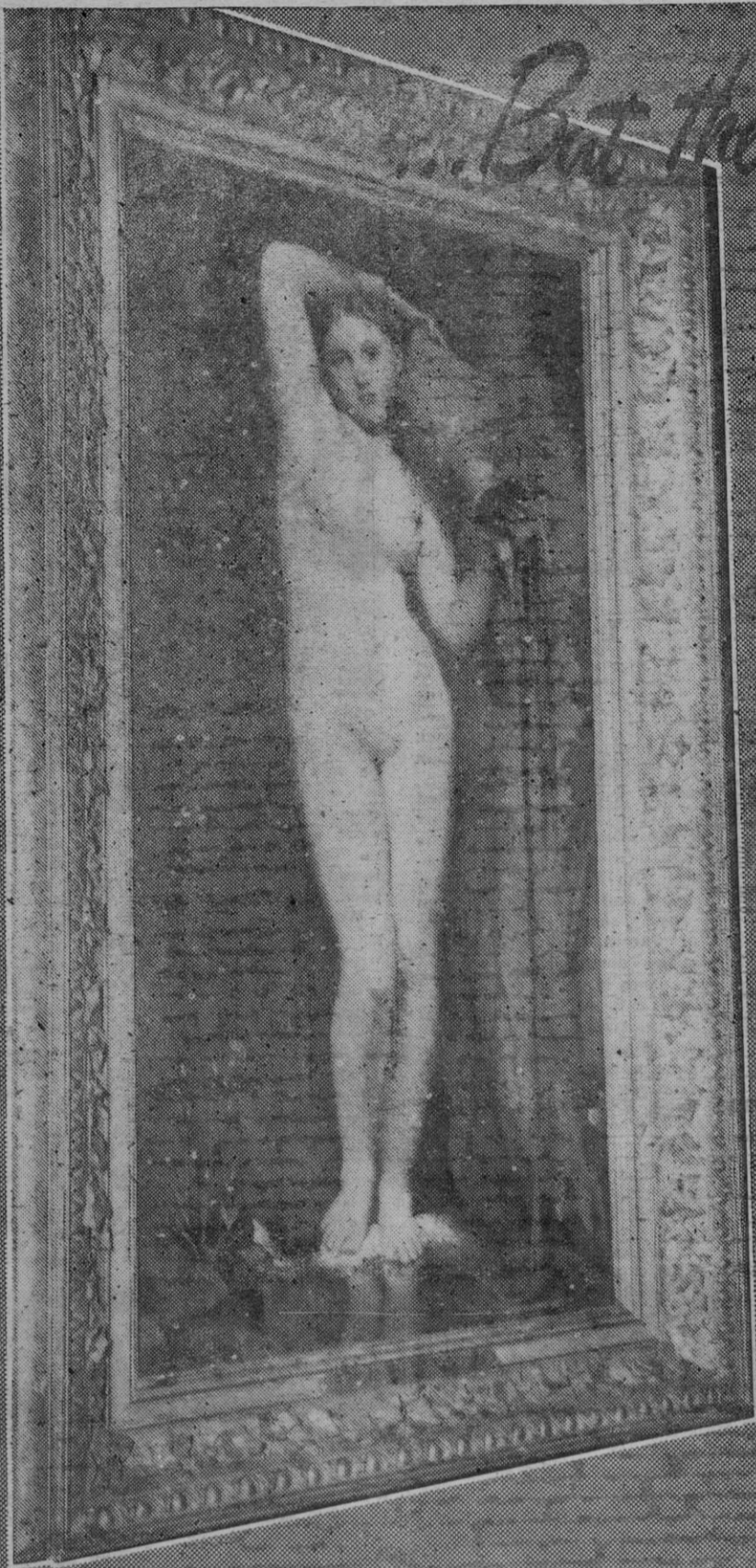
Two humorists shine out like the North Star. Eric Hatch's *Unexpected Uncle* (S-12) is a hilarious account of a bourbon-imbibing, professional horse-shoe pitcher's crack at match-making. Hatch is always good—in this he is superb. *Your Kids and Mine* (S-18), by Joe E. Brown, is funny. It is also the story of a real American's attempt to back up fighting Americans. Joe didn't know just what to do—so he helped make the boys laugh. In the Army, that's called "building morale"—for Joe, it was fighting the war with his own weapons.—Carl Pierson.

### 'Tomorrow, the World!'

By John R. Fischetti



*But they didn't call it Cheese!*



Staff Photographs by Jack McNulty

# Louvre-ly Gals

**P**IN-UP painters like Varga and Petty have plenty to learn from the masters of the feminine form who created these luscious tidbits shown at the newly-reopened Louvre in Paris. Remember, this is not cheesecake, but Art with a capital A. Upper left, Jean Ingres, a 19th century French painter, presents what he calls "The Source." Upper right, King David's Biblical amour, Bethsabée, is pictured at a quiet moment by Rembrandt van Ryn, Dutch master of the 17th century. Lower left, his contemporary, the Flemish artist, Peter-Paul Rubens, shows his typically lusty maidens rising out of the Mediterranean to greet Marie de Medicis arriving at Marseille. Lower right, a little Greek gal, Venus de Milo, who built up quite a reputation for herself without any arms—or even a press agent.

