

The Weather Today

PARIS & VICINITY
Clear, max. temp.: 72
STRAIT OF DOVER
Partly cloudy, max. temp.: 64

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PARIS EDITION

THE STARS AND STRIPES

Newspaper of U.S. Armed Forces

in the European Theater

1 Fr.

1 Fr.

The Weather Today

RIVIERA
Partly cloudy, max. temp.: 78
GERMANY
Clear, max. temp.: 70

Sunday, Sept. 9, 1945

Butt Ration Going Up To 10 Packs

The Army is planning to increase the regular PX cigaret ration from seven to ten packs a week throughout the ETO, it was learned yesterday.

There was no information as to when the larger ration would be available, but PX officials said yesterday that the ration for the week of Sept. 10-16 would remain at seven packs.

One of the principal reasons for the increase, it was said, is that the demand for cigarets is dropping in proportion to removal of large numbers of troops from Europe.

The order establishing the ration at ten packs a man arrived from Washington within the last few days. Before it can be put into effect, however, PX authorities must make certain that present stocks are adequate to meet the increased ration and must arrange for future supplies.

Britain Shies At Loan, But Asks U.S. Aid

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (ANS).—Britain is expected to try next week to obtain U.S. help for her reconversion to peace virtually free of cost, The Associated Press said today.

The British argument will be that some kind of post-war "lend-lease" arrangement would be justified by Britain's sacrifices during the war.

Anglo-American economic talks, scheduled to open here Monday, have been postponed until Tuesday or Wednesday, to give the British more time to prepare their arguments. Advance indications are that both sides will start from widely separated bargaining positions but with common agreement that it is in the long-range interest of the U.S. to help Britain soon to get back into peace-time industry and trade.

The U.S. representatives are said to want commitments that the British will modify or adjust various practices which tend to promote commerce solely within the British Empire and those areas financially dependent upon it.

At the same time, U.S. officials say this country must extend considerable financial help to the British, possibly through a loan.

The British, however, are reported reluctant to talk about a loan. They say they already have enormous debts, that their resources have been greatly reduced by the war and that to take on new obligations now would be impractical, if not impossible.

SS—Short for Street Sweeper

Princesses Police Up for GIs As Anti-Nazi Grandpa Laughs

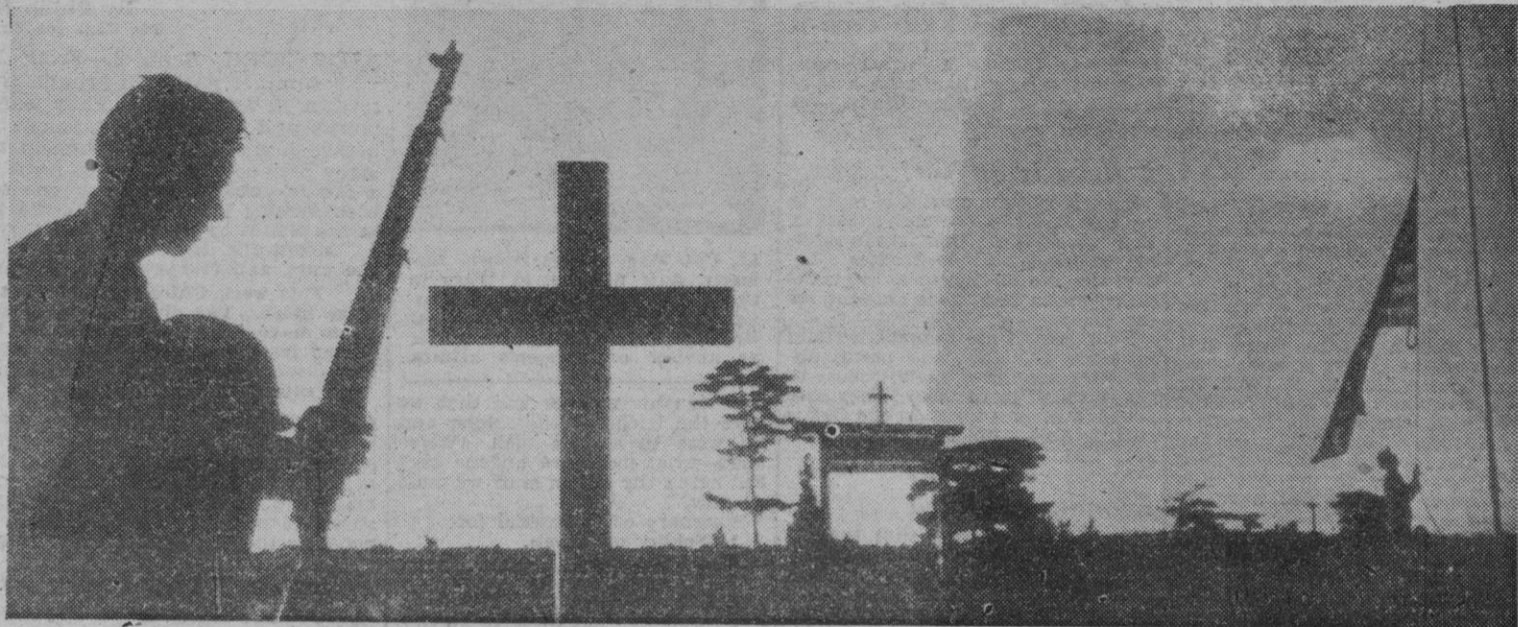
By Tom Hoge

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer
AROLSEN, Germany, Sept. 8.—There is a stately castle in this town, and in the castle dwell two German princesses.

Every second Thursday the family butler bows low and hands each princess a broom, whereupon the royal maidens walk down to the main drag and spend the morning sweeping up the waste and refuse and other things one finds spread over a much-traveled thoroughfare.

This ritual isn't motivated by any civic spirit on the part of the princesses, but is punishment levied by Military Government officials in the Third Inf. Div. area against 137 women who were the wives or relatives of Nazi SS men.

Where Brave Men Lie, Peace Came Before the Victory



In the fading light of evening on shell-churned Okinawa, a U.S. Marine kneels in prayer beside the grave of a comrade of the First Marine Div. as the flag is lowered on Aug. 14—the day of Japan's surrender. Dusk has softened the island's ugly scars of bloody battles.

Death-March Yanks Among 1,200 Set Free

GUAM, Sept. 8.—Twelve hundred prisoners of war—including 89 Americans who survived the infamous Bataan death march—were liberated Wednesday and Thursday by the U.S. Seventh Fleet, the Navy announced today.

Among the liberated were British veterans who survived the evacuation from Dunkirk only to be caught in defeat at Singapore.

Virtually every freed prisoner had been forced to labor under sickening conditions. Many bore pitiful scars of beatings. And 139 were in such deplorable condition that they could not be evacuated with the first groups.

More than two-thirds of the known prisoners in the Third Fleet's area were in U.S. hands yesterday.

As Navy transport planes landed at Oakland, Calif., with 64 happy sailors and marines freed a little more than a week ago, other recently liberated prisoners were on their way home.

Maj. Gregory "Pappy" Boyington, marine ace, was removed from a home-bound plane in Hawaii last night because of illness.

A United Press correspondent, interviewing Navy survivors of the original cruiser Houston as they were being flown from Saigon, Indochina, to Calcutta for repatriation, found them dazed at the speed of their liberation and unanimous in desiring a hard peace for Japan.

Argentine Minister Pledges Nazi Purge

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 8 (ANS).—U.S. Ambassador Spruille Braden said yesterday that Foreign Minister Juan I. Cooke had assured him he would take "effective and prompt action for extirpation in Argentina of all Nazi influences and activities."

U.S. Victory Flag Ends Axis Circuit Over Tokyo

TOKYO, Sept. 8 (ANS).—Gen. MacArthur entered Tokyo today with troops of the First Cavalry Div. and officially occupied this war-wrecked city with a ten-minute flag-raising at the U.S. Embassy grounds.

The Allied Supreme Commander ordered:

"Have our country's flag unfurled and in Tokyo's sun let it wave in its fully glory as a symbol of hope for the oppressed and as a harbinger of victory of the right."

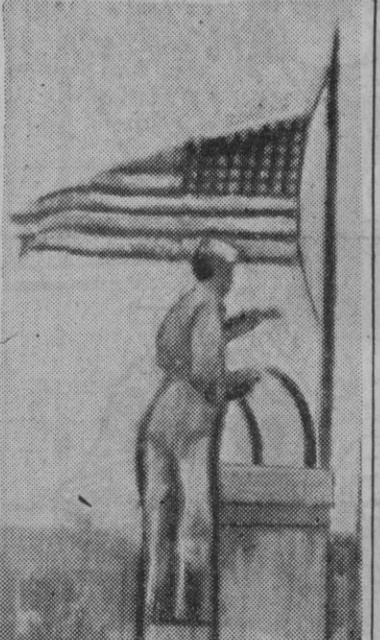
The general and his men, covering the last mile of the long hard road from Australia, came as the first foreign victors ever to enter the heart of surrendered Japan. In their hour of triumph they were all business.

There was no parade or pomp. Word had been out that the men would march from the Diet building to the embassy. Instead, they moved in so unostentatiously with their trucks, jeeps and weapons carriers that the sight of the flag—the one which flew over the Capitol in Washington, Dec. 7, 1941, and later in triumph over Rome and Berlin—was the first notice to many Tokyo residents that the Americans had come.

At the embassy, MacArthur stood in front of the ornate, but now empty lily pond in the center of the compound. Notes of "The General's March" floated over the quiet Azabu district from its First Cavalry band. MacArthur then spoke his terse flag-raising order to Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger.

Atop the Chancellery building. (Continued on Page 8, Col. 2)

Old Glory Over Tokyo



Signal Corps Radiophoto. The first United States flag to fly over occupied Tokyo is hoisted on the staff atop the Nippon News Buildings by Lt. Bud Stapleton of Syracuse, N.Y.

Stettinius Asks New League Meet Promptly

LONDON, Sept. 8 (UP).—Edward Stettinius, U.S. delegate to the United Nations preparatory commission, advocated today that the United Nations organization be brought into full existence promptly by holding the first of the world's "town meetings" in London in November.

The former American Secretary of State said 18 countries already had ratified the United Nations charter and that the 29 ratifications necessary to make the charter effective should be forthcoming within the next three weeks.

(The Soviet radio reported Iran and Lebanon had approved the San Francisco charter today.)

He proposed that the first meeting "of constituent organizational character" should arrange for the first annual assembly meeting next spring, "which would be the great world event we have all anticipated."

Doubt that Stettinius' proposal could be put into effect was expressed by Noel Baker, British Minister of State and chairman of a preparatory commission subcommittee. He pointed out it would be necessary to submit the agenda to member governments before the meeting.

Stettinius told the executive committee he believed the United Nations organization should become operative as soon as possible, or "there might be attempts made to deal with problems of post-war economic and security affairs in other ways, to deal with them perhaps on a regional rather than a world basis."

More Sleeping Time

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (ANS).—Congressional leaders promised today to set the nation's clocks back an hour by Sept. 30. Clocks were moved ahead one hour in 1942 to provide more daytime for war work.

Green Project's Last Day Today

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (ANS).—The Army announced today that the Green Project, under which a considerable number of high-point troops have been flown home from the ETO each month, would be discontinued Monday. Some of the planes will be used for transporting men home from the Pacific for discharges.

Return of high-score men from the European and Mediterranean Theaters will continue by normal Air Transport Command service, the War Department said.

(This information was at variance with a statement in Paris on Thursday by Brig. Gen. George S. Eyster.) (Continued on Page 8, Col. 5)

France Denies It Seeks Italy's Africa Colonies

France will not seek to strip Italy of her pre-war Italian colonies in Africa, the French cabinet announced yesterday in defining what will be the policy of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's provisional government toward Italy at the five-power Conference of Foreign Ministers which opens Tuesday in London.

However, France will ask that the Alpine provinces of Tende and Brigue, which the Italians occupied in 1939, be returned to France.

For Your Vacation Jeep, See TSF Circular 161, Section IV

The authority for unit commanders to permit groups of enlisted men to use organization vehicles and gasoline on personally-arranged group motor tours within the Theater Service Forces command is contained in TSF Circular 161, Sec. IV, which was released Aug. 30. The Stars and Stripes learned yesterday.

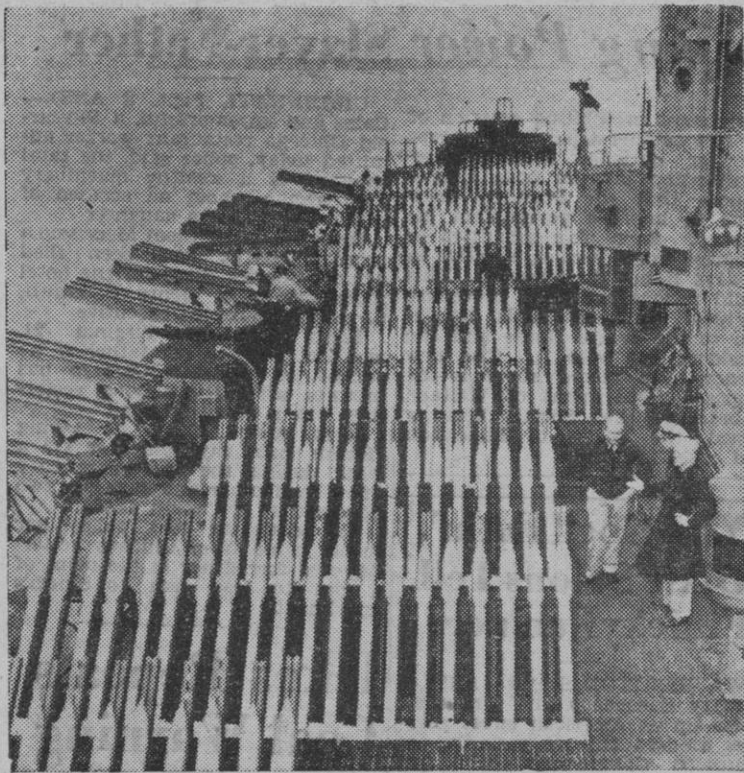
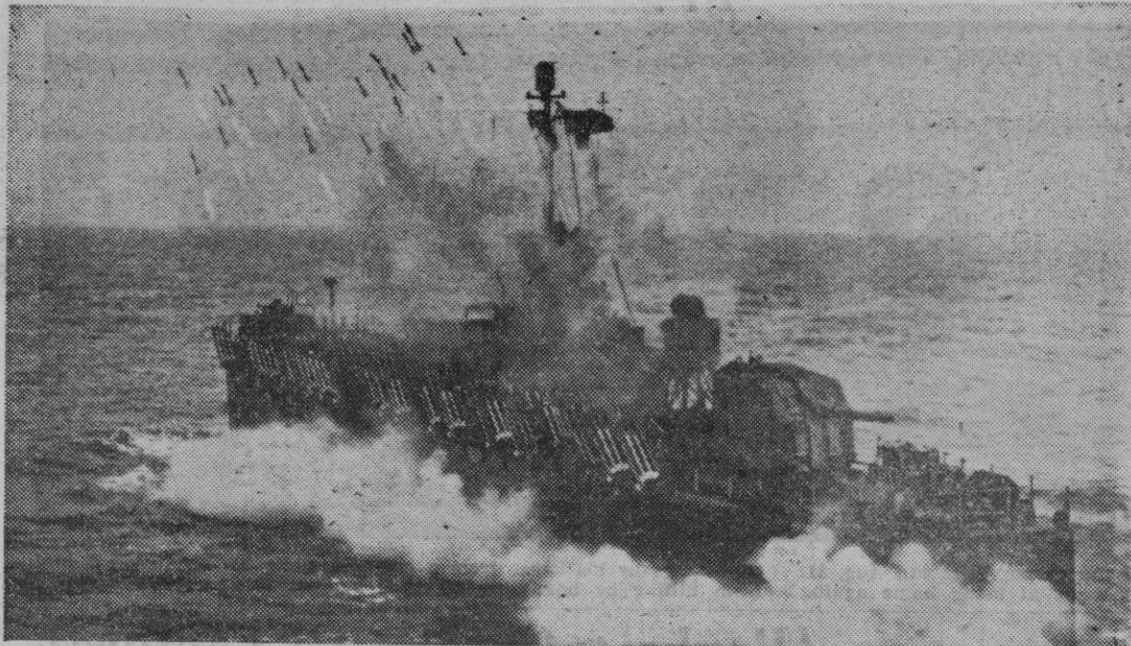
Since announcement of the plan in this newspaper several days ago, inquiries and protests have been made by enlisted men, who said their COs refused to issue jeeps or other vehicles for such tours, and by unit commanders themselves, who said they knew of no such authority and who, in some cases, said they had been told by the Adjutant General's office that no such order existed.

TSF public relations officials said yesterday that it was possible that the circular might not yet have filtered to the command levels where enlisted men would be likely to apply for vehicles and seven-day furloughs.

The circular states that the plan was proposed to reduce the waiting lists for established leave centers and conducted tours. Men making the tours will not be authorized to use facilities of organized recreational areas or leave centers, unless advance accommodations have been arranged. They must take with them bedding, cooking equipment and rations, which will be issued by unit commanders.

Each group will be under the control of an NCO, and mileage limitations may be placed on the tours at the discretion of the CO.

Ship-Launched Rockets Blazed Paths for Invasion Troops



Rows of rocket-launchers, loaded with their deadly ammunition, are ready for firing on the deck of a Navy landing craft in the Pacific.

It Pays to Parler Français When Riding a Jap Trolley

By JIM WILLIAMS
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 8.—You meet the strangest people on trolley-cars. Sgt. Ben Chatfield, a fellow correspondent, and I set out to look up the family of a Japanese boy with whom Ben attended Emory Junior College in Oxford, Ga., several years ago.

All we had to go by was a crude map drawn by an employee of the Yokohama post office, who knew little more English than we do Japanese. The map shows the house to be perched on the side of a suburban hill about midway between two trolley stops.

It was easy enough to find the trolley line, but then the fun began. The car which came along appeared to be riding the wrong rails because traffic moves on the left side here, as it does in England, Australia and India.

Covered With People

A dinky little thing, the trolley was almost covered—inside and out—with people, who appeared to be holding on with their fingernails. But somehow we managed to get on.

The trolley plunged into a quarter-mile tunnel. Our map showed we had about seven stops to make. We showed it to some of the other sardines jammed into the car. They nodded knowingly and jabbered with each other, but that was all.

Then a policeman aboard said in English, "I know." We tried a few phrases on him, but couldn't get much across when suddenly he asked "Comprenez-vous le Français?"

I took a chance and replied, "Un petit peu."

It worked out quite satisfactorily, and we talked about the war, Yokohama and France, where the man had spent 14 years.

Several stops later we were told it was time to get off. Everyone else paid the motorman ten sen (about six and one-half cents), but he took nothing from us.

It turned out that this was merely the end of the run for this particular car. We must wait another five minutes, our friend said. We waited ten minutes. He suggested walking, but as we started another car came along. It was the wrong trolley, however, and we began walking again.

Home in a Jeep

When the right car arrived, we were caught between stops, but the motorman obligingly halted for us. I don't know whether the 45 I was carrying on my hip had anything to do with it.

A few stops later we reached our destination without further incident. We thanked the French-speaking cop and took off for the wreckage of a once magnificent home.

P.S.—We hitched our way back in a jeep.

36th Div. to Mark Salerno Landing

HEADQUARTERS, 36th Division, Goppingen, Germany, Sept. 8.—The second anniversary of U.S. landings in Salerno Bay, Italy, is to be observed here tomorrow by members of the 36th "Texas" Div., which spearheaded the Fifth Army landings.

The program will include an air show, baseball game, circus and a parade and reviews. Brig. Gen. Robert I. Stack, assistant CG of the division, will deliver the anniversary address.

The landings of Sept. 9, 1943, will also be commemorated by U.S. forces in Austria with a Salerno Day observance in Salzburg on Sunday.

Swiss to Admit Leopold

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP).—The Swiss radio reported last night that the Swiss government had agreed to let King Leopold and his family reside near Geneva, provided he abstained from all political activity.

Trailing streaks of flame as they head for their targets, self-propelled rockets add a terrific punch to the launching ship's firepower. The Navy has just released these detailed photographs.

U.S. Airliner Crashes; 22 Die

FLORENCE, S.C., Sept. 8 (ANS).—An Eastern Air Lines plane en route from Miami to New York crashed in a swamp near here yesterday, killing its 22 occupants.

The accident occurred about 2 AM, but it was not until 10 hours later that authorities, guided by a Navy Blimp, were able to reach the scene.

Capt. Jay Olin King of Miami was pilot of the DC3 transport. A few minutes before the crash he radioed the Florence air base that he was "having trouble" and would attempt to land there.

Two other EAL planes, private planes and Army planes searched a 100-mile area for hours before an Army pilot located the demolished plane.

EAL said there were 10 civilians and nine soldiers aboard as well as a crew of three. Other crewmen were co-pilot R. A. Kelley and Gertrude Graham, flight attendant.

Civilian passengers were listed as: E. M. Sheinfeld and L. F. Cockburn of Miami; W. E. Gray, Standard Oil Co., Miami; Robert Stevenson and his mother, Mrs. G. R. Sharp of Kingston, Jamaica; Andrew Gerard and Louisa Gerard, French citizens en route to New York; Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Figureredo of Caracas, Venezuela, and W. E. Pierce, who boarded the plane at Jacksonville, Fla.

Quisling to Know Fate Wednesday

OSLO, Sept. 8 (AP).—The fate of Vidkun Quisling today was in the hands of a seven-man panel of judges, which will not announce its verdict before Wednesday. A sentence other than death was believed highly improbable.

The judge-jury received the case yesterday as Quisling rested his defense with a five-hour tirade, his second during the last two days of the 18-day trial. In his summation, Quisling loudly boasted of his "co-operation" with the Nazis but said he was prompted only by patriotism and a desire to help Norway. He expressed confidence that history would justify his actions.

Army Sacks 40,000 Berlin Civil Snoopers

By Joseph B. Fleming
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—The block-leader system which was set up in Berlin after the German collapse, primarily to round up Nazis, has been abolished in the American sector, Military Government officials revealed yesterday.

In the last three weeks the Army dismissed 40,000 block and house leaders, many of whom were characterized as "snoopers, strong-arm men and petty tyrants" in the best Hitler tradition.

Hundreds of complaints had been made to MG protesting arbitrary and undemocratic acts of the leaders, who had been chosen by the city's civil government.

The leader system organized along the same line as the Nazi block leader setup, surpassed Hitlerite supervision by providing a leader for each house.

Ostensibly the leaders were to distribute food ration cards, take the census and act as mouthpieces for burgomeisters, but soon the system, according to the MG statement, "permitted many individuals to become petty tyrants and to oppress those who did not agree with them."

MG decreed the system's liquidation Aug. 22 and by Sept. 1 the order had been carried out.

However, the leader system still exists in the British, Soviet and French sectors of the city.

In the American zone, a janitor, compelled his "subjects" to attend political meetings, Col. Clarence Richmond, Berlin District Political Affairs officer, said.

Green Cancels Ban on Strikes

CHICAGO, Sept. 8 (ANS).—The national total of strike-idle mounted Friday to 111,000, the highest in months, as William Green, AFL president, declared labor's no-strike pledge ended with Japan's surrender.

In Washington, Green, told reporters he could not accept President Truman's request for continuance of the war-time "no-strike, no-lockout policy," but "we will try to work out some understanding with the management to minimize work stoppages."

A labor-management conference will be held in Washington Oct. 29 or Nov. 5 to work out a means to minimize labor disputes. The conference was called by Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach and Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace.

The Detroit automobile industry, racing to supply the peace-time market with new cars, was hardest hit by the new wave of stoppages. Approximately 45,000 were idle in the motor capital.

10,000-Person Shelter Built at Navy Yard

BREMERTON, Wash., Sept. 8 (ANS).—A concrete air raid shelter at Puget Sound Navy Yard, built to hold 10,000 persons when there was danger of Japanese raids, and undisclosed publicly until yesterday, is being converted to peace-time uses.

One of the shelter's four portals has been converted into a telephone center for ship personnel. Another is being turned into a ship's service store and the main tunnel is used as storage space.

18% Income Tax Cut Predicted for 1946

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (ANS).—Sen. Walter F. George (D-Ga.) said yesterday an average reduction of 18 percent in individual income taxes could be expected in 1946.

George, chairman of the Finance Committee, estimated probable income tax cuts for industry at \$3,000,000,000 and for corporations \$2,000,000,000.

Germans Split Junker Lands In Soviet Zone

BERLIN, Sept. 8 (Reuter).—The first step toward splitting up land commonly known as "Junker estates" has been taken by German authorities in Saxony.

Following a campaign by Communist and other Left parties in recent weeks, the government in the Soviet-occupied province has ordered seizure of all farms and estates over 100 hectares (247 acres), without compensation and their division into 12-acre holdings which will be given to land workers and refugees evicted from Polish territory.

Movement Spread Seen

It is likely that the movement will extend rapidly to Mecklenburg, Brandenburg and Thuringia.

Rural committees are being set up by land workers all over Saxony to make an inventory of farm estates liable to seizure. They have been ordered to finish the work before October so that the sowing of winter crops can begin. The amount of land to be divided up is not yet known, but there also will be 200,000 acres of woodland to be divided among peasants and rural communities.

In 1939 farms and estates in the Reich over 250 acres totaled 50,000 acres, mainly in eastern Germany, but this included much territory now under Polish control.

Will Cut Food Output

The Weimar Republic undertook a certain amount of parceling of land, but met heavy opposition. Land reform by the republic was one of the elements which caused the overthrow of the second Heinrich Brüning Cabinet in 1932 and his replacement by Franz von Papen, who represented the landed interests.

Allied agriculture experts in Berlin think that the division of large farm estates may help solve some of Germany's long-term problems. However, it is pointed out that this vast agricultural upheaval will lead to considerable reduction of food output in the first year or two.

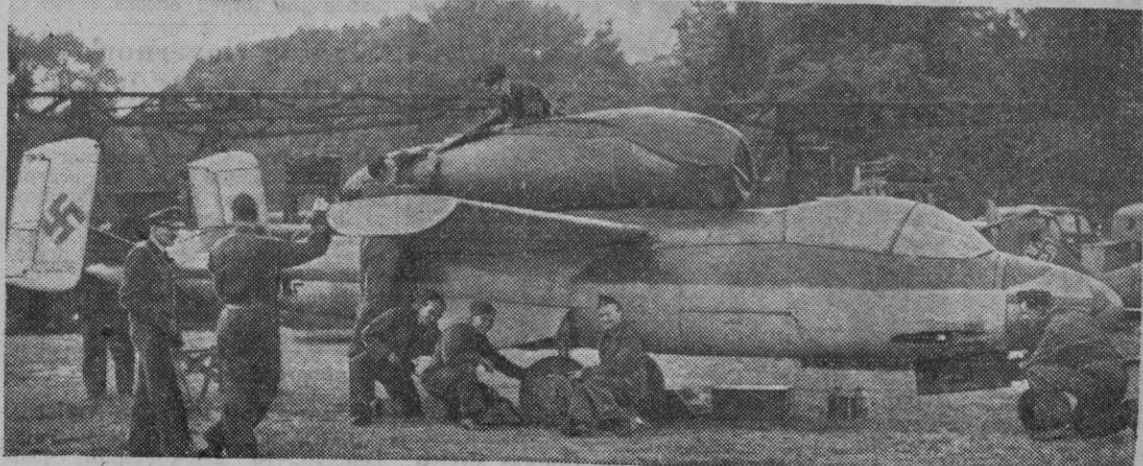
5 Million Reds Repatriated

MOSCOW, Sept. 8 (UP).—More than 5,000,000 Soviet civilians and war prisoners have been repatriated to Russia from other parts of Europe, Col. Gen. Philip Golikov, chief of the Soviet Repatriation Commission, announced today. Golikov set the exact figure at 5,115,709.

The Soviets helped repatriate 732,000 Allied prisoners, including 20,949 Americans, he added.

Golikov cited the great help of the Allies in sending 2,000,000 Russians back to their native land. He asserted, however, that Soviet officers found difficulty in gaining access to some DP camps in the Anglo-American zones of Germany.

Luftwaffe on a Mission of Peace in London's Hyde Park



RAF personnel assemble a Heinkel 162 jet-propelled airplane in Hyde Park, London, where eight captured German aircraft are being exhibited this month as part of the city's National Savings Campaign.



Sinclair Gets 50-Year Rights To Ethiopia Oil

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (INS).—H. F. Sinclair, president of the Sinclair Oil Corp., has announced that his company has been granted an exclusive concession for the development of oil resources in Ethiopia.

The all-embracing agreement is to run for 50 years, Sinclair revealed, and effects the entire area of Ethiopia—about 350,000 square miles. Neither the price nor the financial arrangements for the concession were announced.

Under the terms of the concession, Emperor Haile Selassie grants Sinclair "the exclusive rights within the lands of Ethiopia to explore, prospect, drill for, extract and render suitable for trade petroleum and its derivative and constituent substances and the exclusive right to carry away, dispose of, and sell petroleum and its derivative and constituent substances produced by the company under this agreement."

Sinclair said the reciprocal aspect of the part would include the building by Sinclair in Ethiopia of schools, hospitals and other improving features for the education, health and culture of the people.

Petroleum interests in Washington regarded the Sinclair agreement with Ethiopia as the opening shot in the race for oil in the Near East.

Meanwhile, State Department officials stated they had been informed of the negotiations and that the formal announcement of the 50-year agreement would be made shortly in Washington and Addis Ababa.

Goering Cured Of Dope Habit

LONDON, Sept. 8 (A.P.).—Hermann Goering, who carried a case of 20,000 paracodeine tablets when captured and who was thought to be an incurable dope addict, has been completely broken of the drug habit, it was revealed yesterday.

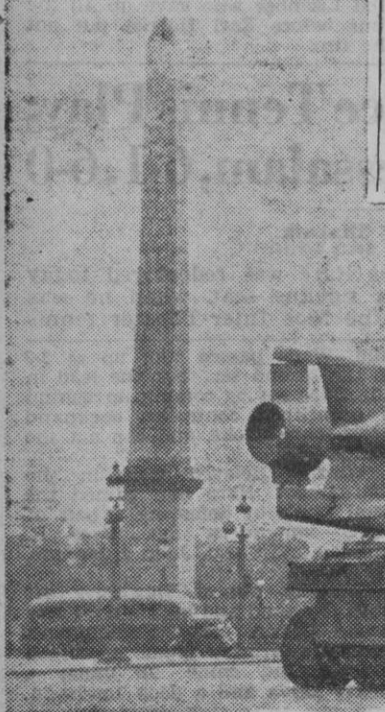
During the first days of his imprisonment, doctors permitted him 40 tablets of paracodeine a day. This dose was tapered down until finally he was given phenobarbatol tablets as a substitute and sedative. One day last week he was given an ordinary sodamint tablet and, believing it to be phenobarbatol, went to sleep normally. Doctors decided he was cured and that was his last treatment.

Max 'Not Good Soldier,' Tearful Anny Asserts

HAMBURG, Sept. 8 (AP).—Blonde and attractive former movie actress Anny Ondra, the wife of Max Schmeling, cried today as she protested that her husband was never a Nazi and was "not a good German soldier."

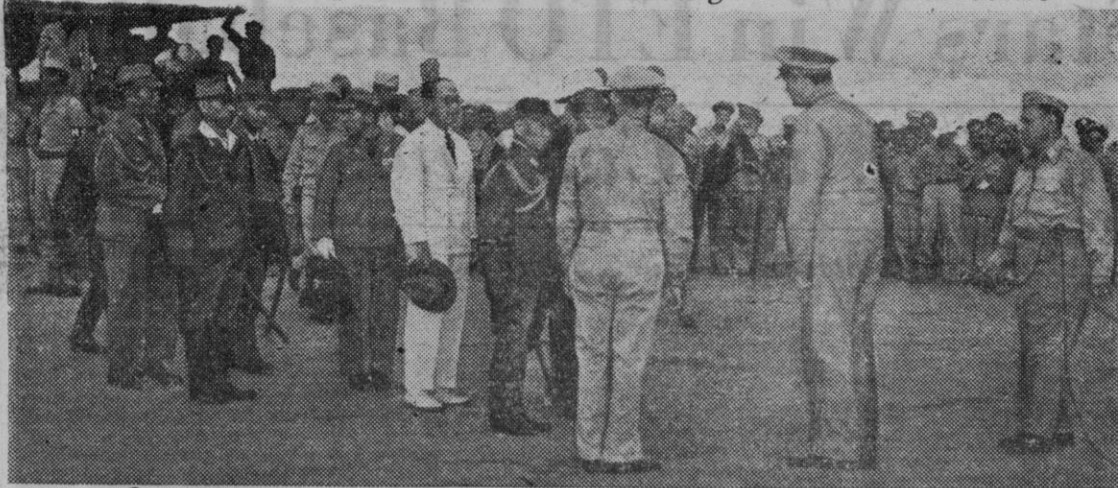
Found in a barren Hamburg room where she was living with friends, the wife of the former world boxing champion arrested Wednesday, said that Hitler tried to get him to join the Nazi party, "but Max never joined." She said that he did not volunteer as a paratrooper, as was usual, but that "they just told Max what to do."

Sub Surfaces



A German pocket sub rides along the Champs-Elysees in Paris anchored to a trailer-truck hauling it to the French Navy exposition. The U-boat is being exhibited under auspices of the victory Society.

The Rising Sun Sprouts Razzberries Along Manila's Boulevards



Maj. Gen. Charles A. Willoughby (right), head of the American reception party, receives the 16-members of the Japanese surrender delegation on their arrival at Nichols Field in Manila. The Jap group is headed by Lt. Gen. Kawabe Pakashiro (fourth from right), imperial staff vice-chief.



Bronx cheers and nose-thumbings were the highly informal reception given the Japanese delegates by Filipino kids along Devey Blvd. as the surrender party rode to Gen. MacArthur's Manila headquarters.

War Criminal Attacks Guard

NUREMBERG, Sept. 8 (AP).—One of the 24 major Nazi war criminals being held here for trial attacked a GI guard in his cell, officials revealed today.

The guard said he was attacked after the prisoner "refused to obey an order." The GI was uninjured, but the prisoner was "roughed up" a bit, officials said.

They would not identify the prisoner other than as "that crazy so-and-so." They revealed that a psychiatrist had been flown from Paris to determine whether the Nazi was "unbalanced" or feigning insanity.

Meanwhile, Washington dispatches revealed that as many as 400,000 Nazis might be tried for war crimes.

U.S. Will Get All Bases She Needs, Says Truman

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (ANS).—President Truman reiterated, in response to questions yesterday, that the U.S. intended to obtain by negotiation or otherwise all necessary Pacific and other bases, including Okinawa, that were vital to her defense.

Sometimes a Duck Has All the Luck

CHICAGO, Sept. 8 (ANS).—Siwash, the Leatherneck duck that waddled ashore with Yanks at Tarawa, Saipan and Tinian, has seven points more than her master's 90 and was taking a last quack at marine life yesterday.

The mascot of the First and Second Bns., Tenth Marines, joined the service in a New Zealand pub in March, 1943, when Col. Francis Fagan of Chicago won her in a raffle for a shilling. Since then, Fagan calculated, she has amassed this point score:

Overseas service, 20 points; 26 months of duty, 26 points; three major engagements, 15; dependents (12 ducklings hatched during a furlough at a Wilmington, Ill., duck farm, but only three count, of course), 36—total, 97.

Anglo-U.S. Oil Pact Parley

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (UP).—Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator, announced today he would head a delegation of six American oil industrialists to London to negotiate an Anglo-American oil agreement.

U.S., Wife Hunt Yank Haw Haw

By Joseph B. Fleming
Stars and Stripes Staff Writers

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—The U.S. government and a German woman employed as an Army interpreter in Berlin are looking for Frederick W. Kaltenbach—but for different reasons.

Kaltenbach, Iowa-born Nazi who became the American Lord Haw Haw and cast gibes at the U.S. over the Reich's radios, disappeared from Berlin June 14. The U.S. government would like to find him to try him for treason, and his 44-year-old blonde wife, who is a U.S. interpreter, would like to see him to end this "awful suspense."

His wife says he was taken into custody by the Russians June 14, and she reports that American investigators tracked him through the Soviet jails without catching up with him. She prefers that he face the music in America to continued ignorance of his whereabouts. His wife, despite reports to the contrary, has never been arrested by the Russians. Her dual position as wife of a traitor and employee of the U.S. Army is no puzzle to her. She insists she has no Nazi sympathies.

Navy Hails Radar Value to Airlines

GAINESVILLE, Ga., Sept. 8 (ANS).—The Navy announced yesterday that tests of radar apparatus at the Naval Air Technical Training Center here had proved that radar equipment could insure maintenance of commercial airline schedules in all kinds of weather.

Ground operators "watch" planes during their approach and landing, guiding pilots around hills, towers, houses, other aircraft and natural hazards until the ship is directly over the runway.

The Navy said radar was so accurate that an aircraft's position could be determined to within ten feet at any time during its approach.

Finn War Trial Asked
HELSINKI, Sept. 8 (INS).—Juho Paasikivi, Finnish Prime Minister, called today for a war crimes trial of the officials responsible for the entry of Finland into the war on the side of the Axis.

Army Lists Civilian Uses For Poison Gas

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP).—What is to be done with the hundreds of tons of poison gas which the U.S. stored up during the war?

The Army's Chemical Warfare Service says all the gases can be broken down chemically so that the basic materials can be used commercially.

Phosgene may be used more or less as it is in the dyeing industry, chlorine could be used in bleaching and water purification and chlorpicrin as a rodent exterminator.

After the last war quantities of mustard gas and lewisite were dumped into the ocean.

Scores of items of Chemical Warfare equipment also can be converted to civilian use, says the Army report. Portable flame throwers might well be used to spray crops. Canisters from gas masks already have shown up in toy departments as children's beach pails.

The Army says gas masks will not be sold complete because the average citizen would have no use for them. But masks which are not kept for training purposes will be dismantled so that their rubber, metal and web may be disposed of as surplus.

Decontaminating fluid, designed to remove poison gas from clothing, streets and rooms, is a common solvent, ready for civilian use without change.

British to Sink Ship Carrying Poison Gas

LONDON, Sept. 8 (Reuter).—The American-built British ship Empire-Simba, of 5,691 tons, will sail in a few days from a Scottish harbor to a point in the Atlantic, where she will be scuttled and sunk with a cargo of 8,000 tons of poison gas.

Yank Prints Issue In Tokyo to Greet Occupying Force

Special to The Stars and Stripes

TOKYO, Sept. 8.—A 16-page edition of Yank, the Army's illustrated weekly, printed in Tokyo, was distributed here today in conjunction with American occupation of the capital. The edition was Yank's 17th to be published on foreign soil.

On the cover was a picture of Gen. MacArthur watching the Japanese surrender aboard the battleship Missouri. The edition was called a "Special Surrender Issue."

The lead story, written by Sgt. Dale Kramer of Sigourney, Iowa, described the surrender ceremony. The rest of the issue was devoted to regular Yank features.

Earl D. Erickson of Minneapolis, former member of The Stars and Stripes Mediterranean edition, is officer in charge, assisted by Sgt. Les Schonberg of Cleveland.

Sgt. George Baker, of Los Angeles, "sad sack" creator was responsible for production of the edition. The type used was borrowed from an English-language newspaper in Tokyo.

The staff had to keep an eye peeled for MPs because the city was off limits until today.

Admiral Warns U.S. on Japs

ABOARD ADM. HALSEY'S FLAGSHIP, Tokyo Bay, Sept. 8 (UP).—The American people must be prepared to maintain the closest military pressure against Japan for years, perhaps generations, to avoid future Pacific wars, Adm. Robert B. Carney, Third Fleet chief of staff, said today.

AMERICAN FORCES NETWORK

TODAY	
1200-World News	1900-Guy Lombardo
1215-Sund. Serenade	1930-Alan Young Show
1230-Concert Hall	2000-Hour of Charm
1300-Highlights	2030-Spike Jones
1305-Baseball	2100-News
1500-Sunday Music	2105-Franca White
1530-Family Hour	2130-Command Perf.
1600-Symphony Hour	2200-Radio Theater
1655-Highlights	2300-State Dept.
1700-Duffie Bag	2315-McNiel at Organ
1800-News	2330-One Night Stand
1810-Sports	2400-News
1815-Yank Bandstand	0015-Midnight in Paris
1830-Jerry Wayne	
TOMORROW	
0600-News	0915-APN Bandstand
0605-News Dictation	0945-Winged Strings
0615-Morning Report	1000-Across Board
0730-News	1015-GI Jive
0740-Sports	1030-Merely Music
0745-Morning Report	1100-American Album
0800-Fred Waring	1130-At Ease
0830-Repeat Perform.	1145-Melody Roundup
0900-State Dept.	

Short Wave 6:00 Noon

Chinese Fly In For Nanking Jap Surrender

NANKING, Sept. 8 (Reuter).—Surrender of Japanese forces in China will take place within the next 48 hours, providing sufficient Central Government troops can be flown into this city to police it. For the last two days U.S. planes have been bringing in well-equipped veterans of the Chinese Sixth Army. No trouble is expected from the 7,000 Japanese troops here. In Chungking the Chinese high command announced that the new First Army, which helped open the Stilwell Road, had entered Canton. Gen. Sun Li-jen led the triumphal march. Meanwhile, Chinese and American authorities have taken over the task of restoring order in Shanghai after riotous celebrations. The formal surrender of the city will take place late next week.

Americans Land in Korea, Free Hundreds of PWs

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (Reuter).—American troops went ashore in Korea today in the first U.S. landings on the coast of Asia. Troops already have occupied the port and city of Jinsen, 20 miles from Seoul, the capital, liberating hundreds of U.S. and British prisoners, according to radio broadcasts. An American commentator in the first broadcast from Korea said "prisoners were in pretty 'fair shape' and the Japanese did 'all they could to co-operate.'"

Stilwell and Doolittle Witness Ryukyu Surrender

OKINAWA, Sept. 8 (AP).—Nine docile Japanese officers signed unconditional surrender documents today representing capitulation of 105,000 Japanese army and navy forces in some 60 islands of the Ryukyu group. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, commander of the Tenth Army, represented Allied powers at the surrender ceremony. Witnessing the capitulation were Adm. Raymond Spruance, Lt. Gen. Jimmy Doolittle, Adm. Jesse B. Oldendorf and Marine Maj. Gen. Dewitt Peck.

80,000 Allied PWs Reported in Rabaul

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8 (INS). Radio Melbourne said yesterday that Australian troops, supported by armored units, would land in Rabaul on Monday. Japanese Lt. Gen. Inamura revealed that there were 80,000 Allied prisoners of war in Rabaul, mostly Chinese and Malaysians.

Princesses ...

(Continued from Page 1)

saying her heart was too weak to stand the strain of heavy labor. "I had an American medic check her over," said Chadwick, "and found out she was OK. So I told her that if she had been well enough to dish out doughnuts and wash socks for SS men, a little sweeping wouldn't hurt her. She hasn't come near me since." Dwelling in the castle with the girls is their 80-year-old grandfather, Prince Frederick, who is said to have caused the Nazis numerous headaches with his open hostility to Hitlerism. "The old gent was a general in World War I and a personal friend of the Kaisers," said Chadwick. "He was also highly revered by the people in this region, who still place a pretty high premium on royalty. So I guess the Nazis figured he was a little too big to push around, and they left him alone." The aged prince has never made any comment on his granddaughters' policing-up activities, but GIs here will tell you that one Thursday soon after the girls had finished sweeping he strolled into town and looked over the street. And when he left he was chuckling.

Report Hitler, Bormann Sailing Ghost Ship

HAMBURG, Sept. 8 (AP).—For the last six weeks British security police have been investigating a strong rumor that Hitler and his deputy, Martin Bormann, have been in the Hamburg area. Scores of Germans questioned in the city reported seeing a mysterious, 90-ton mahogany yacht being outfitted last May with what looked like provisions for a voyage of several weeks. The vessel was anchored at Gluckstadt, 30 miles from Hamburg at the mouth of the Elbe estuary, it was reported.

Scratched After First Heat, Atlanta Entry Wins in Own Class



Disqualified as "Miss Atlanta" when judges discovered she was a Mrs. Peggy Harden Payne, (center) entered the "Mrs. Atlanta" contest, won that, and went on to cop the "Mrs. America of 1945" crown at Palisades Park, N.J., last week. She received \$1,000 and an all-expense tour. These other Georgia peaches who posed with Mrs. Payne when she "won" the Miss Atlanta cup are Pauline Walker (right) and Patt Merrill.

Victory Flag Over Tokyo

(Continued from Page 1)

100 yards distant, three cavalry veterans stood on the twisted metal roof, damaged by a B29 raid May 25, and slowly raised the flag to the top of the pole as the band played the "Star Spangled Banner." The flag-raising trio was Lt. William J. Cochrane of Joplin, Mo.; S/Sgt. Charles R. Shoppespear of Jackson, Ohio; and Sgt. Morton Copenhavog of Humboldt, Kansas. MacArthur then shook hands with Eichelberger and Adm. William F. Halsey, and said to the latter, "Let's go, Bill," and led the way to waiting cars. Tension broke. Throughout the crowd such comments were heard as, "Our job is done, when do we go home?" The first troops in Tokyo were reconnaissance groups, who entered around 7 AM (midnight, Friday, ETO time) and set up a guard at the Imperial Hotel, which will be temporary general headquarters. The first enlisted man to step into Tokyo was Pfc Paul E. Davis, 24, driver of D Troop, 12th Regt. He was allowed the honor because of his Pacific service and because the VFW of his home county, Ottawa, Oklahoma, had offered a \$1,000 reward. The seventh Regt. was the first to make a mass entry into the city.

Postmaster General Seeks 5-Cent Airmail

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (ANS).—Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan says he would press Congress for a reduction of domestic airmail postage from eight to five cents an ounce. "I believe many more people would use airmail if it were cheaper," Hannegan said yesterday, and "I believe that if many more did use it the resulting increased volume would bring down the unit cost of delivery."

Beauty Is the Naked Truth, He Says

'Take It Off,' Nudist Tells Would-Be Miss Americas

CHICAGO, Sept. 8 (ANS).—Beauty contests are the height of barbarity because the girls wear too much, Alois Knapp, America's No. 1 nudist, said yesterday in a telegram to directors of the Miss America contest at Atlantic City, N.J. Knapp, who is president of the American Sun-Bathing Association, Inc., said: "Venus de Milo in a bathing suit, no matter how brief, would not qualify as Miss America. True, robust, radiant American feminine beauty can only be judged au naturel." Knapp, a lawyer by profession, said nudity was far more moral than wearing "a suggestive bathing suit." He fidgeted as he spoke to reporters, explaining clothes bothered him. "Miss America," he said, "will be the girl who comes closest to certain dimensions and weight. But there's a lot more to women than that. "That's why contests in which women wear nothing is the answer. Who'd enter a dog or a horse in a show and wrap burlap around it? What artist would exhibit his work with drapes around it?" Knapp said bathing suits in ten years would be known only in museums, and observed that the country was ripe for a "riot" over bathing suits.

Japs Try to Keep Army Power Myth

LONDON, Sept. 8 (Reuter).—The Japanese are apparently attempting to create the legend of an "invincible army" on the lines of German general staff propaganda of 1918—by playing down the extent of their military defeat. Figures issued yesterday in Tokyo asserting that troops killed during the war amounted to 320,000 were considered here as fantastic. Unofficial but informed estimates put true figures at 1,500,000. Tokyo's figures were about half the number of Japs reported by the Allies to have been killed in three recent campaigns.

No Top Hats?

LONDON, Sept. 8 (INS).—Members of the National Federation of Merchant Tailors shook the mothballs from their pre-war tails and white ties for the conference's dinner dance here.

Hiroshima Dead 126,000, Japs Say

TOKYO, Sept. 8 (AP).—The world's atomic bombing at Hiroshima killed 126,000 persons, the Domei news agency reported today. This figure was twice as large as any casualty figure previously given by the Japanese. Domei said the Prefectural Government reported 66,000 were killed instantly, 60,000 died of injuries and 10,000 were missing and presumed to be dead. There were 14,000 injured seriously and 104,000 injured slightly.

Actress Seeks Divorce

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 8 (ANS).—Pat Patrick, film actress who was Miss Minnesota of 1941, today filed suit for divorce from Allen Trevour. She accused Trevour, a portrait painter, of cruelty. They married 17 months ago.

GOP Rebuffed On Equal Say In Dec. 7 Quiz

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP).—Republican demands for equal representation on a Congressional committee to investigate the Pearl Harbor attack drew a flat rejection today from the House Democratic leadership. "It's out of the question," said Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.). His statement to reporters made it just about certain that the committee will consist of three Democrats and two Republicans from each branch of Congress. Republican Leader Joseph Martin, of Massachusetts, wants three Democrats and three Republicans from each branch.

Clean Split Seen

Both Democrats and Republicans predicted the committee would split in its report next January with the six Democrats signing a majority report and four Republicans dissenting.

Rayburn declared it would be impractical for the committee to be divided evenly because of the possibility of a deadlock on every important move. Anyway, he said, it would be contrary to all Congressional tradition for the party in numerical control not to have a majority on a committee.

No Doubt of Inquiry

The Speaker said he had no objection to a vote on a Republican amendment to divide the committee evenly. Martin already has announced that such an amendment will be offered when the resolution providing for the investigation comes up Monday.

There is no doubt that the House will concur with the Senate in ordering an inquiry, probably without an opposing vote. The Senate passed the resolution unanimously Thursday. It does not require White House approval.

GreenProject's Last Day Today

(Continued from Page 1)

Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff of USFET, G-3, who said that the Green Project would close on Sept. 30 and that thereafter all high-point men would return home by ship.)

3,000 Waiting at Marseille Must Return by Water

MARSEILLE, Sept. 8.—Abandonment of the Green Project means that about 3,000 men at the Calas staging area near here, who have been scheduled to fly home, will

PWs Speed Victors Home

BERLIN, Sept. 8 (AP).—Use of more than 500,000 German PWs as laborers in Europe to help speed the return of American troops to the States was disclosed today.

have to return by water, officials said today.

A total of 39,075 ETO veterans have been sent home by the Green Project over the Southern France route alone. Other flights have been leaving from Paris and Prestwick, Scotland.

19 Carriers Being Assigned To Pacific Transport Duty

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (ANS).—The aircraft carrier Saratoga and 18 escort carriers are being assigned immediately for transport duty in the Pacific, the Navy announced today. In addition, the announcement said, 40 more escort carriers and 197 attack transports will be assigned to this duty as soon as they can be released from the present task of moving aircraft and troops from the Philippines, Marianas and Ryukyus to Japan for occupation purposes. (International News Service reported that Fleet Adm. Ernest J. King had announced that 300 naval vessels would be assigned to the job of bringing U.S. servicemen home from the Pacific.)

Boy, 9, Slays Girl, 3, For Resisting Advances

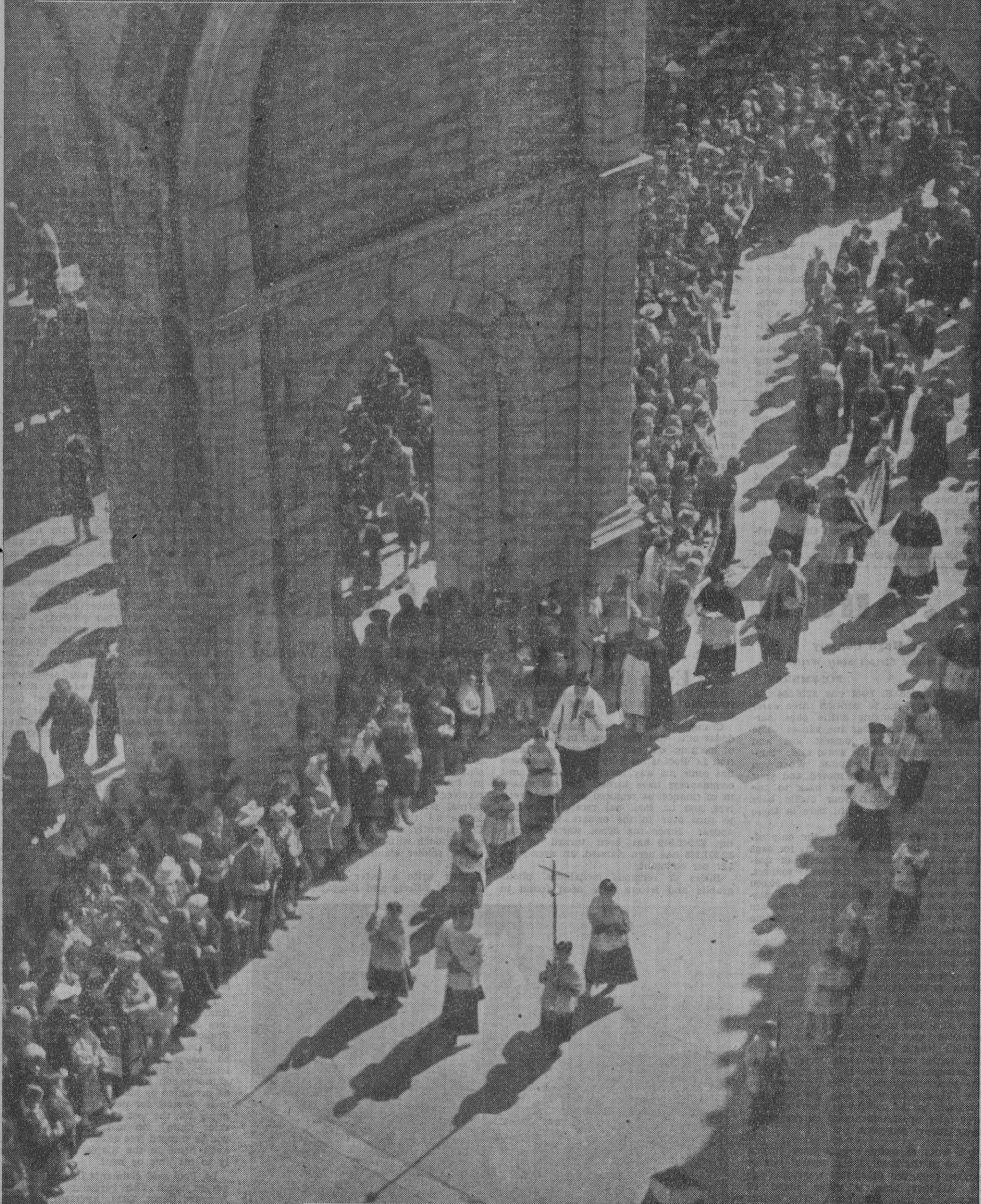
SOUTHFORK, Penn., Sept. 8 (ANS).—Lloyd James Edvard, a nine-year-old schoolboy, admitted to state police yesterday that he had slain three-year-old Phyllis Jane Epperson by beating her on the head with rocks after she resisted unsuccessful attempts to assault her.

S.D.I.C.

THE STARS AND STRIPES
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Pilgrimage to Lourdes

For Your Comfort

That Aching Back—and Seat—Will Suffer Less Agony When You Take That Postwar Trip

By Howard Mandelbaum
Special to the Stars and Stripes

NEW YORK

YOU'VE been all over the world—pulled KP in Reykjavik, walked a miserable two-on-four-off on Kiska, bounced along a rutted Italian trail in a 6 x 6, policed the grounds of a Belgian chateau, or learned a few words of Arabic. Just now you're probably telling yourself: "Just wait until I get that discharge paper in my hand. . . I'll spend the rest of my days taking it easy at home."

But after you've had a spell of home, you may get that wanderlust itch inbred from your Army days. Or maybe the little woman will decide that it's time she saw something of the world, too. Then you'll find out that travel accommodations today are a far cry from those crowded troop trains and ships—and those gosh awful 40-and-8s which took you across France way-back-when. Air, rail and bus companies are vying for the pent-up tourist trade—with no little emphasis on comfort to ease the ex-GI's aching back.

If you're going to take a short trip, chances are you'll step into a DC4, a DC7 or a C59, the old familiar Constellation. Naturally, though, there won't be those old metal bench-type seats. Instead, you'll sink into foam-rubber reclining seats, guaranteed to be kind to battle scars. Polaroid windows will cut down the glare and spun-glass insulation will cut down the moisture. The gal in the trim stewardess's uniform will drop around to ask if everything's OK (just like your old top kick used to do), offer you chewing gum for easing that pressure when you're going up, hand out the latest magazines, adjust the individual radio, serve one of the precooked (not dehydrated) steak dinners that the Navy's already using on its transports.

THE railroads have learned that travelers didn't like the discrepancy in accommodations provided for coach and Pull-

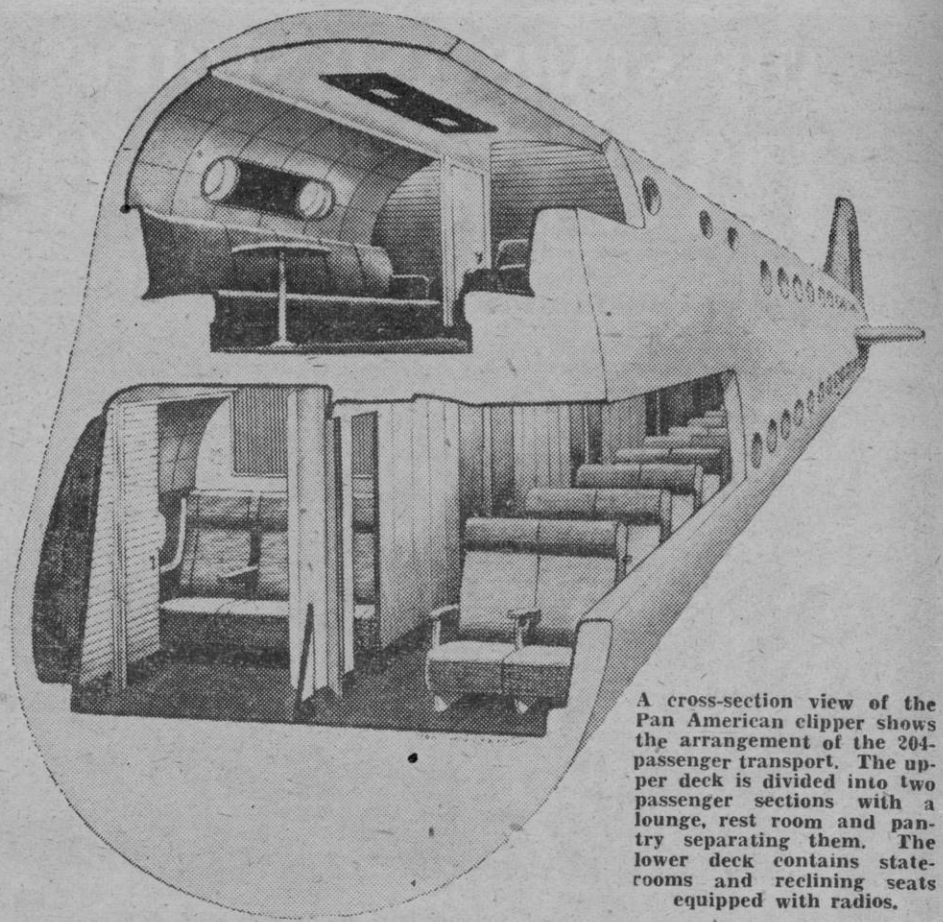
man—comfort came at too high a price for the average man and his family. Likewise, the airlines were getting much of the better-priced trade. They experimented, cautiously at first, and learned that most of you were excited and pleased at streamliners; that you'd rather ride even a crowded stainless-steel job than wait for a half-empty, old-fashioned coach. Comforts paid off in big dividends. Here's a round-up of some of the comforts you can expect in train travel after things calm down back home:

Air conditioning, of course, like the bathtub, is here to stay. Your luggage will be put in a special compartment which can be reached from the outside of the car so that there won't be any of those annoying waits while porters wrestle with baggage. You'll sit down in one of those deep, soft seats, with plenty of room to stretch your legs.

EVEN before the war the railroads were playing around with the idea of inexpensive berth accommodations for coach travelers, and they actually had a few such cars in operation. They've arranged so that the aisle is on the side of the car—something like the English coaches—and seats accommodating three passengers each are arranged facing each other. At night, the porter comes around, makes a few passes and presto, you've got three berths in each tier, something like the arrangement in GI troop trains.

If you're a confirmed pullman traveler, you will find that the old-type open-section car is out—there won't ever be another car built with the upper-and-lower berth arrangement. Instead, you'll have cars with 22 or 24 individual bedrooms, either on a level or in a two-decker arrangement. Each compartment will have its own washing and toilet facilities and when you're ready to turn in, all you have to do is push a button—and your bed folds down from the wall, all ready for occupancy.

Bus companies—yes, even the trolley people—haven't been caught napping in



A cross-section view of the Pan American clipper shows the arrangement of the 204-passenger transport. The upper deck is divided into two passenger sections with a lounge, rest room and pantry separating them. The lower deck contains state-rooms and reclining seats equipped with radios.

this new age of comfort. Buses and trolleys will be bigger, faster and smoother-riding.

Or maybe you've become air-minded to the extent you plan to buy your own airplane. Private aircraft companies have learned a lot since they first started putting out trim fighters and bombers for the Air Forces. One firm already has announced plans to sell its sky flivvers through department stores. There will be models for the business man as well as for the private family—with special emphasis on safety, economy and comfort.

For the land lubbers, the redeployed jeep will enter a new era. The GI model is having a face-lift, not exactly to put it into a competitive class with the passenger automobile, but to meet the tastes of the guys who like a tough little car for

hunting and fishing jaunts, business, farm work or just knocking about. The telltale OD paint will be replaced with a flashy orange-yellow finish and the gear shift will be moved from the floor to the steering column.

The civilian model jeep will be roomier, have sealed-beam headlights, better springs, more over-all weight, comfortable seat cushions instead of the hard GI upholstery, and the windshield will be higher. The four-wheel drive will be retained, but a new, virtually stall-proof engine will be installed. It'll be a handy vehicle whether you want to go for a spin, run a wood saw, an orchard sprayer or a posthole digger, fight a fire or break stone.

But above all, when it comes to traveling in the air or on the ground, the nation's manufacturers are going to see to it that you won't have any gripes about comforts

... And a Pocketful of Cash

By Hugh Conway
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

FOLEMBRAY.

LT. Maurice S. Pool has \$228,584 to give away, not to mention three warehouses full of bulging duffle bags, barracks bags, musette bags and valises. The control chief for the biggest lost and found department in the world said: "Suppose you went to the hospital. When you got out your outfit had moved and your unit commander had gone back to the States. Where would your duffle bags and other stuff be? Right here in these warehouses!"

Right now, Q290, which is the only official repository on the Continent for bags lost in transit and the property of hospitalized, missing and deceased soldiers, has 15,000 pieces of lost baggage, 80,000 pieces belonging to men who were in hospitals, and 16,000 foot lockers. There are all sorts of bags, blanket rolls, handsome leather valises, sleeping sacks. The foot lockers piled six high, form long walls in another warehouse. Most of these were left by officers for indefinite storage in the period around D-Day and were carted along by the depot whenever it moved.

Much of the lost property has been "processed" into small brown paper packages and filed in racks. Property of hospitalized men is left intact. But after a certain length of time other lost bags are opened and the stuff sorted. Some is salvaged and what is left is put into the paper packages. A credit voucher for the GI equipment is also put into the packages so the owners will not be bothered later by statements of charges from their supply sergeants.

All sorts of weird objects have turned up in the bags. Once, several jars of snakes preserved in alcohol were discovered. Another time, a whole squad of mummified mice was found. The snakes were sent back to Kansas City, but the mouse mummies were thrown away. Expensive cameras and wrist watches occasionally are discovered, and even a big bull fiddle has appeared. Live grenades and booby traps also have been discovered, making the lost property department far more dangerous than you would suspect. Sometimes objects are found which mutely tell whole stories—like a pocket Bible which had been pierced by a shell

The Army's Lost and Found Department Would Even Dwarf Macy's Bargain Counter

fragment which had gone half way through

Crumpled money—lire, marks, francs, dollar bills—has been found in the pockets of clothing but very little of the \$228,584 that Lt. Pool is ready to give to its owners has come his way in cash. Instead, unit commanders have turned the lost money in to finance, as required by Army directives, and Lt. Pool has received vouchers to turn over to the owners when they appear. Since the depot started operating, \$2,549,849 has been turned in and \$2,321,265 has been claimed, an average of \$27 per claimant.

Bibles or religious medallions, photographs and letters have been found in

almost every bag, so the owners of practically every piece of property are known. The problem is to locate the owners. Don't think that officials of the depot are sitting back idly waiting for claimants to appear. Inquiries are constantly being sent to the central Machine Records Unit in Paris and thousands of men have received their baggage. Troop movements, however, make it impossible to locate all the owners in this manner. Consequently, Lt. Pool urges claimants to get in touch with the depot directly. How can a soldier claim his property? Very simple.

"Just write a letter to: Depot Q290, Personal Effects and Baggage, APO 513,"



The personal property you thought was lost may not be. Depot Q-290 has countless items waiting to be claimed.

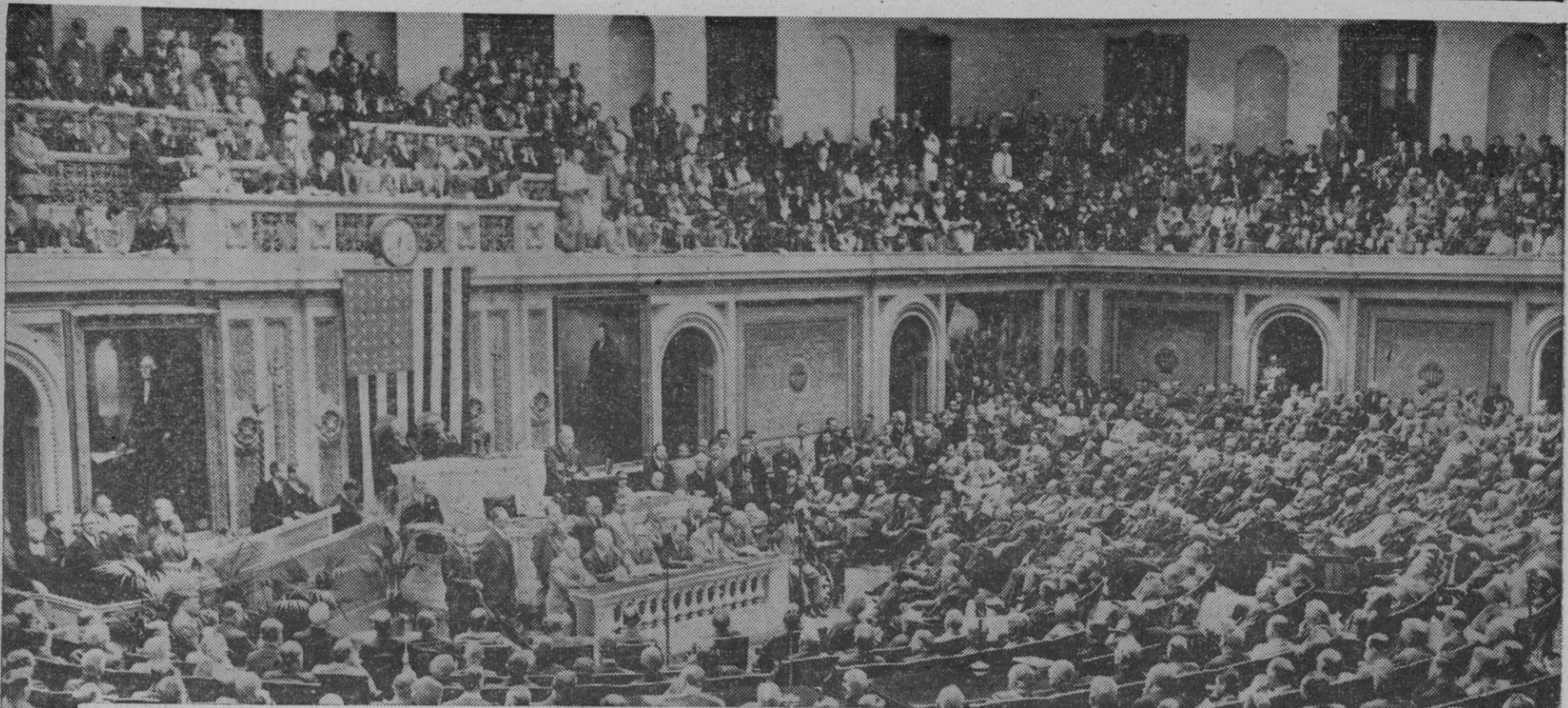
said Lt. Pool. "Have your commanding officer sign your request, and give us your name, rank, serial number and the place where you last saw your property. We'll do the rest." Speed is important for anybody who wants to claim lost property, the Lincoln (Neb.) officer added, for the depot is scheduled to close on Nov. 8, and anything left unclaimed will be shipped to the Army Effects Bureau at Kansas City, Mo. It can still be claimed back in the States, but it will be a far more complicated process than is now available to officers and soldiers in the ETO, the lieutenant said.

WHEN a request now reaches the depot, an immediate search is made through a huge index file. Within a few minutes it can be ascertained if the missing baggage is in the depot's three warehouses. If not, records for a similar depot in the U.K. are consulted. If the missing stuff is not in the U.K. depot, Lt. Pool's department goes into high gear and begins to search all the places where the baggage might have been misplaced. A typical letter was received from a Pfc who had been in a reinforcement depot and who said: "I left my belongings in the company supply room, but I can't remember the number of the outfit because I've had so damned many of them in the past 15 months." Snappy detective work located the missing stuff and it was forwarded to its owner on the double.

The depot, commanded by Col. A. C. Ramsey, is located in a former glass factory in this little village in northeastern France, on highway N37, between Soissons and Chauny. Claimants, Lt. Pool asserted, may come directly and mess and billeting facilities are available. Proper authorization from unit commanders must be presented by all claimants, and, he says, it is possible for delegated messengers to apply for the lost property of all men in their units. On mail requests, property will be shipped free of charge to the claimant's home in the States, or sent directly to his unit by mail.

Lt. Pool said claimants in the U.K. can get in touch with Personal Effects and Baggage Depot, Q114, APO 407, at Liverpool. He added that the stuff is waiting for somebody to claim it, money, cameras, clothing, watches, souvenirs. Yes, and even love letters and pictures of dogs, children, sweethearts and wives—the little things from which a homesick soldier builds his dreams—they are all there in Lt. Pool's warehouse, too.

"Come and get 'em," he said, "while the getting's good."



Congress Faces Peace

And With It, a Myriad of Problems Affecting the Discharged Serviceman, The GI Still in Uniform and the Folks That Were Left Behind

By Philip H. Bucknell

WASHINGTON

CONGRESSMEN who packed their bags for the summer recess were conscious that there was an awful lot of work that would be piling up during their absence. But they little dreamed that during that brief time the whole world would have changed.

The 79th Congress now in session again faces the problems of peace. Few questions will be able to be kissed off with remarks about brasshats in the service departments, and those same brasshats will not be able to pull down the shrouds of "official secrecy" over their activities. The field is clear for the give and take of practical politics, and politicians have now to show how far they intend to allow party loyalties to override deeper considerations.

The main problems facing them are: The earliest reduction of taxes; veterans' problems; peace settlements; foreign commitments; the disposal of the vast stockpiles built up by military necessity, and the provision of jobs. The whole, in fact wraps up in a package labeled reconversion. The main issue on the homefront is the Murray Full Employment Bill, to which the President has given his unqualified support—and over which he is likely to lose the nappy atmosphere of the political honeymoon he has enjoyed since he took over the reins of government. Briefly, that Bill would require the President to inform Congress when the number of workers likely to be unemployed go over a certain figure. Congress would be called upon to make up the job deficit through federally-financed public works or other forms of subsidized activity.

SOME Senators have already been working on this for three weeks, as the Senate Banking and Currency Committee was hauled back to the Capitol when the Japs sued for peace. The Administration is backing the Bill to the limit. And witnesses that have been heard at the inquiry have been for the most part, overwhelmingly in favor. But a lot of the opposition is powerful, well-informed and sincere.

Nobody, of course, thinks of denying the necessity of providing jobs for all. The debate is on the best method of providing them. The proponents of the Bill point to the figures of potential unemployment, varying from six to eight million by next summer, that have been published by government agencies, and say that in the hard period of reconversion it is absolutely necessary for the government to stimulate employment artificially (many say it is not so artificial as that when you consider all the public works that need to be done).

Closely allied to this is the government-sponsored bill to broaden the unemployment compensation clauses of the Social Security Act to provide maximum benefits of \$25 for a "period" up to six months. Opposition to this stems not only from the "premium on loafing" argument. In view of the different rates of compensation

which various states consider adequate, the over-all levelling up is considered by some to cut across state rights—which is always dynamite. Both these bills are very near to every man and woman in the service, and whether they are passed or whether some other method of insuring jobs, and or, in the meantime, giving the unemployed something on which to live, every Congressman knows that he and his fellows legislators will be held answerable if the problems of regearing the nation for peace falls foul of party politics.

THE future of the veteran is the paramount problem in this country today. Not just because he or she has to give years from his life to the cause of the country, but because every veteran is a citizen and every citizen demands that the country win the peace as assuredly as it won the war. The Veterans Administration itself will be examined carefully as soon as Gen. Omar Bradley, its new chief, has had time to make his recommendations.

Another serviceman's question very much to the fore is the future of the draft. The President and the service chiefs have asked Congress to extend Selective Service inductions of men in the 18-25 age groups until at least the middle of next year. Many Congressmen are opposed. They say that now the fighting has ceased the young men of the nation should be allowed to make their own future. The services say that we must police Japan and we have got to police Germany for some years and that it is either a question of maintaining the draft or keeping in the men now in uniform to maintain occupation forces, the Army alone says that it needs 50,000 new personnel every month. Influential Congressmen, like Andrew May, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, wants an immediate three-month moratorium on induction, saying that the numbers can be raised on a voluntarily enlistment basis.

THE solution of this problem will fall right back on the President. No Congressman is keen on telling his constituents that there is a need for continuing to draft sons and husbands. On the other hand, he does not want to go on record as being partly responsible for keeping Joe Blow in ODs or blues one minute longer than necessary. It is believed that the President has been asked to lay down the line which will be adopted and to relieve the Legislature of the unpleasant task of having to propound a policy that will be unpopular with any large group of people. Voluntary enlistment would satisfy everyone and it is thought possible that legislation will be introduced that would make a military career more popular.

Alongside these questions are those pertaining to the Pearl Harbor reports, and much will be heard in the early days of the session on this subject. There is considerable dissatisfaction at the information that has been revealed, and there will be considerable demands for further enquiry.

Critics are by no means confined to one party. The criticisms range from those who say that the full story has not been told to those who point to the reports just printed and say that on this information it is clear that something was wrong with our services, and are we now sure that they have been improved?

Foreign affairs will loom largely, too, this season. The forthcoming meeting of the foreign secretaries of the Big Five will bring the duties and responsibilities of the victors into the limelight. UNRRA, with its demands for American goods to aid the famine-ravished European nations and Pacific islands, will probably come under fire from those who think this country is still in position to roll in the oceans and cut ourselves off from world troubles.

The Administration will have to consider what will have to be done about the lend-lease debts. The President has already said that a large proportion should be wiped out as the material was used against our common foes. The big query is: What is going to take its place?

For our own economy, we need export trade. But, in order to export, we have to have people to take our goods. With the abrupt termination of lend-lease, many of our Allies are in no position to buy from us. It is generally considered that something must be done to bolster our Allies and potential customers. At this session, the Administration must produce a plan and Congress must vote on it. Secretary Byrnes and his State Department will be very busy these coming months.

IN addition, there are a number of other smaller but urgent matters to be discussed. Outstanding is how the surplus war property is to be disposed of. At present, there are three separate agencies which have the responsibility of getting the goods that were made for war into the hands of those who want to use them for peace. On this subject it seems probable that there will be at least as many lobbyists working as Congressmen. There are those who want to get hold of this, that or the other, and a lot of folks who want to keep competitive articles off the market. One set of lobbyists will have the sympathy of the servicemen—the veterans organizations who will be demanding that the veteran gets not only paper priority on surplus stuff he needs but gets the stuff without red tape.

All in all, it seems safe to say that Congress has embarked on the busiest and most momentous session in its history. Its problems are more complex even than those facing the nation 3 1/2 years ago. Then, we had to carve victory from a mass of chaos, confusion and unpreparedness. For that, the nation submitted to unprecedented but necessary controls, restrictions and regimentation. This Congress is expected to put the nation in a position to enjoy the fruits of the hard-won victory—not by restrictions, but by wise, democratic legislation—and, with its Allies, to help make a world that can live in peace.



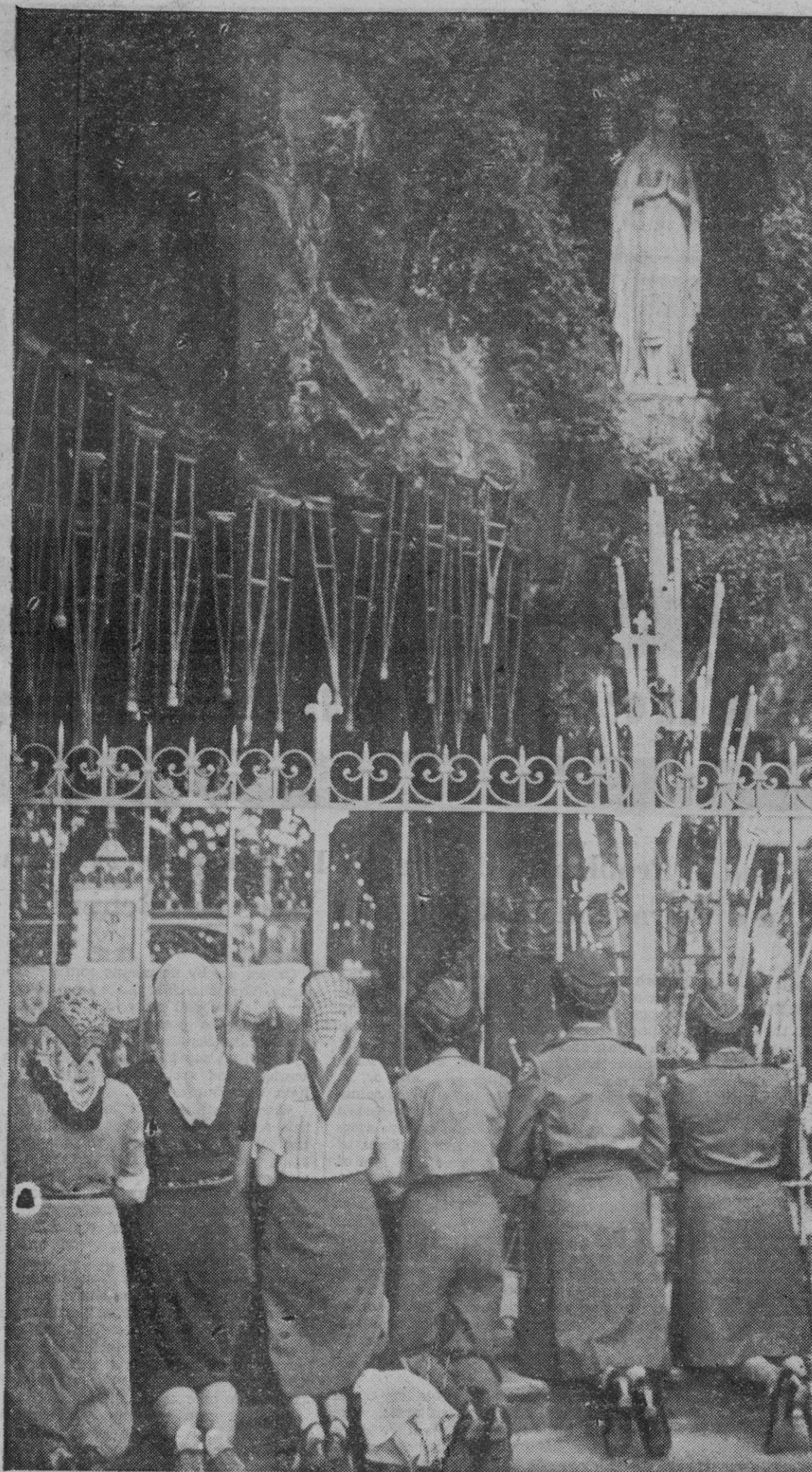
Rep. Adolph J. Sabath
Illinois representative



Sam Rayburn
Speaker of the House



Sen. Kenneth MacKellar
Senate's president pro-tem



Wacs (left) view crutches in the grotto. The lame leave them there when they are healed by what is recognized as the miracle of Lourdes. GIs (above) purchase souvenirs of their pilgrimage to Lourdes.

Tour of worship



The two-day tour included a visit to the home of Saint Bernadette. Americans saw the spring of holy water which Catholic authorities and many physicians say is a miraculous curing agency for the ill and injured. Americans voiced unanimous approval of the tour to the Holy City. One visitor described her visit as "a dream realized."

The Shrine of Saint Bernadette at Lourdes Is Attracting Americans of All Faiths

By Jim Farmer
Special to the Stars and Stripes

LOURDES.

IN the great massed procession of 50,000 Catholics, 250 American servicemen and women marched quietly toward the great triple church of Lourdes. Two columns of children preceded them through the night to the brilliantly-lighted Basilica and Rosary Church. Down a U-shaped path in front of the church the weaving procession came to a stop before a group of priests who led them in singing the Ave Maria.

The occasion was the Feast of Assumption and the Americans were visiting the shrine of Bernadette as the climax to a Special Services tour of southern France. Earlier, they had knelt and counted the beads on their rosaries before the famous grotto where Bernadette saw the White Lady less than 100 years ago. Then, at night, they joined the great throng on the church grounds.

Despite a steady drizzle, the procession moved steadily along, chanting Ave Maria and reciting the words of the Virgin Mary

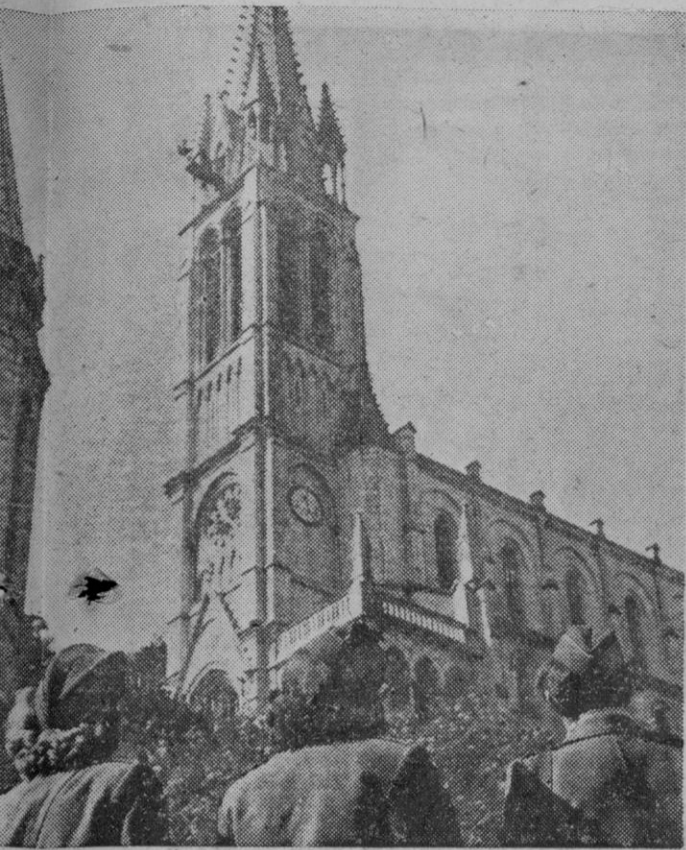
to Bernadette before the grotto in 1858. The lame—brought to Lourdes with the hope that their faith in God combined with an application of the miraculous holy water of the grotto, would heal them—moved in wheel chairs with the long procession.

Finally the procession ended. All the people were assembled on the massive court before the priests. They knelt in reverence as one priest chanted a prayer to Mary. A mother shielded her ailing infant son with her coat as the rain increased. The benediction was read and the crowd silently moved on.

A group of soldiers and Wacs walked slowly toward the grotto, discussing softly the impressive ceremony which had just ended. They approached Bernadette's shrine, a huge cavity in a rock where stood a statue of the Saint bowed in prayer before the image of the Mother Mary. Three Wacs knelt before the iron railing that surrounds the shrine while others stood behind in solemn reverence. They made the sign of the cross and counted their beads, offering prayers to the Mother Mary for their families, friends and themselves. Silently walking away, they turned to the spring of holy water. A Wac stepped down to a spigot, and washed her hands and face

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Wacs admire the beautiful Basilica of Lourdes. Soldiers and nurses also are able to visit Lourdes through the tour of southern France, which is arranged by the Office of Special Services.



Sgt. Ellen Vail washes her hands at a spigot, repeating the act of Saint Bernadette in 1858 when she discovered the spring. The story is well known to Americans through Franz Werfel's "Song of Bernadette."



A priest and a group of soldiers assist at an open air Mass in front of the Lourdes Cathedral. Annual pilgrimages, which usually took place from April through October, stopped for five years during the Nazi occupation.

A French woman, rosary beads hanging from her hand, prays fervently. A visiting Catholic chaplain called the pilgrimage "the greatest demonstration of devotion, ever, to the Mother of God."

A view of the open air mass in front of the Basilica of Lourdes. During the recent Catholic Holy Day, Feast of the Assumption, 250 Americans joined a massive night procession of 50,000 French Catholics before the Lourdes church.



with the water as Bernadette had done when she discovered the spring.

The dark of night increased as the rain subsided. The Americans walked away from the church reflecting on their night's experience. Some went directly to their hotels while others walked the streets of the quiet city, in meditation.

DURING a two-day tour of the Pyrenees Mountain city, they retraced the story of Bernadette, best known to all Americans through Franz Werfel's book, "The Song of Bernadette," which was made into a motion picture last year. They visited the crude home of Bernadette, walked the path which she had walked to gather firewood, viewed the grotto shrine where she saw "the Immaculate Conception," and the spring of holy water which Catholic authorities and many physicians have described as a miraculous curing agency for the ill and injured. They also toured the beautiful Basilica and Rosary Church which houses many elaborate mosaics, paintings and altars. One mosaic, "The Coronation of the Blessed Mother in Heaven," is a gift of the Catholics of America.

All Catholics looked upon the visit to Lourdes as an opportunity otherwise thought improbable. As Sgt. Ellen Vail of Covington, Ky., a Wac clerk with Base Post Office 513, put it, "This is a dream realized. I studied about Lourdes in school out never thought that it would be possible for me to see it."

"I am a Protestant but I have enjoyed my Lourdes experience as much as I would if I were a Catholic," said Pfc

Frank J. Owens of Hartwell, Ga., a military policeman. "Its beauty and religious atmosphere should be seen by all."

Pvt. Norma Watts of New York City, a Negro Wac clerk with the 6888th Central Postal Directory, described her "wonderful experience" as "so un-GI it's like a lot of ice cream after a steady diet of potatoes. It is the greatest thing the Army has done from an all-around standpoint."

Capt. Eugene C. Parrish, of Altoona, Pa., a Catholic chaplain attached to the Assembly Area Command in Antwerp was deeply impressed.

"This is the greatest demonstration of devotion to our Mother of God that I have ever had the privilege of witnessing," he said.

Chaplain Parrish added that his greatest impression was the simple faith of those who come here traveling many miles loaded down with baggage but profoundly reverent before the shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes.

"This is an important religious experience for all Catholics," said Lt. Col. Andrew T. F. Nowak of Chicopee Falls, Mass., Catholic chaplain supervising the tour in Lourdes. "The moment American soldiers enter this holy city, they feel the quiet religious atmosphere that covers the whole community. So impressed has been the Bishop of Lourdes with the department of Americans here that he has authorized increased numbers to come on the tour."

AT the suggestion of 1/Lt. Norrine Sherridar of Flushing, Mich., a nurse with the 241st General Hospital, a fund was

started to provide for a memorial of Our Lady of Lourdes for Americans who died in Europe during World War II. Each tour will contribute to the fund and additional money will be collected from servicemen and women through the Catholic Church in the United States.

The liberation of France last year meant that devout French Catholics could resume the annual pilgrimages to Lourdes which were stopped for five years during the Nazi occupation because of the German ban on civilian movement. The Nazi commander in Lourdes even recognized its symbol as a Holy City and surrendered it to the French maquis without a fight.

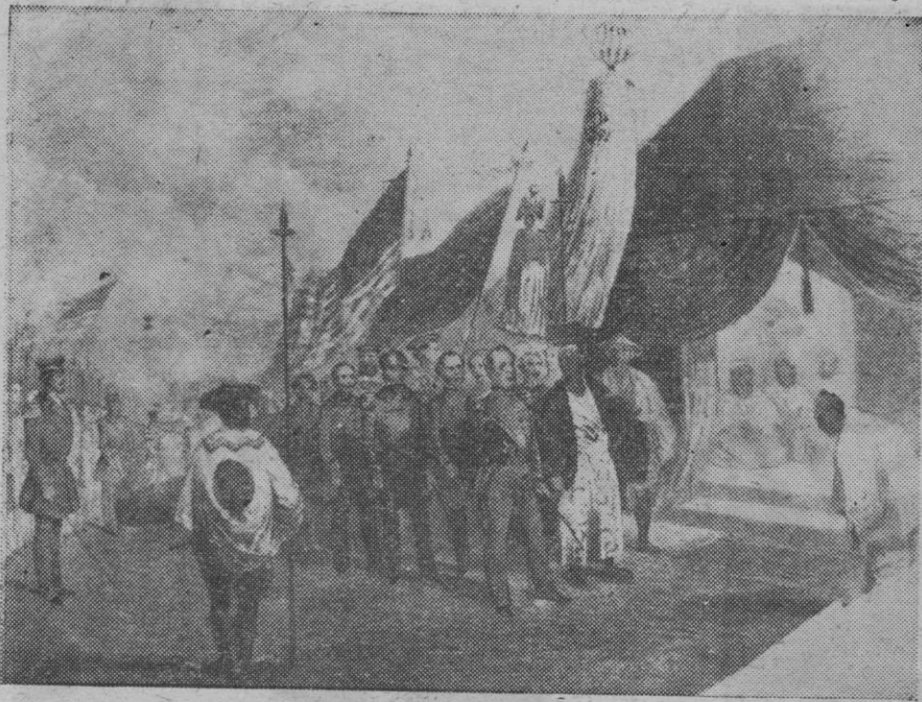
The breath-taking beauty of the cathedral had been left untouched despite the destruction resulting from a savage war. Even the Germans seemed to sense the true significance of Lourdes.

THE tour of Southern France takes six days and is free—a gift to Americans by the French government and arranged by the French Welcome Committee to the Allied Armies. The tour includes a trip to the Pyrenees Mountains for a cable railway ride up Pibeste Mountain from which the Franco-Spanish border is visible. Then there are tours to Toulouse, famous for its flowers, poetry and medieval buildings and another to Limoges, porcelain and china manufacturing center.

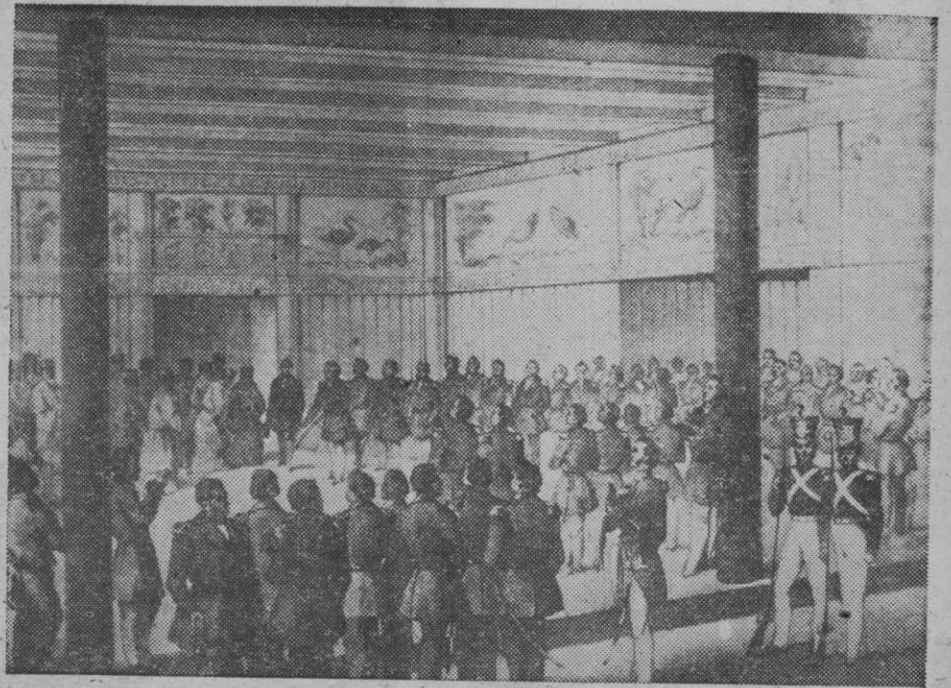
Two Lourdes trips are conducted weekly—one from Paris, the other from Marseille. The weekly Paris quota includes 50 Wacs and nurses and 400 EM Allotments are made through the USFET G-1 office.



This mosaic, "The Coronation of the Blessed Mother in Heaven," is a gift to Lourdes from the Catholics of America. Lourdes was freed by the French maquis without a fight because the Nazi commander there recognized it as a holy place.



In 1853, Commodore Matthew Perry made the Japs cry "Uncle" when he forced the Mikado to open Japanese ports to American shipping. The drawing shows Perry and his staff when they went ashore at Yokohama to dictate terms to Japan.



This historic scene shows the reception accorded Commodore Perry and his staff at the castle of Shui. The occasion is recalled in the light of the landing of Gen. MacArthur, who has been assigned the task of imposing the will of the Allies on Japan.

MacArthur Has a Job on His Hands

By Simon Bourgin

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

EVEN before the ink had dried on the Japanese surrender document, the curtain had gone down on the Japanese attempt to bring "the eight corners of the world under one roof"—the roof of the divine Emperor. But it was rung up on what promised to be the United Nations' greatest task: the occupation of Japan and the reassortment of her Asiatic spoils. Since the biggest part of the job fell to the United States, it was a subject that most Americans studied with acute interest.

When the war came to an end after six hard-fought years, Japan held one of the richest empires in the world. More than 500,000,000 persons lived in the parts of the Pacific and the Asiatic mainland engulfed by the Japanese. These stolen possessions were the source of the world's richest supplies of natural rubber, tin, quinine, vegetable oils and sugar, and were being policed and exploited by an army of 3,000,000 Japanese soldiers and countless volunteer and slave laborers. The most pressing problem facing the Allies was to round up, disarm, and intern these troops, in garrisons scattered throughout China, Manchuria and elsewhere in Southeast Asia and the hundreds of islands that dot the vast Pacific. Until they could be transported to Japan they were strictly Allied wards. Some indication of the amount of food required to feed them is shown in the food bill the U.S. Army was footing for the 13,000 Japs left on Bougainville: 7 tons of rice and three tons of bread each day. That seems like a small outlay until you multiply it a few thousand times.

Inside Japan there were 3,000,000 more Army and Navy personnel to be dealt with. But also within Japan and far bigger than the task of handling the military, was that of adjusting the hearts and minds of 70,000,000 Japanese to the fact that they were beaten into unconditional submission. Divested of her overseas empire, Japan again had reverted to a tiny island power. And the job of crowding her citizens back on to their little islands did not promise to be an easy one.

SUPERFICIALLY, the problem of control, and of preventing Japan's participation in future wars, seemed simpler than with Germany. While Germany contained within her border the necessary raw materials for war machinery, Japan now has to go beyond its home islands for most of the raw materials needed for war. By controlling Japan's trade, the Allies could greatly limit Japan's war-making power. U.S. government agencies preparing a plan for Japan in Washington a few weeks before surrender were believed to have decided to give Japan roughly the same treatment as Germany. This plan, which was being considered by the Council of Foreign Ministers in London last week, offered Japan this feature, which was different: a limited foreign trade in iron ore, coking coal, textiles and other vital products necessary for her sustenance.

A joint Allied control commission was to supervise Japan's economy. The Japanese home islands were to be completely disarmed and demilitarized, and heavy industries that could be used for war production, removed.

Under the Allied plan, war criminals and those who aided them were to be

Attention Focuses on Food and Industry Needs As Occupation of Japan Gets Under Way

arrested and brought to trial. With Emperor Hirohito, the number one governing designee of Gen. MacArthur, it did not seem likely that Japan's ruler would be in the war criminal class. The Allies still had to decide, according to reports, whether membership in such secret military organizations as the Black Dragons society was reason for prosecution as a war criminal.

While control of Japan, along the lines of this plan, seemed easier than in the case of Germany, there were complicating factors that made the occupation and control of the Reich look simple. For one thing, Japan's land forces, at the end of the war, were mostly unbeaten. While Japan's sea and air forces were visibly shattered by Allied might, those Japanese armies which were beaten were defeated in relatively isolated areas, remote from public observation. If returning Army commanders boasted that they surrendered not to Allied arms, but in deference to the Imperial rescript, the way might be open for talking up an old story. The Reichswehr in 1918 claimed it was not beaten in the field, but that Germany was "stabbed in the back" by the "unfair weapon" of the Allied blockade, which forced the starving populace to surrender. Some quarters of the Japanese military have spoken of the atomic bomb as the same kind of "unfair weapon." If they should successfully propagate the myth that Japan yielded only to "unfair" pressure at home, it might be as formidable a factor in preserving the Army's life in Japan as it was in rebuilding the military's power in Germany.

THE people U.S. troops will be dealing with are a strange and different race, and further complicate the control prob-

lem. From Gen. MacArthur's side, early attention will go to satisfying their food needs and rehabilitating industry, from the point of view of maintaining order and avoiding revolution. The Japanese reaction to these measures is more difficult to ascertain. From reports of the first newsmen in Tokyo, the Japanese people still have small conception of the completeness of their defeat. Add to this the fact that they have never been defeated before, and are being occupied by a people whom they regard as inferior in every way.

The sense of inferiority which the Japs hold for the whites represents, in fact, the color bar prevalent in America, in reverse. That Nordic man is more hairy than the yellow man, the Japs hold to be evidence of his closer kinship to the anthropoid apes. That the Nordic white has a greater body smell than the Japanese, because he consumes more meat, the Japs hold as cause for classing whites with animals. The psychological shock of the Japanese to being occupied by white troops is held by experts on Japan, to be "as great as if the U.S. were invaded by Negroes." But the Japanese feels the difference even more keenly, for his racial prejudices are closely bound with his religious prejudices, which teach him again that the Western white is inferior.

Abolition of Japan's war industries, and removal of arms and ammunition from Japan and former Empire areas, would deprive Japan of the means of war. But complete demilitarization of the Japanese could come only in the minds of the people. From all accounts this might take years, certainly longer than the process of physical disarmament, difficult as that

was. The American political plan, at least at the beginning, was to treat alike the entire population, regardless of class. Japan's political life was to be placed on a peaceful democratic footing, and freedom of press, religion and public discussion were expected to be assured, as well as secret ballot elections. All laws conflicting with these aims were expected to be abolished.

PLAINLY much depended upon whether the Emperor through whom Gen. MacArthur was to govern, would support or sabotage such a program. If Japan resisted Allied attempts to instill democratic rule—and speeches by some Japanese leaders showed that they might try to resist—Gen. MacArthur's job, and the job of the occupation forces, would prove much more difficult. MacArthur might be forced to deal directly with the Japanese people. Since few Americans speak or understand Japanese, instilling democratic methods that would be more than superficial, by this means, might prove a formidable undertaking.

Should Japan co-operate, the U.S. was quite plainly prepared to help Japan make a new place in the world. But on the basis of competing fairly with other nations, not by conquest. Signs were that Japan's industry would consist largely of agriculture, production of silk and textiles, and light manufacturing of a non-conversion-for-war type products. However, Japan will have one big obstacle to overcome. Her "Made in Japan" label must overcome first the adverse effect her war ambitions left on foreign markets.

How long the Allied occupation forces would stay was something the Japanese were thinking about last week as much as were newly-arrived American troops. The Potsdam declaration says the occupation armies will stay until "there has been established in accordance with the freely expressed will of the Japanese people a peacefully inclined and responsible government." Whether this would take five or 50 years there was no way of knowing. It was certain, however, that it would require all the patience Allied troops could muster, and over that, constant political unity on the part of the peoples of the United Nations.



Tokyo Reception

Evening Standard

THE STARS AND STRIPES Magazine

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THE COVER

The procession to the Cathedral of Lourdes, France, during the height of a religious season which drew thousands of French Catholics to celebrate the apparition of the peasant girl, Bernadette Soubirous.

Vol. 1, No. 15



ETO Troupers

Ups 'n' Downs Left Hugh Speechless

THIS is the rags-to-riches-to-khaki story of a young man who, in the short space of a year, achieved great success as a songwriter, became a soldier, saw his two best girl friends marry other men, lost his voice, and spent five months in an Army hospital. His name is Hugh Martin, a private and co-writer of the *Trolley Song* and *Buckle Down Winssocki*. And he's able to talk just above a whisper now, though he rations what he says on a strictly OPA basis. Now writing tunes for *O.K. U.S.A.* and other soldier shows in the ETO, Hugh has had one of the strangest civilian and military careers on record.

Leaving his home town of Birmingham, Ala., a number of years ago, Hugh went to N.Y. where he landed a job as chorus boy in the Ed Wynn musical *Hooray For What?* Another chorus boy, Ralph Blane, had ambitions much like Hugh's and they decided to write songs. Together they did the vocal arrangements for *Best Foot Forward*, then wrote *Buckle Down Winssocki*, and the next stop was Hollywood, where they did the *Trolley Song*, *Skip To My Lou*, for the Judy Garland picture, *Meet Me In St. Louis*. At this point, Hugh was 4-F, dating Judy Garland and June Allyson, making a pot of money, and everything looked great.

* * *

THEN, deciding that he wanted to help out in the war, Hugh went to his draft board (this reads like a B movie and could only happen in Hollywood) and he asked to be reclassified. The Hollywood draft board, a bunch of right guys, happened to have an opening at the moment and a few days later Hugh received his shots, his dogtags, and his zoot suit. Shipping to Europe as a rifleman in early 1945, Hugh arrived here just in time to see the tail end of the Ardennes campaign and it was about that time that his voice (hoarse from singing on the boat and the 11th Repple Depot) faded to a mere whisper. "I lost it in the Ardennes," explains Hugh.

While in the hospital, where Hugh spent five months, he received word that his friends, Judy and June, were marrying. Hugh said nothing because he still hadn't regained his voice. Several weeks ago when he finally reached the point where he could utter audible noises again, Hugh was discharged from the hospital, but warned that he must never smoke again, never drink for six months at least, and ration his conversation. "The medics didn't tell me not to write songs though," Hugh whispered, "so I am doing tunes for a new GI musical called *Could Be* which will be ready to tour shortly."

Writing songs, Hugh confided, is no cinch. It takes plenty of effort, no little pain, and lots of research. Hugh said that the *Trolley Song* took three months to write, in which time he spent hours riding streetcars, more hours reading books about street cars, scratching for a flicker of an idea. "Once we got the first line—clang, clang, clang went the trolley—we had it made," Hugh said.

* * *

FIGIORELLO LAGUARDIA, rotund Mayor of New York City, made political history recently when he went on the air in competition with our old friend Uncle Don, reading the Sunday comics to the loyal constituents of the five boroughs.



Not to be outdone, the American Forces Network has inaugurated a Sunday morning network show which offers GI listeners The Stars and Stripes comics read by a 1st Sergeant, of all people.

The man responsible for the show (War Crimes Commission please copy) is Al Lewin, AFN comedy writer, and that rasping voice of the 1st Sergeant belongs to Cpl. Phil Tonken, AFN announcer. First Sergeants, the AFN boys feel, have read GIs everything from a KP roster to the well-known "riot act." The funnies were all that remained.

Every Sunday morning at 9:45 the 1st Sergeant gets the audience on the ball and reads them L'il Abner, Dick Tracy, and Terry and the Pirates as only a 1st Sergeant could. AFN staff actors take the various parts in the dramatization. Each 15-minute show contains two commercials which go something like this: "The Army Medical Corps, makers of Pro-Kit—P-R-O-K-I-T—present the first sergeant reading the funnies." AFN has now campaigned against VD with everything but a Fred Waring Glee Club. Says erstwhile 1st Sergeant Tonken: "At least I'm sponsored—No other Sunday comic reader can make that claim!"

* * *

Another new AFN show—this one sponsored by the War Department—is called *Mind Your Own Business* and is designed to caution GIs against the pitfalls of civilian business. Pointing out such interesting facts as "60 percent of all taverns and saions are failures," the program tells GIs to think twice before making a loan to start a civilian business.

* * *

IN a letter to *The Stars and Stripes* Pfc Anthony Falabella, Brooklyn, N.Y., an infantryman in Germany, asks that we print the French equivalent for the announcement French radio uses in introducing *It Must Be Jelly 'Cause Jam Don't Shake Like That* on their pick-up of the AFN *Beaucoup de Music* show. The thing reads like this, according to the French announcer: "Ça doit être du jelly, parce que la confiture ne tremble pas comme ça." Falabella claims that the phrase makes him laugh and laugh. We hope he's satisfied.

Alternating swing arrangements with delicate Kostelanetz-styled popular ballads, the 28-piece orchestra of the Contact Caravan serves as a musical backdrop for the fast-moving ATC musical show which inaugurates its Continental tour in Bremen today.

Airborne Junket

ATC's Contact Caravan Hits Bremen Today On First Leg of Its ETO-MTO Musical Tour

BORROWING a stunt from the Wild Blue Yonder boys who flew the bombers against Germany and Japan, the Air Transport Command is announcing a list of "target cities" in Europe which may expect a heavy bombardment of music and fun during the airborne tour of ATC's Contact Caravan. Due to roar into Bremen today on the first leg of an ETO-MTO junket, which will take them to Berlin, Munich, Frankfurt, the AAC, Nice, Marseilles, Rome, Athens and whistle stops between there and the U.S., the 34-man show has been tabbed the best GI musical since "Winged Victory."

The appearance of Contact will bring a tidal wave of nostalgia to Air Corpsmen who sweated out training in Florida. They will remember that Contact was started way-back-when by Capt. Allan Campbell, Josh Logan, Robert Preston, and Bruce Cabot, along with a talent-heavy cast of GIs who had been entertainers in 1941 B.C. (Before Conscription).

Campbell, Logan, Preston and Cabot drifted from Miami—Logan and Campbell to the ETO, Cabot back to civilian life, and Preston in the U.S.—but Draper Lewis (now wearing three up and three down) and other oldtimers remained to make the show an institution. Coming overseas on tour the unit became the official entertainment group for the Port of Aerial Embarkation, Caribbean Division, Air Transport Command, workin' for the Yankee Dollar.

While at Miami and broadcasting regularly for more than 100 consecutive radio shows, the Caravan was selected as the only all-service show honored in the Variety Hall of Fame. The manner of presentation still savors of radio and has changed little from the original idea which became S.O.P. in Florida many campaigns ago.

HIGH spots are the risqué calypso ballad, *Rum and Coca-Cola*, sung by Lewis, Cpl. Don Rutter, and Cpl. Ray Michael, and the dance spot done by the *Winged Victory* GI-Carmen Miranda, S/Sgt. Sasha Brastoff. Brastoff, whose costume is a nerve-jangling mass of mess kits, spoons, forks and odds and ends from the supply room, signed a seven-year contract with 20th Century Fox as a designer while in Hollywood with the *Winged Victory* cast.

The Contact orchestra, led by Cpl. Van Ward, ranks as the smoothest GI musical unit in this theater, approaching the quality in arrangements and performance set by Maj. Glenn Miller's band, now back in the U.S. Arrangements are the responsibility of Cpl. Al Cechvala, who wrote the swing number *C-54 Special*, for the show. Don Rutter does the vocals on *Laura*, L'il *Marlene*, *Sentimental Journey*, and other tunes. Comedy is handled well by Lewis, Sgt. John Springer, Michael, and Si Bochner, all doubling in brass and giving the illusion that there are many more people in the cast than there actually are. Springer brings down the house when he does the vocal on *I Wanna Get Married*. For novelty, the Caravan boasts Cpl. Randy Brown, who is a paddle-ball addict, and Cpl. Bill Allen, champion U.S. baton twirler. That snazzy blue uniform which

Allen wears for his number is, incidentally the new AAF uniform which will be worn by Air Corpsmen who remain in service.

Lewis said that Sister Kenny, while in London recently, who has done wonders in infantile paralysis treatment, became a great booster for the Caravan. "We met," Lewis laughed, "in a very strange way. I was sitting in a theater and the elderly lady next to me asked if she could try one of my American cigarets. Then we got into a conversation and she turned out to be Sister Kenny. She is a wonderful lady and she saw the show four times and became friends of all of the fellows."

The only adverse comment about the show came from a veteran of the Africa-Sicily-Italy campaign who observed that Rutter's version of *Lili Marlene* is the American treatment and not quite the same as the version the boys knew from German radio broadcasts. "If they're going to Rome," he said, "they better sing it the way the Rome GIs do—it should be played faster or the fellows won't recognize it as their old friend 'Lili'."

—Ed Wilcox.



Jeanette.

Miss Jeanette Armand, the petite blonde mademoiselle who is entertaining Americans in nightclubs in Cannes and Nice, is the young lady responsible for the fact that "Frankie and Johnnie" became a hit in Paris during the German occupation. Jeanette learned her English from listening to American records. She speaks no German, so insisted upon singing in English to German audiences. One of the Nazi bigwigs in Paris, she said, once gave her 5,000 francs to sing "Frankie." For the Americans, she says, she'll sing it for free.



Cpl. Phil Tonken assumes a prone position, a gruff attitude, and the rank of 1st Sergeant as he reads *The Stars and Stripes* funnies to ETO listeners each Sunday.

