

# THE STARS AND STRIPES

Daily Newspaper of U.S. Armed Forces

in the European Theater of Operations

1 Fr.

1 Fr.

The Weather Today

RIVIERA

Clear, max. temp.: 83

GERMANY

Scattered clouds, max. temp.: 78

The Weather Today

PARIS & VICINITY

Scattered clouds, max. temp.: 82

STRAITS OF DOVER

Partly cloudy, max. temp.: 76

Vol. 1—No. 318

Sunday, June 10, 1945

## Ninth Army Nears End Of ETO Job

By Ernie Leiser

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

WIESBADEN, June 9.—Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's U.S. Ninth Army is slated to close up its ETO operations about June 15, 12th Army Group Headquarters revealed today.

Army Group officials did not disclose what the Ninth's new assignment would be. Presumably, however, it will follow Gen. Courtney Hodges' U.S. First Army to the Pacific as America shifts the full weight of its armed might against Japan.

Whether Simpson will continue as chief of the army he led across Germany to the Elbe has not yet been announced.

The Ninth, which less than a month ago was the world's biggest army with 21 divisions, five corps and approximately a million men, has been shifting its units rapidly to the south during the last weeks, and turning a large number of them over to other armies.

**Held Fourth of Germany**

When Simpson's command took over the First Army area after Hodges had returned to the States on his way to the Pacific, the Ninth Army occupied nearly a fourth of Germany, but little of it was in the general area indicated for U.S. occupation.

Subsequently, 12th Army Group has ordered most of the Ninth's major units south. This shift, which has been achieved "much faster than expected," according to plans officers, has reduced the American area by more than 50,000 square miles.

Pending announcement of the Allied and Russian occupation zones, the British have been relieving the Ninth Army troops in most

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## Hopkins Here From Moscow

Harry Hopkins, emissary of President Truman to Marshal Stalin, is in Paris with Mrs. Hopkins. U.S. circles said Hopkins would leave shortly for Washington.

Informed sources in Paris said Hopkins was returning from a successful mission in Moscow. He was reported to have Stalin's plans for the coming conference with President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill and outlines of methods to settle the Polish situation and for control of Germany and Austria.

The breaking of the deadlock over the veto formula at the San Francisco Conference was attributed to Hopkins' talks with Stalin.

En route to Paris, Hopkins stopped in Berlin, where he was a guest of Marshal Zhukov and where he visited the underground refugees beneath Hitler's chancellery.

# 3 B29 Fleets Hammer Japan; Yanks Blast at Okinawa Pockets



Ground crews at a Marianas base service a fleet of Superfortresses just returned from a strike at a Japanese homeland target. The big silver bombers which have turned many Japanese cities into smoking ruins get a thorough going-over between missions.

## Superforts' Attack On Plane Plants Is 1st Triple Raid

GUAM, June 9 (ANS).—

Three fleets of Superfortresses today blasted Japanese aircraft plants at Osaka, Nagoya and Kobe as for the first time the 21st Bomber Command dispatched its Marianas-based B29s to attack more than two targets.

Each of the fleets numbered between 100 and 150 B29s, which carried high explosives only—the first mission in three weeks that dropped no incendiaries.

(The bombers dropped 750 to 1,000 tons in each strike, the United Press said, as B29 strategy returned to precision bombing of key industrial targets after blanket incendiary attacks.)

(The UP quoted the Japanese radio as saying that 5,000,000 or more Japs had been left homeless by B29 raids in May on five major cities. The broadcast, which did not refer to damage of B29 raids in June on Osaka and Kobe, admitted that in Tokyo alone more than 3,000,000 persons were homeless.)

Osaka, Nagoya and Kobe are Japan's second, third and fifth largest cities, respectively. They lie in a 100-mile northeast-to-southwest line west of Tokyo, on the main homeland island of Honshu. It was the third raid in three months on Osaka, the greatest arsenal city in the Orient; the fourth of the war on Kobe, and the 14th on Nagoya, Japan's aircraft center.

The planes were over their targets, which included five large aircraft plants in the three cities, during daylight. One of the objectives was the Kawasaki plant at Naruo at Osaka's outskirts, where Japanese Navy fighters are made. More than a third of the plant was reported destroyed in a raid Jan. 19.

Twice before Superforts have hit two targets in a single raid but never three. On April 7 Tokyo and Nagoya were bombed, while on April 16 Tokyo and Kawasaki were hit.

There was no official report on results of today's attacks or of B29 losses. Earlier this week, 21st Bomber Command headquarters reported that 90 square miles of Japan's industrial centers had been destroyed or burned out.

## Yanks Open Heavy Assault On Jap Pockets on Okinawa

GUAM, June 9 (ANS).—

Supported by planes, warship bombardment and artillery, American soldiers and marines have launched a heavy assault on the two remaining Jap pockets on Okinawa, where the enemy occupies 19 of the island's 485 square miles. One

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## 600 ETO-ers, Rich in Points, Arrive in U.S.

By Ben Price

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

CAMP KILMER, N.J., June 9.—Six hundred combat soldiers from the 12th Army Group, most of them with 95 points or more, arrived in the U.S. today on their way to separation centers and probably civilian life.

They make up the first ETO group to be sent home for discharge under the Army's point system.

Thus, three of the four phases of the point system have been completed for the lucky 600. The first began 24 days ago when these GIs were called from their bivouacs in Germany, had their service records, and other papers put into shape, and were given orders for the journey home.

The second phase was three days of processing at the staging area near Le Havre. The third phase was the boatride, the long sweating-out period in which the GIs "refought" the war, ate good food and began to think about how it would be when they had switched from ODS to tweeds.

The fourth and last leg will be the separation center, where each eligible soldier will get an honorable discharge.

Pvt. Lester Greenberg, of New York, 95-point ex-member of the 258th FA Bn., hopes there won't be any delay in getting out. In fact, he has been worried about it all the way from Europe.

"This is too good to be true," said Greenberg. "They advertise these separation centers as being able to discharge you within 48

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## Full Surrender Demand Bars Jap Peace Plea, Premier Hints

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP).—A special session of the Japanese Imperial Diet, ordered by Emperor Hirohito and opened today by him, was told by Premier Suzuki that the Allied demand for unconditional surrender leaves "no alternative but to fight to the very last."

Although he acknowledged the current war situation as "the gravest crisis in Japan's history," Suzuki said he was convinced that "the enemy will be smashed in decisive battles on our homeland."

He said that "no one in the world more earnestly desires world peace and welfare of humanity than Emperor Hirohito," and he asserted that "in the final analysis this war is one of liberation against an Anglo-American scheme for wholesale and permanent enslavement of the East Asiatic peoples."

Suzuki said that Japan was determined "to act in unison with her allies until ultimate victory." He said his country desired to promote "friendly relations with neutral powers."

"Japan's policy," he continued, was "to let every nation in the world enjoy its proper place in the sun, free from aggression, and to enhance justice for all humanity."

## Trieste Pact Signed by Allies

LONDON, June 9 (AP).—The Foreign Office announced an agreement on the temporary military administration of the territory of Venezia-Giulia, which includes Trieste, has been reached by Great Britain, the U.S. and Yugoslavia.

(The United Press also reported the agreement had been announced by the State Department in Washington.)

Officials said that military details would be worked out by representatives of Marshal Tito and Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander.

The agreement provides for all territory west of a line east of the Isonzo River, including Trieste, and its communications to Austria as well as Pola and anchorages on the west coast of Istria, to come under Anglo-American command immediately. A detachment of 2,000 Jugoslav regular troops will be permitted to remain in this area but will restrict themselves to a district selected by the Supreme Allied Commander.

## Greeks Claim Part of Albania

ATHENS, June 9 (UP).—Greece has laid claim to North Epirus, now part of Albania, on the grounds that its Greek character is recognized under international agreements, Press Minister Zakythinis announced today.

## Army to Pare Critical Score

WASHINGTON, June 9 (ANS).—

The final critical point score governing the discharge of men from the Army will be slightly less than the 85-point interim score already announced, the War Department disclosed today.

Revealing that the critical score would be announced sometime next month, the Department said that the reduction in the required number of points for eligibility for discharge could not be "expected to be very great."

It is impossible to forecast what the final score will be, it was stated, since an analysis must be made of reports now being received from the various theaters of operation. (The ETO announced Thursday that it had completed its survey of adjusted service rating cards six days ahead of schedule.)

The 85-point score represents credits which accrued up to May 12. At some future date a new time will be fixed and soldiers who have reached the critical score since May 12 then will become eligible for separation, the Associated Press said.

## Hoop Jr. Romps Through Mud To Win 71st Kentucky Derby

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 9 (AP).—

Hoop Junior found the mud of the Churchill Downs track to his liking today and sprinted home the winner by six lengths in the 71st running of the Kentucky Derby.

The time for the mile and a quarter was 2:07, far off the record of 2:01 and 2/5 set by Whirlaway in the 1941 classic.

Pot o' Luck was second and Darby Dieppe was third.

The crowd was estimated at 65,000. The Derby, richest in history, was worth \$64,850 to the winner. All in all, \$86,875 was split among the top-placing three-year-olds.

Two days of rain had turned the famous track into a quagmire. Rain fell until almost noon today, and the weather continued overcast.

Hours before the nine-race program was scheduled to get under way, the crowd began to filter into

the grandstand and on the field for this, the most famous of all American horse races.

Hoop Junior, in No. 12, post position, was an overwhelming favorite with the early arrivals. Eddie Arcaro, on Hoop Junior, was seeking his third Derby victory.

Kentucky Derby field and post positions and results of the English Derby, which was also run yesterday, appear on Page 6.

## Arrest 'Death Factory' Boss

MOSCOW, June 9 (AP).—Arrest of Paul Hoffman, head of the notorious Maidanek "death factory" concentration camp in Poland, was reported today by Tass news agency. Tass said Hoffman was taken into custody by Polish security police, but gave no details.

## Miracle on 44th St.

NEW YORK, June 9.—A miracle happened on 44th street last night.

Hero of the story is a wounded combat infantryman just back from Europe who hobbled into the Stage-door Canteen, propped himself against a wall and leaned back to watch the couples dancing. Brown-eyed Marjorie Greenstein, a junior hostess, said she saw him "sitting there bouncing to the music," so she asked him if he'd care to try a few steps in a quiet corner.

### It Happened At the Stage Door Canteen

"We started to dance," Marjorie related, "and he slipped." "He shouted 'whoops' but laughed and I told him to try again. He talked about Europe and Paris and the girls there. Then he became quiet and we just danced. Suddenly, he was dancing just like everybody else."

The soldier left Marjorie for a minute and came back with his crutches. He handed them to her and said, "Thanks a lot, kid. You did a lot for me." Then he walked out. At the Stage-Door Canteen today the officials pointed out the initials "WWGH" on the crutches, apparently for Woodrow Wilson General Hospital at Staunton, Vir., and Marjorie remembered the soldier had remarked that he had to return to a hospital. Canteen officials have asked the War Department to help them trace him. After all, they said, it isn't every day that a miracle happens on 44th street.

## THE STARS AND STRIPES

Paris Edition

Printed at the New York Herald Tribune Plant, 21 Rue de Berri, Paris, for the U.S. armed forces under auspices of the Information and Education Division ETOUSA. Tel.: ELYsees 40-58, 41-49.

Other editions: London; Nice; Pfungstadt and Altdorf, Germany. New York Office, 205 E. 42nd St.

Contents passed by the U.S. Army and Navy censors. Entered as second-class matter, March 15, 1943, at the Post Office, New York, N.Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. 1, No. 318

## The Soldier's Franc

IN an editorial yesterday, this newspaper discussed the arbitrary contribution being made to the French economy by every soldier who has occasion to spend a dollar in France.

Because it is of personal interest to each officer and man in Europe, it is well to consider the circumstances which prompted the pegged, or two-cent franc, and the changing conditions which suggest a reconsideration of our government's pay-table agreement.

The problem is a confusing one and even the conferences and decisions which led to the two-cent figure have been variously reported. According to best available information, however, here is what happened:

The agreement to value the U.S. dollar in France at 49,566 francs and the British pound sterling at an even 200 francs was a military-economic decision reached at Casablanca in 1943.

It was made against the advice of some financial experts and Treasury Department officials who thought the previous rate of 73 francs to the dollar more equitable.

ONE of the reasons for setting this rate of exchange was to limit the soldiers' purchasing power in order that their mass buying would not stimulate inflation, strip the country of consumer goods and weaken its economy.

But there were, reportedly, other reasons which led to the tripartite agreement.

First, the Allies had adopted a policy of allowing the governments of liberated countries to make the final decision on their exchange rate.

Second, the French themselves wanted a two-cent franc for reasons of national prestige to help restore public confidence and as a basis for financial planning.

Economists, looking at the future of France from a perspective in North Africa, also thought the two-cent franc would help build up France's dollar and sterling balances abroad and help finance the rebuilding of France after the war. It appears that the franc rate was set by the Allies to achieve certain economic objectives. The rate had little relation to any market.

WE are in sympathy with the original planning, but after two years and with concrete information finally available, it would seem a reconsideration of buying values in France is in order.

A dangerous inflation does exist but the effect upon it of soldier buying is believed to be negligible.

With a reported valuation of roughly one cent on the New York money market, responsible trading circles are apparently not accepting the arbitrary two-cent franc.

No "outside" money will be coming in until trade is resumed and when it does start it is doubtful if businessmen will trade on the basis of "artificial" currency.

A downward revision of the franc, on a cold and practical basis, seems inevitable if France is to take its place in the world markets.

Meanwhile, soldiers in France are the only victims of an agreement originally based on expediency but whose reasons for existence should now be re-examined.

It seems unfair to continue to penalize the soldier by cutting his dollar in half at the pay-table.

## War's Cost Estimated At One Trillion Dollars

WASHINGTON, June 9 (ANS).—Researchers at American University estimated today that direct war expenditures thus far have totaled considerably more than a trillion dollars—\$1,000,000,000,000.

The United Nations, they said, have outspent the Axis by more than 100 billion dollars. The U.S., their data showed, spent 110 billion dollars more than the next highest Allied spender, Russia.

Paul F. Douglass, president of the university, said the war expenditure total "does not include destruction and damage of public and private property," nor does it include war expenditures of China, concerning which researchers were unable to get dependable data.

## Sweatin' It Out

By Mauldin



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"... an I raise YOU 20 mobilization points!"



## Hitler's Ghost

The S & S report that "50 Jews survive out of 18,000 in Cologne" notes that "being German, they aren't eligible for relief and aid provided by military government and UNRRA for non-German refugees."

This policy is a sad indictment of the common sense and humanity of those responsible for such a policy. Its psychological cruelty is reminiscent of the sadism of the Gestapo. It just does not make sense.

The first nationality against whom Hitler declared war were the Jews of Germany. He did it not in 1939 but 1933. He swore to exterminate them. He nearly succeeded.

Our policy would be funny if it were not so tragic. The Germans robbed these people of property and all human rights. They canceled their citizenship and issued them special passports with a "J." It seems cruel to take these passports away from them and force these first victims of Hitler to become Germans.

Germany may starve this winter because its people continued fighting when it should have been planting. The few liberated Jews will starve with them. They will die long before the Nazis, who were well fed through all these years, and have more resistance.—Sgt. J.W. Eaton, P & PW Det.

The lack of consideration shown to German political and religious opponents of the Nazi regime by the American Army is deplorable, particularly to opponents of Fascism who are known, those whom we ourselves liberated from concentration camps.

Now these people are simply poured back, indiscriminately, into the mass of the German population. Instead of receiving any mark of appreciation for their gallantry and courage, they are told to fend for themselves among a people hostile to them.

Thus, in practice, we are actually dealing more harshly with the opponents of Fascism than with the adherents.—Capt. Herbert Aptheker, 940th FA Bn.

## Taxpayer's Friend

Instead of putting in your return address (on a letter to U.S.) APO 000 c/o Postmaster, New York, N.Y., or APO 000 c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif., wouldn't it be just as good to say APO 000 N.Y. and APO 000 SF.

It's not that I'm lazy, but think of the ink you'd save.—Pfc Richard Kessler, 62 Eng. Top Co.

## Baby Talk

In reference to the California infidelity legislation. The following amendment is suggested to Assemblyman Gardiner Jackson's bill, namely, that only the first three illegitimate children be given favored

treatment in view of their tremendous point value to overseas veterans. Any illegitimate children above three should be deemed not conceived in the line of duty and the husband should be notified by TWK.—T/4 F. A. Dilger, 13 Abn. Div.

I would rather have the wife adopted and keep the baby.—Cpl. D. R. McGrew (and 9 others.—Ed.), 279 Med. Det.

Are we going to allow children to become a medium of exchange?—Pfc Perry Hutsell, Hq. Comd. SHAEF.

The happy, God-fearing American homes have always been, and must remain, the bulwark of America. Let us, wherever we may be, husbands and wives at home and overseas, with the help of God, live up to the duties, the responsibilities and the honor which the truly American home portrays.—S/Sgt. A. R. Dinwiddie, Hq. GFRC.

The biggest doublecross of the war.—Cpl. Van R. Whiting, 436 T.C. Gp.

We haven't much room in the B-Bag, but the editor of this paper has an average of four pages at his disposal every day. You are our voice, Stars and Stripes, and when we tell you how we feel about this bill, please tell the world, or at least the United States of America.—T/3 G. H. Jones, 604 OBAM Bn.

"Legalized Infidelity?" in your June 5 issue is the greatest editorial I ever read. It voices my sentiments accurately and forcefully.—Capt. Robert Hubata, 1st Med. Gen. Lab.

Editor's note: Here are excerpts from news dispatches which bring this discussion up to date.

SACRAMENTO, Calif., June 6 (INS).—Assemblyman Gardiner Johnson, of Berkeley, Calif., said yesterday that his bill "designed to protect the children of wartime indiscretions" would be amended to correct the features criticized in an editorial published in The Stars and Stripes on Tuesday.

"We do not know the exact wording of our amendment but it will provide that soldier-husbands will be notified in the event that their wives give birth to babies and desire them to be adopted by other parties," Johnson said.

SACRAMENTO, Calif., June 7 (ANS).—Charles H. Wollenberg, director of the California Department of Social Welfare, reporting that in each of the last few years there had been between 250 and 300 cases of servicemen's wives having children by other men, said his organization would support the unamended version of the bill at Senate hearings.

## He WAS Kidding

Was the GI guide at Berchtesgaden kidding when, according to an item in June 2 Stars and Stripes, he said the French captured the place? I was under the impression that the Seventh Regt. of the Third Div. did the job.—Lt. J. K., Inf.

## Reparations Aide Warns Of Reich War Potential

By Richard Lewis  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

Despite two years of strategic bombing, the war potential of German industry could be re-established in one to eight months, Ambassador Edwin W. Pauley, President Truman's special representative on reparations, told a press conference here yesterday.

Pauley, who carries the rank of ambassador, will go to Moscow on Monday for the first reparations conference of the Big Three.

He was in Paris after a survey of German industrial installations in the Allied zone.

The survey showed him, he said, that industries, with some exceptions, had not been severely damaged. While a general revival of German industry would not be possible quickly because of raw material shortages and chaotic transportation, most factories could be put back into operation within a short time, he said.

## War Potential to Be Destroyed

The U.S. is taking the position at the conference that all German industrial equipment capable of producing for war should be stripped from Germany, he said. Equipment that cannot be moved should be destroyed.

The U.S. also will propose that reparations should not begin until the burden of supporting 7,000,000 U.S. occupation troops displaced persons and German PWs is transferred from the American to the German people, Pauley said.

What reparations the U.S. is to receive, the ambassador did not make clear.

"We will be long on machine tools, so we won't want these," he said.

He indicated that the U.S. would be interested in German scientific development and technical know-how.

The problem of moving any equipment, he added, is something for the future in view of the garbled state of transport in the Reich.

## More Hard-Headed Now

U.S. reparations policy, he said, will be more hard-headed and realistic than after the last war. Then, he said, the U.S. ended up receiving no reparations after sending food and \$10,000,000,000 of credits, which the Germans used to "pay other people."

The ambassador indicated that it was the U.S. view that German reparations must be made by Germany as a unit, and not by zones of occupation.

The basis for reparations, he said, would be the repayment for German destruction in overrun countries and the cost of the victors' war effort.

"We obviously never can hope to gain back in lives the cost of this war to us," he said. "We never can get back the total cost."

The ambassador said from his viewpoint reparations could be made most effectively within a short period of time.

German industrialists, Pauley said, are ready to start working out reparations. They want to know where they go from here, he asserted, and they say they have the manpower and the organization to get started.

The British reparations representative is Sir Walter Monkton. Ivan Malsky, former ambassador to the U.S., represents Russia.

## Still No League Even After S.F. Winds Up Job

By James Marlow

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9 (AP).—When all the shouting is over here and a new world organization is chartered, then what?

Actually, when the delegates to the United Nations Conference leave they will not have formed an international league. They simply are laying down the rules and regulations for a league reaching agreement on a charter.

The world organization itself won't come into existence until a sufficient number of nations have given approval.

Our own government is an example. We can't join the league until the Senate finally okays our joining it.

## Old League Cited as Example

That take times. Take the old League of Nations as an example. Checking back, the United Nations Information Office found that the old league did not come into existence until Jan. 10, 1920, or 253 days after the big Allied powers had agreed on a charter.

Between the time the old league charter was agreed upon and the time the old league came into existence, a staff had started working. This new league will have to set up a similar staff before the delegates leave.

Because the early problems of the old league may be an indication of the problems of the new league, here's an explanation of what happened before. First, the old league charter made no provisions for financing any staff work until the league was in existence.

## First Headquarters in London

But the staff—they call it a secretariat—was pulled together and made its headquarters in London. The British and French governments financed it.

(The new league will have to set up an interim secretariat and probably some special committees. The regular secretariat will be established once the new league is an actuality.)

There was the question of choosing a permanent home for the league. Various European cities were considered, but Geneva in Switzerland finally was chosen. The league buildings there cost about 15,000,000 dollars.

But it's pretty certain the new league won't go back there. So an interim committee will have to find a new home for the new league.

These are just a few of the problems that will have to be worked out between the end of this conference and the time the new league starts operating.

## Once-Dashing Fourth Armored Now Sits and Waits and Waits

By James Cannon  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

WITH FOURTH ARMED DIV., LANDSHUT, Germany, June 9.—The Fourth Armored Div., which usually moved ahead of the Third Army like a pilot train laying its own track, today waits in the sun for orders.

The orders may never come and these Yanks may be in these hills until they're discharged. And that's all right with most of them. If you came all the way from St. Lo, you know every shell sounds like the first one, and the percentage runs against you every time one comes in.

The division was used as a vast patrol in constant journeys of military exploration through hostile country. It was always in a hurry, and the secret of its achievements was mobility. Now these tankers, who recognized no frontiers in combat, are garrison troops.

They do close-order drill and pull a lot of guard. They stand reveille and all the usual inspections and formations that plague troops in permanent installations. Seeing them out of their dirty combat clothes and tank helmets, you don't

recognize them in their clean O.D. and helmet liners.

Although they don't know how long they will be here, the tankers were getting the barracks ready for winter occupation. They were still installing wash bowls, hot-water boilers, lockers and showers.

The I and E program is set to go, and there are a lot of guys who want to go to school. But it will have to wait until the text books are located. Usually, supply trains could not find them, because they moved so swiftly. They are having the same trouble now, standing still.

Thirty per cent of them have enough points to go home, and reinforcements are coming in to take their places.

Along the roads it patrols, the Fourth halts German columns at check points, and always the Germans seem a little uncomfortable. Only yesterday men of the Fourth discovered an ammo dump disguised as a community of cottages in the woods. In combat they would have blown it and gone on their way, but yesterday it was their job to make an inventory of every round in the vast installation.

The American Scene:

Ex-ETOers Blossom Out With Ribbons, Suntans

By Art White

The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

NEW YORK, June 9.—America's weatherman finally turned on the heat today after the nation's unprecedented June cold spell, and in New York thousands of returned ETO men stopped shivering and stepped out in newly-issued suntans.

Army and Navy stores—warned by newspapers—have stocked up on ETO ribbons and Hershey bars and now the city is full of them. Most veterans, even the ones who said on the boat coming back, "Aw, you won't catch me wearing all that stuff," have taken a look at the decorations walking around and promptly purchased their quota.

Since June 1, when wearing of summer khaki became compulsory, MPs in New York have been closing their eyes to overseas veterans wearing beatup—but warm—combat jackets and O.Ds. Now, with the warm weather, they're starting to ask questions.

Time was, according to Broadway policemen, when combat veterans painting the town red could get away with almost anything because MPs, in addition to admiring returnees, were acutely conscious of their own lack of overseas stripes. Now, however, many MPs themselves are overseas veterans.

GIs Sweat Out 'Frisco Parley, Discharge

THE United Nations Conference in San Francisco can't adjourn too soon for more than 200 American soldiers on detached duty as chauffeurs for assembled diplomats. Most of them have more than enough points for discharge but can't do anything about it until they are released from present "dream duty." They were specially picked because of meritorious service and clean records.

T/Sgt. Joseph Farmer of Pennington Gap, Va., who drives for the Syrian delegation, has a Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal with two Clusters, a Purple Heart and 300 combat hours.

Sgt. Miller Jones of Sturgeon Bay, Wis., won't forget one passenger, Egyptian Prince Hamid Pasha Badawa. A couple of days ago Jones lost a wallet containing \$40. The prince promptly dug into his own pocket and handed him two \$20 bills.

A total of 700 soldiers are on detached service for the conference in addition to 500 MPs assigned to guard the 300 delegates.

Near Somerset, Pa., 20-year-old F/O Harry Steinhart, driving at night on Pennsylvania turnpike, turned the wheel over to his 20-year-old wife, Ruth, and climbed into the back seat to get some sleep. Minutes later Mrs. Steinhart lost control on a down grade, and the car skidded across the highway and rolled 50 feet down a steep embankment. Ruth Fritz, 21, a passenger, was killed; Steinhart and his wife were seriously injured.

SOME of Uncle Sam's most faithful and least rewarded servants—mail carriers and other employees of the Post Office Department—are on the verge of getting more money. There is every indication that their pay raise bill, which died in the closing rush of the last Congress, is going to pass in this session. Mail carriers now have a starting salary of \$32.69 to \$40.40 weekly, the same they received in 1925. During the last two years postal employees have received a "cost of living bonus" of \$5 weekly. The pending bill would supersede this temporary wartime bonus, which expires June 30, with permanent increases of \$400 yearly. If enacted, it will provide the first basic pay raise the postal employees have received in 20 years.

Submarine Kiss Suggestive? Not in Artist's Eyes

THAT subway ad showing a submarine kiss was no more suggestive than Sunday afternoon scenes in the park, snorted Artist John LaGatta today to members of the New York Board of Transportation. The picture, advertising bathing suits, recently was banned from subways by the Board as possibly suggestive. LaGatta says it's the first time in his 30 years as a painter that his work has been accused of having "the slightest hint of anything suggestive."

An Atlanta, Ga., mother, writing to a local paper, says: "Three guesses what junior Miss America is sleeping in these days? Night-shirts! Their father's and brother's castoff shirts—white, striped, polka dotted or checked. They are now their most prized possessions."

Four teen-aged girls, who found life in Brooklyn "boring" and ran away from home, are being sought by police. Two of the girls disappeared May 31 and another pair went AWOL June 2. Only one left a note.

PVT. ED GLACKEN spent last Christmas on a European battlefield. He missed the tree, gifts and mostly wife and baby. Yesterday, in Washington, he had them all. The Glackens bought a tree, decorated it, gave each other presents and had their own private Christmas party in June.

The talk about eggs standing on end in Chungking brought something new in the egg controversy from Milwaukee. Clarence Fritzsche, a newspaper pressman who as a hobby has 50 black chickens, eight black dogs, a black cat and five black Cayuga ducks, showed some black eggs laid by his ducks. He swears they were laid that way.

All's Confusion In N.Y. Race

The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau  
NEW YORK, June 9.—The New York mayoralty race took off in all directions today.

The Republicans were backing a young Democrat, Judge Jonah J. Goldstein, of General Sessions Court, as their candidate for mayor in the election this fall. He also had the support of the Liberal and City Fusion parties.

Newbold Morris, a Republican and President of the City Council, was picked by Republican chairmen of the five counties of New York for re-election, but Morris declined to run on the ticket with Goldstein.

William O'Dwyer, Kings County District Attorney who is the Democratic candidate for mayor, formally rejected his two running mates. He demanded in a letter that party leaders reconvene at once and rescind the designations of Assemblyman Irwin D. Davidson, of Manhattan, for Council president and Lawrence Gerosa, of the Bronx, for comptroller.

O'Dwyer said that he did not impugn the honesty or integrity of the men but they did not "in my opinion measure up to the expectations or hopes of the people."

Joseph D. McGoldrick, independent Democrat who is now comptroller, was approved by the Republican chairmen for re-election.

Pentagon Has Own Coney Island



To take some of the pain out of war in the nation's capital, the big courtyard of the Army's Pentagon building has been decked out with hot dog stands and striped umbrellas, renamed Pentagon Beach.

Fall Meat Increase Estimate: 36 Oz. a Person for 3 Months

WASHINGTON, June 9 (ANS).—The recent government announcement that more meat could be expected by next fall to ease the meat shortage may turn out to be a hardly noticeable gain for civilians during October, November and December. Associated Press said today.

Basing its survey on the latest government estimates which set 1945 meat production at nine percent less than last year, AP predicted that civilian meat increases probably would amount to about 36 ounces per civilian during the three months.

Illustrating the acuteness of the meat scarcity at home, 2,000 persons, most of them women, stood in line for five hours at a Brooklyn market yesterday. The market had 30,000 pounds of rationed veal for retail sale—and the line began forming at 3 AM. The last meat in the shop was sold at 1 PM. Hundreds still in line were turned away.

George Lazarus, store manager, had announced that the meat would be sold on a "first come, first served" basis, with one exception: any serviceman wearing an overseas ribbon would be served immediately.

2 Circus Officials Start Sentences

HARTFORD, Conn., June 9 (ANS).—Two Ringling Brothers Barnum & Bailey circus officials reported here yesterday to start serving sentences imposed after the circus fire which took 168 lives on July 6. The circus men, George J. Smith, general manager, and Leonard J. Aylesworth, boss canvasser, are to serve not less than one year or more than two years.

Three other circus officials now are serving terms and a sixth defendant was given a suspended sentence.

The sentences of Smith and Aylesworth, originally from two to seven years, after their pleas of no contest to involuntary manslaughter charges, were revised so the men might be eligible for parole after one year.

On April 7 Superior Court Judge William Shea stayed execution of sentence so that Smith and Aylesworth could help the circus for its 1945 road tour, now underway.

Winchell Says Daughter Will Seek Annulment

BEVERLY HILLS, Cal., June 9 (ANS).—Walter Winchell said yesterday that his daughter, Walda Eileen, 18, had decided to seek annulment of her three-day marriage to William Lawless, 29, art student and World War II veteran from Cambridge, Mass.

The columnist quoted her as telling him in a telephone call from New York that "we had a long talk and he agreed we had made a big mistake."

6-Alarm Oakland Fire Hits Army Warehouse

OAKLAND, Cal., June 9 (ANS).—A six-alarm fire today destroyed part of a huge food warehouse at the Oakland Army Base, blanketing much of the camp with dense smoke for several hours before it was brought under control.

The middle section of the quarter-mile-long food warehouse, filled with sugar, flour, cereals and beans for Pacific fronts, burst suddenly into flames, Army officers said.

Ward Seizure Held Legal by Appeals Court

CHICAGO, June 9 (ANS).—The government seizure of Montgomery Ward and Co. properties in seven cities last Dec. 28 was declared legal yesterday by the U.S. Court of Appeals, which ruled that the mail order house was in an essential industry.

Two of the judges upheld the late President Roosevelt's authority to take over the properties in a labor dispute, while the third said he concurred in the District Court ruling of Jan. 27 that the seizure had no constitutional or statutory basis.

A Ward spokesman said the company will ask for a rehearing.

Ward's, in opposing the seizure, contended it was not engaged in war production as meant in the War Labor Disputes Act. The two judges, however, said that in all its applications for priority Ward's "relied on the fact that its goods were to be used in vital war areas."

"It is hardly consistent for Ward's to deny it was engaged in war production after securing priorities on the basis of the fact that its merchandise is to be shipped directly from producer to men engaged in local defense plants' and demand for merchandise in various types of repair shops in the community which is a vital defense area," the majority opinion ruled.

Bill Asks Raise For Legislators

WASHINGTON, June 9 (ANS).—A bill was introduced in the Senate yesterday to double the salaries of all Congressmen and to raise the pay of Cabinet officers by \$5,000. Sens. Styles Bridges (R-N.H.) and John H. Overton (D-La.), the bill's sponsors, said they were acting as a result of President Truman's statement that Congressmen were "grossly underpaid."

The measure would provide the following increases:

- Members of the Senate and House, Territorial Delegates and the Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico, from \$10,000 to \$20,000.
- Cabinet officers from \$15,000 to \$20,000.
- Vice-President and Speaker of the House from \$15,000 to \$25,000.

The House of Representatives recently voted its members \$2,500 tax-free yearly expenses.

Lupe Velez's Estate Ordered Sold at Auction

HOLLYWOOD, June 9 (ANS).—The Probate Court yesterday ordered the estate of the late actress Lupe Velez sold at private auction, with purchasers to be admitted only by invitation and upon payment of \$20 deposit designed to keep away the curious.

The auction will take place June 21-22 at the mansion where the Mexican actress ended her life last Dec. 14 by taking an overdose of sleeping tablets. Items will include 2,900 diamonds valued at \$100,000, a \$25,000 chinchilla coat, a \$15,000 sable coat and a \$20,000 painting.

Putnam to Wed Again

SAN MARINO, Calif., June 9 (ANS).—Maj. George Palmer Putnam, former publisher and husband of aviatrix Amelia Earhart, who disappeared during a Pacific Ocean flight in 1937, will be married to Margaret Haviland, of Michigan City, Ind., here Sunday.

Mumme, the Dummy, Said Nope, the Dope

KEARNS, Utah, June 9 (ANS).—"The roughest years of the Army are behind me," said 48-year-old Cpl. Alfredo Mumme, of San Antonio, Tex., in turning down a discharge from the Army Air Forces Overseas Replacement Depot here.

'Secret' Leaks Probed by U.S.

WASHINGTON, June 9 (ANS).—State Department officials said yesterday that a whole series of cases involving leakage of secret information is under investigation.

Six persons, including two Far Eastern experts employed by the Department and a Naval Intelligence officer, already are under arrest on charges of conspiracy to violate espionage laws by improper use of restricted information.

Philip J. Jaffe and Kate L. Mitchell, two of the six persons arrested Wednesday, labelled federal accusations as "Red-baiting tactics, scandalous and often libellous."

Jaffe said that when the case comes to trial "we will bring out many incidents, like the time certain facts were classified confidential more than three months after our magazine and other publications carried them."

Jackson Crimes Report Praised by President

WASHINGTON, June 9 (ANS).—President Truman said yesterday he was in entire agreement with the war crimes report of Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson, which calls for swift punishment of every guilty German from the top down. The President called the report "excellent," and declared it shows completely what America is trying to accomplish.

Two-Gun Wild West Sheriff Ropes Orner's Jap Balloon

WASHINGTON, June 9 (ANS).—Japan's balloon-bomb assault on this hemisphere is adding a colorful new chapter to the lore of the Wild West, and one two-gun sheriff is now able to brag that he has ridden and tamed something wilder than the most rambunctious broncho.

FBI officials revealed yesterday that the "Saga of the Balloon Bomb," or "Death from the Skies," started in a western county when a rancher reported that what he thought was a big parachute appeared to be coming down in nearby foothills.

The sheriff knew what it was, so he notified the FBI and then sallied forth. Government agents found the balloon had settled to earth but, even as they looked, a gust of wind sent it into the air.

After a 200-yard sprint the sheriff got hold of one of its shrouds. From then on he couldn't have let go if he had wanted to—which he did.

For 55 minutes the balloon carried the sheriff over hill and dale, into cactus and scrub, and once toted him across a 35-foot ravine. He tried to climb on top of the critter but it threw him off. Finally he threw a hitch around a tree and brought the bag to a halt, with FBI assistance.

"I was plumb tucked out," the sheriff reported. "I felt like I was in the middle of a nightmare."

FBI headquarters reported also that another sheriff potted one of the balloons with his rifle. Cowboys in one locality call the things "Japanese lanterns" and no longer pay much attention to them.

Gilding the Lily's Stems



Helen Walker's legs here are getting a coat of paint as—says her publicity agent, delightfully unconcerned with whether or not stockings are worn with bathing suits—a substitute for stockings.

## Fraternizing Blues

'Hello, Sucker' Poster Warns Yanks  
Of Getting Hooked on Rape Charge

BAD NEUENAUER, Germany, June 9 (AP).—The latest American Army poster in a series designed to prevent fraternizing is one warning of getting caught on a false charge of rape.

In bold red letters, the poster says "Hello, sucker," and carries four cartoons showing, step by step, how an American soldier got hooked. The first cartoon shows an attractive frau beckoning from her door. The second shows her sitting in the GI's lap with a drink in her hand. In the third, the soldier is either dressing or undressing and she is in bed, yelling "Rape, help." The final cartoon depicts the soldier at hard labor.

Some who saw it commented the poster was a poor commentary on American military justice.

There even are repeated reports of German girls enticing soldiers and then reporting them for fraternizing. The legal consequences in such cases depend mostly on the soldier's immediate commanding officer. If he is straitlaced about it, the soldier is punished. An extensive observation shows the whole non-fraternizing policy gradually is being undermined by that great irresistible natural force through which boy, for some centuries, has met girl.

But in Schwerin, GIs Meet a Pretty Blonde  
And Have No Trouble—She's From Chicago

By Paul Green  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

SCHWERIN, Germany, June 9.—One answer to non-fraternization is petite 23-year-old Elizabeth Hoch, very easy on the GI eyes and, most important, an American citizen.

Elizabeth, her mother and kid sister, Helen, were visiting relatives in Germany when the war broke out. Around for six years, they're sweating out a boat trip back to their Chicago home.

Elizabeth was in Schwerin on May 2 when men of the U.S. Eighth Inf. Div. took the town, and promptly bowled them over with her Chicago accent. From then on her social life was assured.

MPs were popeyed when they saw Yanks strolling down the street arm in arm with a civilian girl, but one "H'ya pal" from Elizabeth and visions of courts-martial disappeared.

"I should have worn a great big American flag draped over me," Elizabeth smiled. She isn't sure how many \$65 fines she saved the boys. But the Yanks pulled out Sunday to make way for the Tommy's and now she stays close to her room in the Luisenhof Hotel.

The Nazis let the Hoch family live like other Germans in the little town of Malchin in Southern Mecklenburg, where her aunt and uncle had a farm.

"But they never let us forget we were Americans," she related. "We were forced to speak German all the time. Once my mother made a bad remark about the Nazis and she wasn't allowed to buy shoes for three years. Why, they used to call me a typical American gangster." She was indignant about that, even though she's from Chicago.

Elizabeth has had enough of Germany, thank you. She'll take Chicago, where the gangsters are at least Americans.

While Back in England the Only Worry  
Is Getting 25,000 Yanks' Wives to States

LONDON, June 9 (AP).—About 25,000 British brides of American soldiers are awaiting transportation to their new homeland. The waiting list has been piling up over a period of 18 months. During that period, the war shipping situation has been so critical that the Army has not been able to transport more than 500 in any one month—a rate which would require 50 years to clear the present backlog.

A Third Army spokesman said candidly that the outlook for bride shipments in the near future was "extremely black" due to large scale troop movements and shipments of high priority war equipment.

No figures on the number of children to be shipped are available, but one Embassy official said "it seems as though almost all of them have children or are expecting them."

## Fraternization Ban Poses Problem for Allied Council

Modification of the non-fraternization policy to meet changed conditions in Germany is one of numerous problems facing the Allied Control Council now meeting in Berlin, it was learned in Paris yesterday.

Most observers feel that the desire to bring Russian, American and British policies into line is about the only thing holding up announcement of a broad change in the non-fraternization policy. The obvious place for reaching such a tripartite agreement is Berlin, it was said.

Sir James Grigg, British Minister of War, so far has given the most concrete official statement on possible non-fraternization changes. He told Commons in London that the problem would undoubtedly "obtrude itself" on the Berlin meeting, since many authorities considered it out of date.

New Bridge Spans  
Elbe at Magdeburg

MAGDEBURG, June 9.—A new bridge over the Elbe River was opened here with a ceremony in which U.S., British and Russian troops participated.

Named the "Friendship Bridge," and constructed by the U.S. 250th Combat Engineers, it went into service immediately for displaced persons. Approximately 10,000, half of them Russian slave workers and the rest French, Dutch and Belgians, who had been working in Russian occupied territory in Germany, crossed during the day.

London to Honor Ike  
In Special Ceremony

LONDON, June 9.—Ceremonies honoring Gen. Eisenhower for his "superb leadership" and "great statesmanship" will be held here next Tuesday.

The Supreme Commander will receive the honorary freedom of the City at a ritual at the Guildhall,

Fresh Air Taxi Co., Incorporated—ETO Branch



Ah wah! Ah wah! The Fresh Air Taxi Cab Co. is unable to get tires, or something, and Amos and Andy are forced to use a hay-burner in Paris on their jaunt with USO-Camp Shows in the ETO. The famous radio team use the names of Charles Correll and Freeman Gosden on their passports.

## Beaucoup Points at 'Ike's' HQ, But Only 2 Men Top His 135

By Charles F. Kiley  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

FRANKFURT, June 9.—There is no shortage of points among members of General Eisenhower's "family" here at his headquarters and if all eligible were discharged today there would be quite a shortage of familiar faces in his office, household and among his air crew.

Despite the abundance of points in the "family," however, only two have more than the general's 135. They are Capt. Dick Underwood, of Mt. Tom, Mass.—co-pilot of his planes and veteran of 43 heavy bomber missions in the Mediterranean, with 143, and M/Sgt. Arthur J. Windham, Atlanta, Ga., air crew engineer, with 139.

Maj. Laurence J. Hansen, of Lakewood, Ohio, the general's pilot; M/Sgt. Everett J. Behrens, of Elkhorn, Nev., radio operator, and T/Sgt. Robert J. Wood, of Louisville, Ky., assistant engineer, all have 133 points. Capt. H. C. Nixon, of Macon, Ga., navigator, has 129. M/Sgt. Michael McKeogh, of Corona, Long Island, who has been Eisenhower's orderly and head of his household staff since July, 1941, when the Supreme Commander was a colonel in the Third Army at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, has 115 points, 30 more than the necessary interim critical score of 85 for enlisted men.

Three Wacs in Eisenhower's office have more than enough to get over the WAC critical score of 44. All three have been in the Supreme Commander's office during and since the North African campaign. They are W/O Nana Rae, of New York City, who has 81; S/Sgt. Sue Serafin, of Detroit, and S/Sgt. Margaret Chick, of Toledo, Ohio, each with 71.

The air crew is unusual in that as airmen they have credit for ground campaigns in Algeria, Tunisia, Sicily, Naples-Foggia, Normandy, Northern France and the Rhineland besides getting point credit for submarine patrol in the American Theater of Operations and for participation in the European air war against Germany before they were assigned to Eisenhower's staff in North Africa.

Behrens and Wood, both of whom served with the Eighth and 12th Air Forces, had the unique experience—for air force personnel—of landing in North Africa on D-Day with invasion ground forces at Oran.

## ETO's I & E Chief Nominated for Star

WASHINGTON, June 9 (ANS).—President Truman today nominated Col. Paul W. Thompson, chief of the Army's Information and Education Division in the ETO, to be a brigadier general.

Thompson recently succeeded Maj. Gen. Frederick H. Osborne, the acting I & E Division director for the ETO. Osborne continues his position as I & E chief in the States.

The author of several books and articles on modern warfare, Thompson led the Sixth Engineer Special Brigade into Normandy on D-Day, winning the Distinguished Service Cross for heroism. He was seriously injured during the fighting on Omaha Beach.

### Asks U.S. Aid on Airline

CHICAGO, June 9 (ANS).—Mayor Edward J. Kelly and Sen. Scott W. Lucas (D-Ill.) joined today in requesting President Truman's support for a Pan-American Airways application to establish direct airline communication from Chicago via Montreal to London.

## No. 1 Criminal Of Danes Held

12TH ARMY GROUP, Germany, June 9 (AP).—The arrest of Gen. George Lindemann, former commander of German troops in Denmark and regarded by the Danes as their No. 1 war criminal, was revealed today. British military authorities seized Lindemann and his staff at Aarhus.

Lindemann, whom the Danes hold responsible for atrocities during the occupation of their country, has been sent to SHAEF for questioning. He had established headquarters at Silkeborg, where he had been working under orders from the British.

His arrest presumably means the evacuation of Germans from the country is now complete, with the exception of some 40,000 wounded. Official sources said between 100,000 and 200,000 Germans have left Denmark.

### Nazi Gen. Blaskowitz Arrested by Canadians

AURICH, Germany, June 9 (AP).—Col. Gen. Johannes Blaskowitz, commander of the German 25th Army which capitulated to the Canadians on May 5th, was arrested Wednesday at his headquarters at a German concentration area north of here.

Canadian Divisional Headquarters said charges were not yet specified.

## Missouri Village Hit by Flash Flood

NEWBURG, Mo., June 9 (ANS).—Four persons were drowned, several missing and 50 families homeless today after a flash flood sent the Little Piney River roaring through this village. Among the known dead were Mrs. S. L. Baker, 50, wife of the mayor, and their daughter, Bernadine, 24.

Ten inches of rain in three days, including five inches in the last 24 hours, caused Little Piney and Beaver Creek basins above the south-central Missouri town to fill so rapidly that 30 houses were washed away and the entire business district was destroyed.

Known victims, in addition to the Bakers, were Mrs. Floyd Courson, 40, and her daughter, Darline. Missing and believed dead was Ann Jo Williams, 7.

## Zhukov Believes Hitler Alive, Possibly Hiding Out in Spain

LONDON, June 9 (AP).—Hitler is alive and "probably hiding somewhere in Europe—possibly with Franco in Spain," Russia's Marshal Zhukov told newsmen, according to Robert Magidoff, broadcasting from Moscow for the NBC.

Zhukov said he regards the fate of Hitler a deep, unsolved mystery and added Soviet investigators did not find any corpse in Berlin which can be positively identified as Hitler's. On that, he added, hangs the possibility that the war's No. 1

## Bradley Calls Army's Quality 'Best in World'

WASHINGTON, June 9 (ANS).—The quality and flexibility of American troops—"the best ever put into the field by any nation in the history of the world"—were prime factors in the victory over Germany, Gen. Omar N. Bradley said yesterday.

As newly-named head of the Veterans Administration, Bradley would not discuss that assignment but he had plenty to say about his old job as 12th Army Group commander.

Allied tacticians, Bradley declared, outsmarted the Nazi generals across France and into Germany. "The German never did figure out how we could change the direction of attack so quickly," he said, "and he never did allow for it."

### Wanted Counter-Attack

Bradley said he had hoped for a German counter-attack in the Ardennes, but when it came in mid-December "I didn't want it to be that big." Actually, he said, the counter-attack was one of the war's turning points, as was the capture of the Remagen bridge over the Rhine.

American soldiers are superior, he asserted, because "they are better educated and they have more initiative." Also, he added, "the French and Belgians said our equipment made the German equipment look meager and obsolete."

### Holding 150,000 Russians

Bradley revealed that American forces in the ETO are now holding 150,000 Russians who were captured fighting for the Germans. "We are treating them like prisoners of war," he said. "We don't think the Russians have any complaints about them."

He will return to Europe some time next week, Bradley said, but added he did not know how long he will remain before coming back to the States to take up his Veterans Administrator post.

## Patton Gives 'Glory to EM'

DENVER, June 9 (ANS).—"Glory for the victory over Germany goes to the enlisted men—not to the generals," Gen. George S. Patton Jr., commander of the Third Army, said yesterday just before he boarded a plane with Lt. Gen. James Doolittle, Eighth Air Force head, for Los Angeles for an official welcome.

"Give the young fellows the glory," Patton declared. "They get damn little else out of war. Besides, they are the ones who fought it and they'll be the ones who will have to fight the next one if there is one. Old guys like me and Jimmy will be gone and a general gets enough fame just being a general." Patton pointed to 23 bed-medaled enlisted men accompanying him to his native California and said: "Each one is a typical American and has been specially selected for this trip."

Asked whether he was going to lead an army against the Japanese, Patton replied: "Only the President and God can answer that. Put God first."

Asked if anyone ever called him "Blood and Guts" to his face, he answered: "No enlisted man. They either call me Georgie or another term that you wouldn't print or use on the air."

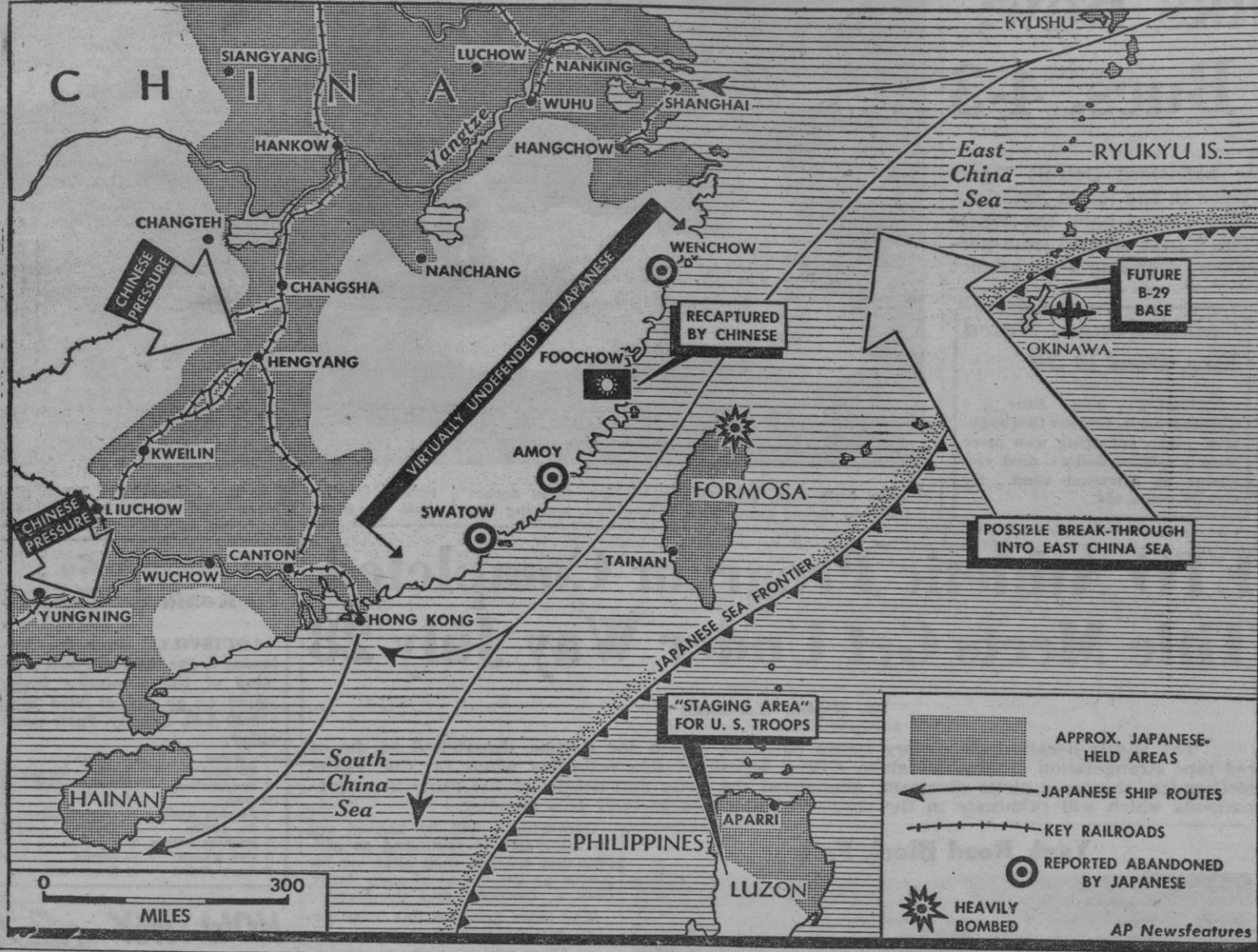
### 'Barefoot Daddy' Marches

HAGERSTOWN, Md., June 9 (ANS).—It was a little cool to be going barefoot but the man who paraded the business district that way didn't mind. He had a cause. A sign he carried read: "Barefoot Daddy Two Sons in the Army and No Shoe Stamps"

criminal is still alive and in hiding. "He could have fled from Germany up to the last minute," Zhukov explained. "We also don't know what's happened to Hitler's aide, Martin Bormann."

However, Zhukov revealed that Hitler was apparently in the chancellery bunker up to two days before the fall of the Reich capitol and records found show he married his mistress, Eva Braun, forty-eight hours before Berlin fell to the Russians.

# Coast Seems Clear for China Invasion



## Tokyo Reports Allied Landing Near Borneo

MANILA, June 9 (ANS).—The Japanese asserted today that Allied troops had landed on Labuan Island, off the west coast of northern Borneo. There was no confirmation from Gen. MacArthur's headquarters but his communique mentioned heavy air strikes against Borneo targets for the seventh straight day, as well as naval shelling of enemy coastal defenses there and PT boat sweeps off the coast.

Labuan is in the China Sea, almost directly across northern Borneo from Tarakan, where Australian and Dutch forces landed a month ago and are now mopping up. Tokyo radio said that Allied battleships, cruiser and 50 smaller warships shelled Japanese defenses on Labuan before the first of 15,000 Allied troops went ashore from transports.

Labuan is near the mouth of Brunei Bay, site of a much-bombarded Japanese naval base.

In the Philippines, meanwhile, U.S. forces made gains of from one to seven miles. On northern Luzon 37th Div. infantry, supported by 322 tons of bombs, pushed on beyond captured Bayombong as the enemy fell back toward the northern end of Cagayan Valley.

East of Manila the 38th Inf. Div. pushed the enemy from the Marikina hills, while on Mindanao the 24th Div. gained a mile after smashing an enemy pocket 18 miles north-east of the port city of Davao.

## 80% of Jews In Reich Dead

FRANKFURT-ON-MAIN, Germany, June 9 (UP).—At least 80 percent of Germany's pre-war Jewish population of 800,000 have been exterminated by the Nazis, Allied Military Government authorities estimate. A great proportion of them were deported to extermination camps in eastern Europe after 1942.

On the basis of information thus far available, it is believed here that only about 150,000 survived.

AMG officials said that the Jews being returned from concentration camps are being sent to their old homes where possible.

Former German rabbis of the cities of Aachen, Cologne and Frankfurt have re-opened synagogues for the first time since the Nazi ban in November of 1938.

Some "stateless" and "homeless" Jews are now being cared for by UNRRA. For the most part they are children between the ages of 15 and 17 numbering about 500.

## Navy Reveals New Fighter

BETHPAGE, L.I., June 9 (ANS).—A new Navy fighter plane, the twin-engine P7F Tigercat, the swiftest and most powerful built for the fleet, is ready for action against the Japanese.

The Navy today removed some of the secrecy surrounding the heavy, high-speed fighter, which it described as one of the answers to improved Japanese aircraft.

Although the number and size of the Tigercat's guns were not revealed, Navy officials said the full firepower could smash a big Japanese bomber in a single burst.

Some highlights of the Tigercat:

1. Ability to climb steeply at more than a mile a minute.
2. The plane can carry a 4,000-pound bomb load—greater than any other fighter—or a full-size torpedo. The plane also can be equipped with rockets.
3. Longer range.

All Tigercat production will go to land-based marine fighter squadrons for several months.

## Four New British Planes, One With 500 MPH Speed

LONDON, June 9 (Reuter).—The Ministry of Aircraft Production disclosed Britain is producing four new planes, one a single-seat jet fighter with a speed exceeding 500 miles an hour, and a four-engine bomber surpassing the famous Lancaster, with which the RAF helped blast Germany. The bomber, known as the Lincoln, will be manufactured in England, Canada and Australia.

A third plane in production is a scaled-down version of the Mosquito with a top speed of 470 miles an hour. The Ministry did not announce the armament of the planes.

## Legion Provides GI Burial Details

Full information as to the location of graves of all identified U.S. servicemen killed in this war may be obtained at the American Legion's Pershing Hall, 49 Rue Pierre-Charron.

Mancel Tallcott, of Waukegan, Ill., chairman of the National Legion's Graves Registration Committee, today invited inquiries from all veterans who want to learn in which military cemeteries their relatives and friends are buried.

"Here at Pershing Hall," said Tallcott, on tour of cemeteries in the ETO, "we can tell GIs not only the cemetery, but the plot number and the grave number."

## Japs Driven From Foochow, Reported To Have Pulled Out of 3 Other Ports

By Herman R. Allen  
Associated Press Feature Writer

THE time is coming when it may be practical to strike at Japan through a landing on the coast of China. The situation facing Allied arms as this time approaches is about like this:

1. The Chinese in the vast pocket in southeast China are hitting hard at the Japanese in the Foochow area. They have driven the enemy out of that port city and are pressing them hard in the surrounding area.
2. The Japanese are reported by the Chinese to have pulled out of three other China coast ports—Swatow, Amoy and Wenchow. Presumably these Japanese would retreat by water to Shanghai, Hongkong or perhaps Formosa.
3. The Japanese still hold a corridor from Manchuria to French Indo-China, but Chinese troops which captured Yungning cut the supply line which runs down the middle of it. This supply line consists of a railroad as far south as Yungning, with a truck route on into Indo-China. With this line cut, the Japanese are really in a bad way. Adm. Nimitz says their sea supply route along the China coast now is virtually useless. More Chinese pressure is being exerted northwest of Hankow.
4. Although the China coast between Hongkong and Hangchow is not well defended—if at all—it is screened by Formosa and the Ryukyu Islands. Formosa has been bombed regularly and heavily. One objective of the American campaign on Okinawa in the Ryukyu chain, would seem to be to provide a base for clearing out mines in the channels between the islands. Another might be to provide air

cover for an invasion expedition if one should be sent through that way. (The obvious purpose, of course, is to set up a B29 base for the bombing of Japan.)

With regard to the coastal ports, there is always the question of whether the Japanese really want to hold them. Many times before—notably in the case of pushing through the north-south corridor—they have been defeated time after time, but succeeded when they really tried.

At any rate, it is not likely they fear any real Allied effort to occupy a large part of southeast China. Communications inland are not good enough to permit much of a campaign, and the coast from Hongkong to Hangchow is too rocky and shallow to risk a major invasion fleet.

Any landing in this area probably would be for the purpose of setting up air bases. Any real attempt to invade China more likely would come closer to the Shanghai area, where the coast is more favorable and where communications fan out to all of China. The Japanese landed on the north side of the Hangchow estuary in 1937.

THE battle of the corridor mounts in fury every day. The reason, plainly, is that the Ledo-Burma (Stilwell) Road is pouring more supplies into China from the west every day, and more Chinese and probably American troops are being released from the Burma campaign.

Besides actually severing the corridor, which the Japanese have developed as a fall-back for their unperilled sea supply line, the campaign would seem to be aimed at clearing areas suitable for re-establishing some of the U.S. air bases that have had to be abandoned.

## Jap Pockets Hit on Okinawa

(Continued from Page 1)

enemy garrison holds a three-square mile pocket on Oruku Peninsula on the west coast, while the bulk of the remaining 15,000 Jap troops are defending the extreme southern tip.

(Tokyo radio said today that U.S. troops and tanks had made a new landing on southern Okinawa, presumably behind Japanese lines.)

Clearing weather enabled U.S. Thunderbolts to hit again at enemy suicide plane bases on Thursday, but only eight Jap planes were destroyed, all in the air. Jap air raiders struck at U.S. shipping and Adm. Nimitz said 67 were shot down on Wednesday and Thursday. Two American vessels were damaged.

Japanese ground resistance increased yesterday and was reported especially tough below Naha, where an estimated 1,500 Jap sailors as well as civilian laborers impressed into military service are fighting alongside regular enemy troops.

Other frontline reports said that Japanese, women armed only with grenades have been found in the fighting, and two have been killed while trying to infiltrate behind U.S. lines.

The Sixth Marine Div. hammered the enemy Oruku pocket below Naha and attempted to move east and south toward a junction with the First Marines. These latter troops made the biggest advance of the day, stabbing a mile to the bank of the Mukue River and closing a 300-yard gap to the west coast of the island.

Three U.S. Tenth Army divisions increased pressure on the enemy defense line running across Okinawa's southern tip to Hanagusuku on the southeast coast. Fighter-bombers hammered enemy positions along this line, which runs through hills 500 feet high at some points, while U.S. naval units bombarded the eastern end of the Jap redoubt. The 24th Regt. of the Seventh Inf. Div. was leading the attack in this sector.

## Rocket-Launching Ships For Final Jap Invasion

WASHINGTON, June 9 (INS).—New secret ships are being built especially for rocket launching to spearhead the final invasion against the Japanese.

This disclosure was made by Ted Gambie, national director of the Treasury's war finance division, who said the Navy already has vessels capable of firing a salvo of \$20,000 worth of rockets against the Japanese in one minute.

## Bilibid Now Scrubbed Clean, Has Enemy Aliens as Inmates

MANILA, June 9 (AP).—In Manila's old Bilibid Penitentiary, where brutal Japanese MPs tortured and imprisoned Americans, the ancient cells are now occupied by Japanese, Formosans, collaborators, Germans and other enemy aliens.

But the cells have been scrubbed and disinfected—it smells like a hospital—in sharp contrast to the filthy, vermin-ridden holes they were when the Japanese threw American prisoners into them.

Where once 20 Americans were forced to crouch for hours in a cell, each now houses two or three prisoners taken in by American military authorities.

Germans occupy one section of the old prison which dates back to Spanish sovereignty. Just before the war the penitentiary was such an ancient, filthy hole that the commonwealth government abandoned it. The Japanese, however, reopened it soon after the occupation of Manila.

## Animal World

### Evidently This Cat Reads

MALDEN, Mass., June 9 (ANS)—Advertising in a Malden newspaper yesterday for her lost cat, Miss Elsa M. Setterquist concluded the notice:

"Come home, Maizie, you can have my only lamb chop."

### Clever, These Catfish

BLENCOE, Iowa, June 9 (ANS)—Today's fish story: Marion Sweesy, a local farmer, has resolved to keep his cows on dry land or go into the milkfed catfish business.

This conclusion was reached after Sweesy found catfish milking a cow which was standing knee deep in water that had flooded his pastures when the Little Sioux River overflowed.

Sweesy said the catfish had milked the cow dry.

He sold the fish to Leo Delanty, cafe owner, whose menu featured milkfed catfish today.

### Too Much Love

LOS ANGELES, June 9 (ANS)—Mrs. Aybun Harwood was granted a divorce after she testified that her husband, Donald, kissed his dog every night when he returned home, let the dog sleep with them, left their bedroom window open so his cat could go out and in, and that "the cat brought gophers in and I had to kill them."

### Gem Eases Meat Shortage

OMAHA, June 9 (ANS).—George Harr lost a diamond while he was feeding his flock of chickens. He called in James L. White to help find the diamond. White killed and dressed 250 chickens before he discovered the gem.

Tigers Win, Lead AL As Yanks Bow; Cards Nip Bucs, 4-3

NEW YORK, June 9.—The persistent Detroit Tigers eased the Yankees out of first place in the torrid American League derby yesterday when they turned back the White Sox in a ding-dong 2-1 duel.

Forrest Orrel heaved the Tigers to the top of the heap, ably abetted by Dizzy Trout. The bespectacled righthander was rushed in in the ninth when the first two Sox reached first base.

The Yanks were shanghaied by George Metkovich's seventh-inning homer, which upset the apple cart for Tiny Bonham.

Ninth For Christopher

Russ Christopher became the first pitcher in the major to notch nine victories as the Athletics tripped the Senators, 4-0.

The Indians dropped the Browns into fourth place as Steve Gromek shaded Nelson Potter, 2-1.

The high-flying Cardinals snipped another half a game off the idle Giants' lead when they eked out a 4-3 victory in 13 innings over the Pirates last night.

Paul Derringer posted his seventh triumph, equalling his total of last season, when he twirled the Cubs to a 7-3 verdict over the Reds.

The Dodgers handed the Phils their 12th straight defeat as Curt Davis registered his fifth win, 9-1.

Nicholson Passes Exam

CHICAGO, June 9.—Bill Nicholson, Cubs' slugger who paced the National League in homers and runs batted in last year, passed his induction physical today.

Nicholson's final status will determine whether baseball is in the "interests of national welfare," a category which Selective Service officials recently ruled would defer men over 30.

The bulky power hitter was reclassified 1A just before the season opened when he left a war plant job.

Court Edict Paves Way For Detroit Racing

DETROIT, June 9.—The State Supreme Court today set aside the injunction which had made parimutuel betting illegal, and the Detroit Racing Assn. immediately announced an 85-day meeting.

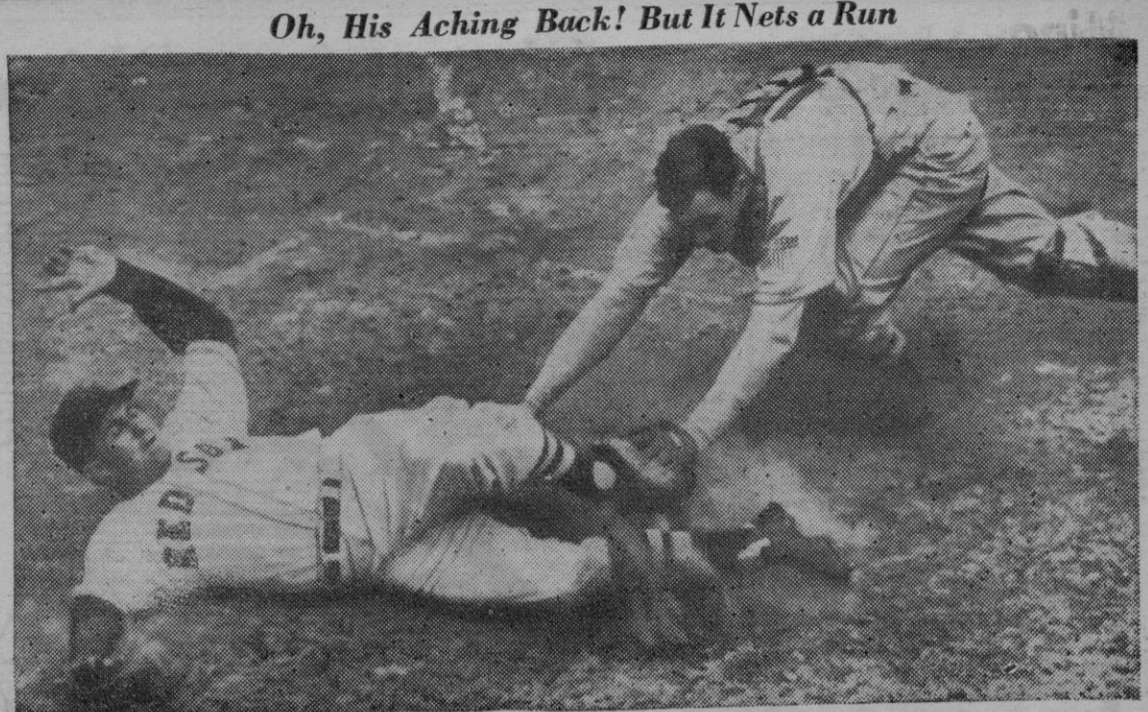
Bombardier Sinks 220-Yard Drive

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., June 9.—Lt. Chuck Burge, AAF bombardier, learned that looking through a bombsight keeps his eyes in practice for golf, too.

Home on furlough after two years of overseas service, Burge decided to brush up on his golf—and holed his tee shot on the 220-yard 16th hole.

Gainsborough, Noted Sire, Dead at 30

NEWBURY, Eng., June 9.—Gainsborough, famous thoroughbred whose offspring won more than a million dollars, died yesterday at Harwood Stud. He was 30 years old.



Leon Culberson, Red Sox outfielder, skids across rubber fraction of second before Mike Tresh pins ball on him. Chisox won game, however, 8-6.

ETO Athletic Program Completed; Title Meets Get Under Way July 28

By Harold Weissman Stars and Stripes Sports Writer

The widely-heralded GI victory sports program, which for a time threatened to die of red tape strangulation, finally was given a deep breath of life yesterday when Lt. Col. Frank McCormick, theater athletic chieftain, announced the dates and details of the respective tournaments which will culminate in the theater championships later this summer.

Yank Road Block Fails



Johnny Lindell, Yankee flychaser who was inducted yesterday, makes vain effort to break up double play as he crashes into Don Guttridge in recent game with Brownies. Yanks won fray in 14 innings, 10-9.

Dante, 10-3, Wins 'The Derby'; 3rd Classic for Jockey Nevett

By George Maskin Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

NEWMARKET, Eng., June 9.—Dante, a 3-year-old colt that nobody wanted to buy as a yearling, broke a jinx which has hung over favorites for six years here today as he rushed to an easy victory in the 165-year-old English Derby.

More than 40,000 spectators, including Britain's King and Queen and a flock of American servicemen, saw Dante, a 10-3 shot, rush ahead, with a half-mile to go and beat Midas, 6-1, to the wire by two and a half lengths.

Third place went to Court Marshall, who was 10-9 at the wagering booths, while Chamossaire, also at 10-9, ran fourth.

Dante won pretty much as he pleased as the field sped upward to the last barrier on the grass-covered sloping course in Britain's last Derby under war-time conditions.

For jockey W. Nevett, who rode Dante, it was his third Derby winner in five years. The victor is owned by Sir Eric Ohlson, a young sportsman who paid \$14,700 for Rosy Legend, while she was carrying Dante. Last September, Ohlson offered Dante for sale, setting \$14,000 as the minimum price. All he got was a few laughs.

It was estimated that more than \$40,000,000, one of the heaviest wagered races of all-time, if not the heaviest, rested on the outcome.

Red Cross Swim for GIs

The Columbia Club Red Cross will stage a GI swimming meet at its pool tonight at 2000 hours. Entries may be obtained at the club.

Nelson Fires 68, Leads by 7

MONTREAL, June 9 (ANS).—Byron Nelson took a commanding seven-stroke lead at the halfway mark of the \$10,000 Canadian PGA Open yesterday by adding a four-under-par 68 to his course-shattering opening round of 63 for a total of 131.

Nelson toured the first nine in 33 and came home over the Islesmere course in 35. Jug McSpaden, Nelson's perennial partner, lost ground, although he posted a 69 for a two-day total of 138, for the runner-up spot.

All America Grid Conference To Fight

CHICAGO, June 9.—Reports that football teams, other than those in the National Football League, may be frozen out of New York today were termed "a bit premature" by a spokesman for the newly organized All-America Conference.

The established National League solved its part of this knotty problem last week when the New York Giants waived territorial rights to allow the Brooklyn Tigers to play in Yankee Stadium. This action prevented any other play-for-pay football league from leasing the Stadium.

However, one of the organizers of the All-America loop said such a situation had been anticipated and they accordingly had made arrangements to lease Triborough Stadium in Manhattan for their New York entry.

The same spokesman also said arrangements have been virtually completed for their Brooklyn club to use Ebbets Field, home of the baseball Dodgers.

"Our league is not worried about playing sites and will be ready to go as soon as wartime conditions permit," he declared.

Triborough Stadium seats 38,000, which should be more than adequate to handle the number of fans. The home field of the Green Bay Packers of the National League can accommodate only 23,000 customers.

The All-America, apparently the strongest of several embryonic leagues planning to operate after the war, has franchises in Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, Miami, San Francisco, New York and Brooklyn. One more city will be admitted later to make it an eight-team league.

16 Named to Go In Kentucky Classic

LOUISVILLE, June 9.—Following is the field and post positions of the Kentucky Derby slated to go off at 6:30 P.M. (12:30 A.M. Sunday, Paris time) today:

Table with 2 columns: PP Horse and PP Horse. Lists 16 horses and their post positions.



Table titled 'American League' showing team records (W, L, Pct, GB) for various teams.

Table titled 'National League' showing team records (W, L, Pct, GB) for various teams.

Fiorello Whips Dellicurti in 10

NEW YORK, June 9.—Jerry Fiorello, rugged New Jersey middleweight, outpointed Vic Dellicurti, veteran local campaigner, in the 10-round main event at St. Nicholas Palace last night.

Other results: At Erie, Pa. Oscar Boyd, 161, Buffalo, stopped Benny McCombs, 165, Flint, Mich., (8). At Pittsburgh Ossie Harris, 160, Pittsburgh, decided Marvin Bryant, Dallas, (8).

Minor League Results

Table with league names (International, American, Eastern, Southern, Pacific Coast) and team names with their respective win-loss records.

She's Got No Kick Coming!



If The Stars and Stripes weren't a family newspaper, this picture of swim star Esther Williams, relaxing on the set of her new film, 'Early to Bed,' would have had a much different caption...

Postwar Officer Reserve Of 400,000 Is Sought

WASHINGTON, June 9 (ANS).—A postwar reserve officer force of 400,000 capable of staffing an Army of 4,000,000, is part of the Army's projected peace-time setup...

Norway Trip Last Mission in ETO for LSTs

LONDON, June 9 (UP).—U.S. Navy Headquarters announced today that 13 tank landing ships have taken more than 3,000 American troops and vehicles to Norway...

The troops are part of the 47th Inf. Reg., which saw action in Italy, Southern France and Germany. They are now the U.S. contingent of the Norwegian Expeditionary Force.

The troops' job will be to help the Allied commander in Norway establish military control and disarm the German forces. Many of the troops participating are Norwegian born or of Norwegian descent.

The LSTs were given a tremendous ovation as they reached Oslo harbor. The ships are now en route to Plymouth, England—their last stop before proceeding to the U.S. for repairs, leaves for the crew—and for possible assignment to the Pacific.

This was disclosed today by Brig. Gen. E. A. Evans, who headed the War Department committee that drafted the postwar program for reserve officers.

The plan calls for about four times as many reserve officers as before the war. They would be obtained from the officer ranks of the existing Army...

Unlike the prewar setup, in which reserve officers were assigned to skeleton units—those without enlisted personnel—the postwar plan provides for a number of reserve organizations fully manned by officers and enlisted men.

Evans said that before key parts of the plan could become effective, Congress must provide for universal military training—a reservoir from which enlisted reserve personnel would be drawn.

The organization would have training with weekly drills and summer encampments. It could be mobilized immediately, Evans said, in the event of attack on the U.S.

In addition to these reserve organizations, the plan provides for two other types: 'Units which have part of the regular strength of enlisted personnel, and 2, units similar to the prewar organizations in which there was a staff of officers but no enlisted personnel.'

Complete units, Evans said, would be trained in armories and the men paid, as the National Guard is paid, for weekly drills.

Allen Picks Gordon Over Bobby Doerr

ROME, June 9.—The question of whether Joe Gordon of the Yankees is better than Boston's Bobby Doerr started all over again when Ethan Allen, former major leaguer who now is an instructor at a GI sports school here, cast his vote for the New York second baseman.

"If Gordon had played in Boston's Fenway Park," Allen said, "his hitting and homeruns would have surpassed Doerr's record in the same park. That short left field fence helped Doerr considerably."

It will be some time before the players can renew their battle, however, as both are in the service.

Help Wanted —AND GIVEN

Send your questions or problems to Help Wanted, The Stars and Stripes, APO 887. In replying to an advertisement, address letter to person or organization signing it.

CAMERA EXCHANGE

SWAP: 127 Coertz, 6.3 lens, for 35mm—T/5 Lyman E. Wood, Hq. Btry, 191 FA Bn., APO 339; small French table for Leica or similar camera—Pic William S. Johnson, 16075561, Hq., 386th Bmb. Gp. (M), APO 140.

FOR SALE: Argus A-3, case, film—Ervin E. Ballou, D-4, U.S.A. H-4324, APO 887; Wigan Reflex, 13.5 Meyer Gortitz; Trioplan, Compur, case, filters, shade—Capt. W. Reiff, Hq. USSTAF, Com. Div., APO 633.

FOUND

ENVELOPE containing German marks, in Dinant, Belgium. Owner may have by identifying—Capt. T. D. McGee, Finance Office, 5th Army Rest Center, APO 408-A.

Births

Folks at Home Send These Gals' Birth News at Sir Stork's Arrival:

L. Vincent P. McCabe, Wolf, Pa.—girl, June 2; Sgt. Frederick W. Shaler, Kansas City—Terri Ann, June 5; Lt. F. W. Midgley, Yonkers, N.Y.—Frederick, June 7; Capt. Joe M. Teague, Dixon, Ill.—Ronald Radson, June 7; Cpl. Norman C. Meyer, Houston—Norman Roy, May 2.

AMERICAN FORCES NETWORK logo with call numbers for various regions.

Story Behind a CMH

Sub Surfaced, Blasted Japs In Water Too Shallow for Drive

WASHINGTON, June 9 (ANS).—The story of a daring surface attack in which the U.S. submarine Barb strewed flaming destruction through a convoy of Japanese destroyers, tankers, freighters and munition ships was revealed today by the Navy.

Cmdr. Eugene B. Fluckey, of Annapolis, Md., skipper of the sub, was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor last March for the incident, but for security reasons the story was withheld.

The Japanese convoy lay in a sheltered position behind a screen of destroyers. The Navy announcement did not disclose the exact time or place, but said approaches to the convoy were so shallow and rocky that an underwater attack was out of the question. Cmdr. Fluckey decided to risk a surface attack.

Under cover of darkness, the Barb glided toward the Jap vessels. Silently she nosed her way past rocks and mines and fishing junks until she was within range. Then she turned her sights on the convoy and let go with everything she had.

"Columns of fire leaped from several vessels," the Navy announcement said.

The Barb swung sharply about and dashed for deep water. From the tower, Fluckey could see Japanese ships ablaze. The side of one vessel was blown out. Two others exploded and sent a shower of tracer bullets and projectiles in all directions. Some of the projectiles seemed to be 12-inch shells.

As the submarine sped away, the Japanese in their confusion fired on the fishing junks. None of their shells touched the Barb.

The Barb and crew have received a Presidential unit citation.

India to Retain Air Force

LONDON, June 9 (INS).—The BBC reported last night that India will maintain a Royal India Air Force, with an initial strength of ten squadrons, when the war with Japan is finished.

OCS Graduates French Class

FONTAINEBLEAU, France, June 9.—The Ninth Ground Forces Training Depot today graduated its first all-French class of officers.

At a joint ceremony, during which 132 Americans of OCS class 17 were commissioned second lieutenants, 89 French officers, who had completed a rigorous four-week special course in infantry tactics and American weapons, were awarded certificates of proficiency.

Present on the stage of the Ermitage theater here was a large assemblage of French and U.S. military figures. The French officer class was congratulated by M. Diethelm, French minister of war, who headed a party from the French war ministry, and by Gen. Revers, assistant to Gen. Pierre Koening, military governor of Paris.

Representing the American forces as guest of honor of the combined classes was Maj. Gen. Ralph Smith, U.S. military attache to the U.S. Embassy in Paris, who delivered congratulatory messages in French and English. Diplomas were presented by Col. H. E. Potter, head of the Ground Forces Training Command.

Most of the graduating French officers have seen combat, either as unit commanders of FFI resistance groups or with the French First Army.

The second class of French officers will report to this training depot next week.

Schwerin Folk Try To Flee 'From Reds'

SCHWERIN, Germany, June 9 (AP).—British military government officers took measures today to prevent a stampede of German civilians westward from this capital of Mecklenburg after radio reports said the entire province would be occupied by the Red Army.

Hardest Thing To Find in Reich Is Swastika Flag

FRANKFURT ON MAIN, June 9 (UP).—The hardest thing to find in Germany today is a swastika flag. Just one month after the collapse of the Reich millions of swastika flags have disappeared, possibly "gone underground." To all outward appearances the fiction of Germany for Germans is gone.

In a whole day spent searching for Nazi signs in this city, one-time stronghold of the notorious gauleiter Whithel Sprenger, who disappeared with his blonde mistress, it was hard to find signs of the Nazi regime. Frankfurters began removing swastikas and other Nazi signs as soon as the Americans approached the city.

Posters have disappeared, slogans on walls have been white-washed, and many business firms maintain they had no connection with the party. One firm pasted a note, in poor English, stating it never had any connections with any political party.

One of Frankfurt's public libraries has renamed itself "Rothschild Foundation Library." It even has a large tablet saying it was founded in 1912 by the Rothschilds. It is affixed where swastikas flew not many weeks ago.

Pétain Reveals Churchill Pact

Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain, former chief of the Vichy French state, gave the details yesterday of the secret agreement which he said he had negotiated with Prime Minister Winston Churchill after the fall of France, to Henri Payen, head of the French Bar-Association. Payen has been interviewing Pétain preparatory to the marshal's trial for treason.

Pétain said treaty negotiations were started Oct. 24, 1940, and that the treaty was ratified Nov. 21, 1940. It provided for the lifting of the British blockade to permit some food and supplies to reach Vichy France from French African ports and defined French colonial rights, according to Payen.

Payen said it provided specifically that the French had the right to repulse British encroachment into French colonial territory to avoid provoking outright German occupation.

Other details were not revealed. In his statement, Pétain said this document guided his political conduct through the occupation. The treaty, on record at Geneva, according to Payen, will be the cornerstone in Pétain's defense.

At the treason trial of Gen. Dentz, former French high commissioner of Syria, the defense maintained that the order for French troops to resist British entry was given under the terms of a "secret treaty." At that time, the British Foreign Office was quoted as denying that such a treaty had been signed.

White House Honor for Ike

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP).—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower will be guest of honor at a White House dinner June 18 after a joint Congressional session in his honor.

Li'l Abner



Table with columns 'Time' and 'TODAY' listing radio programs and their frequencies.

By Courtesy of United Features

By Al Capp

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### Big 5 Explain Views Toward Veto Power

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—The Big Five explained their conception of their veto power in a memorandum yesterday written in reply to 22 specific questions regarding voting procedure which had been submitted to a United Nations Conference committee three weeks ago.

The memorandum held that the Big Five veto power is essential if a world security league is to be created in which "all peace-loving nations can effectively discharge their common responsibilities" to maintain peace.

#### Major Obstacle Cleared

"No individual member of the security council can alone prevent consideration of discussion by the council of a dispute or situation brought to its attention nor can parties to such a dispute be prevented by those means from being heard by the council," the memorandum declared.

Release of the memorandum came after Russia had agreed to permit discussion of international disputes to arise in the security council without being immediately subject to the veto power possessed by any major power. This concession removed a major obstacle to concluding the last stages of the conference.

The first reaction by the "middle powers" to the Big Five memorandum was a move by Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs, to delay subcommittee discussion of the report until today. Britain and the U.S. wished to send the report directly to the full committee, but Evatt's motion was approved.

#### Big Five Motion Defeated

The Big Five were defeated in a subcommittee, 9 to 6, on a motion to recommend inclusion in the world organization charter of a provision for a convention to review the world agreement within five to ten years to see whether it needs repairs. The Big Five and Norway were in the minority.

Three points remain to be settled before the conference can end. These include the trusteeship question, the problem of future amendments to the charter, and a provision that the world league shall not intervene on matters within the domestic jurisdiction of individual states. June 20 is the tentative date at which delegates are shooting for a finale.

### Army's Poster Girl Arrives in ETO

Fresh off a plane from the States, trim and beautiful as the best dream in the ETO, Margie Stewart, the Army's war bond poster girl, breezed into Paris yesterday and brought a reverent calm to The Stars and Stripes office.

Miss Stewart, who will tour the ETO in behalf of The Stars and Stripes War Bond Contest, has a face familiar to soldiers all over the world because of the posters urging war bonds as a solid post-war investment for GIs. All of the posters, unfortunately, do not show a full-length view.

She will tour the ETO for four weeks with a schedule not yet completely worked out, but as of now including Frankfurt, Munich, Altdorf, Pfungstadt, Nice and Paris.

More about Margie in today's magazine section.

### U.S. Hit Peak ETO Strength May 11 With Over 3 Million Men

The greatest number of American troops in the ETO at any one time was slightly more than 3,082,000, reached on May 11, four days after the signing of the surrender. Com Z Headquarters disclosed yesterday.

The precise figure for May 11 is not available because the total of attached personnel in the theater, as contrasted with assigned personnel, is recorded only on the first and 15th of each month.

On May 15, the date nearest May 11 for which combined figures are available, the total of all American troops, including USSTAF, in the ETO, was 3,082,742.

The ETO total as of May 15 was as follows:

|                      |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|
| Field Forces .....   | 1,661,030        |
| USSTAF .....         | 472,188          |
| Com Z .....          | 633,152          |
| GFRC .....           | 166,751          |
| Non-operating .....  | 127,009          |
| Attached units ..... | 22,612           |
| <b>Total .....</b>   | <b>3,082,742</b> |

Non-operating personnel includes such groups as hospital patients,

### Love Flies In—and Out—and In



JINX FALKENBURG

### Wedding-Bound Jinx Bounced From Plane

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., June 9 (ANS).—Jinx Falkenburg, film actress, today was bounced off a plane here on her flight from Hollywood to New York to keep a wedding date with Lt. Col. John R. (Tex) McCrary tomorrow.

Miss Falkenburg said she and her mother were among non-priority passengers forced to give up seats on a TWA stratoliner after bad weather east of here had caused cancellation of two earlier planes.

"And 40 priority passengers are ahead of me waiting to get out," she added. "However, I'm keeping my fingers crossed. I just talked with USO in New York and they have promised to help me get a priority. I've got a wedding planned tomorrow, you know."

Jinx and Tex have been sweethearts for four years, but she has not seen him for two and a half years. She said McCrary, just returned from overseas duty with the Army Air Forces, has everything ready for the ceremony.

He is scheduled to leave soon for another overseas assignment and she will depart with a USO troupe for Europe early next week.

### Judy Garland Divorced, Ready to Wed Again

HOLLYWOOD, June 9 (ANS).—Judy Garland, 22, today received a final divorce decree from Sgt. David Rose, orchestra leader and composer. She has already announced her engagement to Vincent J. Minelli, 32, who directed her in several films.



JUDY GARLAND

### Senate Group Denies Truman Tariff Powers

WASHINGTON, June 9 (ANS).—The Senate Finance Committee today rebuffed by a ten-to-nine vote President Truman's attempt to obtain power to cut existing tariff rates in half. Although the President termed the additional rate-cutting authority "essential," three Democrats joined seven Republicans to defeat his request.

The tariff rate provision was part of a bill which provides a three-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Law fathered by Cordell Hull in 1934. The measure, minus the tariff reduction feature, was approved by a committee voice vote.

Committee Chairman Walter George (D-Ga.) said he would lead the fight to have the Presidential power provision restored when the bill reaches the Senate floor, probably next Tuesday.

Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew said he was "deeply disappointed" by today's committee action. The mere extension of the law without additional authority, he said, "would be an empty symbol of our hopes for co-operation with the rest of the world in the economic field."

### 600 ETOers ...

(Continued from Page 1)

hours after you get there. I'll wait and see."

T/4 Charles Denmeade of Naples, Fla., 97 points, ex-member of the Fifth Armd. Div.'s 85th Recon Squadron, apparently is pretty sure he will get out, anyway. Denmeade has been thinking about the luxuries of civilian life.

"A three-week vacation for me and a daily trip to the barber shop where I'll just stretch out and let them give me everything," Denmeade dreamed.

Pfc Joseph Java, 98 points, Mineville, N.Y., ex-rifleman of the Eighth Div.'s 28th Inf. Regt., said: "Hope there won't be any snafu on this thing. It's been a long time since I was a civilian. Wonder if I'll know how to act. Jesus, what a break! Hope there's no snafu."

### Reward Offered for Slayers

NEW YORK, June 9 (ANS).—Mrs. Albert E. Langford today posted a \$10,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the two men who shot and killed her husband, a textile executive, in their Park Avenue hotel four days ago.

### All Ramps Urged To Return to Bases

All U.S. Ramps, except those on 60-day leaves, were urged by G1, Com Z, yesterday, to report to Lucky Strike camp or UK Base as soon as possible. Shipping is available, and evacuation to the U.S. depends upon the Ramps' immediate return to their proper stations.

### 13 Soldiers Punished for Abuse Of Vet Patients, Inquiry Told

WASHINGTON, June 9 (ANS).—Testimony that several soldiers have been court-martialed for abusing patients in the veterans' hospital at Northport, L.I., developed yesterday during a House committee investigation of the Veterans Administration.

In addition, Edward Odom, solicitor of the Veterans' Administration, declared that seven civilian employees had been fired or had quit because of the investigation. Their cases have been placed before the U.S. District Attorney in Brooklyn.

Odom told the committee he believed 15 soldiers had been court-martialed and 13 of them convicted. He added there was evidence of "rather severe abuse of patients by soldiers" at the hospital.

The committee then again heard Col. John H. Baird, assistant medical supervisor of the Veterans Administration. He was asked if his agency would follow up and see what action was taken.

Baird was questioned closely about disciplinary action against doctors who were in charge of the wards where the alleged brutalities occurred, but he said only that the investigation had not been completed and that recommendations regarding the doctors had not yet reached his office.

### U.S. Casualties Up 9,162 in One Week

WASHINGTON, June 9 (ANS).—Combat casualties for the U.S. armed forces during World War II rose today to 1,012,049, including 895,834 for the Army in all theaters through V-E Day.

The aggregate, an increase of 9,162 over last week's report, included 230,173 killed, 613,611 wounded, 57,452 missing and 110,817 taken prisoners.

The Navy accounted for 116,215 of the total and for 3,347 of the week's increase.

### Laval Expected In Paris Soon

The arrival of Vichy Premier Pierre Laval from Spain was expected momentarily in Paris yesterday, according to AP.

Informed circles said that a French plane had been dispatched to Barcelona, where Laval landed from a German plane several weeks ago, and that it would return late tonight or tomorrow with its important passenger.

The transaction was shrouded in secrecy, these same sources said, in order to prevent French mobs from administering their "own justice" to the accused Nazi collaborationist.

Pressure applied on Spain by both the U.S. and Britain was understood to have been the main factor in obtaining Laval's release by the Franco government, French authorities stated.

### Terry and The Pirates

By Courtesy of News Syndicate



### U.S. Takes Part In Talks on Levant Dispute

LONDON, June 9 (AP).—The U.S., Great Britain and France have begun discussing a compromise plan designed to end the impasse in the Levant dispute.

From meager information available it was indicated that only the barest outline of a plan for settlement of the Levant flare-up had been drawn. It was believed to stipulate:

1—Continued British military control of Syria and Lebanon and responsibility for keeping order for a temporary period.

2—Reopening of negotiations between France and the two Levantine governments to fix her status with relation to them.

Although the American government is co-operating closely with France and Britain in the discussions the U.S. is not taking on the role of a mediator but offering suggestions to a pool of ideas.

The compromise was offered to eliminate the need for the three-power conference suggested by Prime Minister Churchill and the "Big Five" examination of the problem suggested by Gen. de Gaulle.

In the Levant itself uneasy quiet reigned yesterday. British commanders maintained they have adequate forces in Syria and Lebanon to handle any eventualities. Lebanese officials see the British troops as a guarantee of peace but they have flatly demanded the ejection of the French from the Levant. The French, however, are apparently determined to hold their ground.

In Damascus and Beirut it appeared likely that the French would reject any proposal unfavorable to them, and that the Levantines would stir into action the Arab states if the French are allowed concessions.

### Ninth Army ...

(Continued from Page 1)

of the sector, and Group officials expressed "extreme pleasure" at the smoothness with which the transfer of territory had taken place.

Today, only a comparatively few major American units remain in the Ninth and First Army zones, and these are either in process of being relieved or are to be relieved shortly. The remaining units may be turned over by the Ninth to other Army control before they are physically relieved, however, in order to free the Ninth for its new assignment.

Under Simpson's command, the Ninth Army, which during its training period in England was touted as the "Army of Occupation," became operational on Sept. 5, 1944. Its first job, with only a handful of divisions, was the reduction of the fortress at Brest.

This accomplished in ten days, the Ninth moved to the east, and in November stabbed into Germany to reach the Roer River.

During the Ardennes counter-offensive, the Ninth Army, temporarily stripped of some divisions, pulled down to stop the German drive, spread out along the Roer River and during the winter held the long river line against the threat of further anticipated counter-attacks.

After the Bulge was flattened out, on Feb. 23 the Ninth stormed across the Roer and drove to the Rhine within a week. A month later, the Rhine was crossed, and the Ninth led the final blitz across Germany to win the race to the Elbe.

There it was ordered to stop after a bridgehead on the way to Berlin had been established on the Elbe's east bank.

Simpson, the Ninth's calm, workmanlike 56-year-old commander, took over the army in 1943 when it was still called the Fourth Army and had the job of training troops on the West Coast. Previously, he had commanded the XII Corps and the 30th and 35th Inf. Divs.

By Milton Caniff



# THE STARS AND STRIPES magazine

Vol. 1—No. 2

Sunday, June 10, 1945

## Notebook from Germany

### Fighting, Women, Murder and Bribery Surround GIs Who Occupy the Land

By Earl Mazo  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

IN GERMANY.

**D**EJECTED-LOOKING German soldiers, with all sorts of odds and ends of uniforms, trudge along singly and in small groups, heading for homes that may or may not be there. Weeping and squealing frauleins cling to slowly-starting trucks filled with freed French slave workers as GIs chase them off and the Frenchmen laugh and wave and don't seem to worry about leaving their German lovers. At small CPs dotting Germany, American soldiers talk about home and the war and fraternization and go quietly about the job of occupying the land.

This and more one finds in the notebook of defeated Germany today.

Off the autobahn, midway between Magdeburg and Brunswick, there's a helluva melee. Three teen-age-looking fellows are beating away at a man who seems more intent upon keeping his bicycle than on saving his life. The man clutches his bicycle while two kids pull at it and the third whacks away with a hatchet at the man's back. The man screams, "Hallo. Hallo. . . Hallo. . ." at passing jeeps and trucks. Some who think he is a Pole or a Russian being set upon by three young krauts stop to investigate. The fight halts temporarily while the youngsters, all Poles babble and bare scarred, wetted backs. "Germans have beaten us for four years," they plead. The German clutches the handlebars of his bicycle with what strength he can muster; the kids begin to pull again; the one with the hatchet goes back to work.

At a CP, doughfeet who had fought Germans since Normandy are muttering about something that happened a few days before. Two Americans from a signal company had been found dead, one slumped over the wheel of his 3/4-ton, and the other under the vehicle, clutching his M1.

The CO, a young lieutenant colonel, recalls a place that used to be called Martin-court, in France. A couple of Germans were killed by the FFI. In retaliation, their buddies surrounded the place at midnight, dragged away all the men for a mass killing, then burned down every house, barn and chicken coop in Martincourt. The young lieutenant colonel mumbles something about fighting fire with fire. His men are eager to avenge the Americans' death, but they're allowed only to mutter hard curses and burn down outlying places where the German murderers might have hidden.

**A**LONG the autobahn, German women—frustrated frauleins, the officials call them—lie around in the sun, showing off whatever they have to show. They wave and giggle and act like a lot of monkeys inviting the interest of other monkeys. "Temptin, aint'it?" an American soldier says.

"I got damn little use for these German

bitches . . . that is, most of the time," another adds.

In one town, a well-equipped fraulein ambles into a small CP, requesting an audience with the commanding officer. "There are many pretty girls in this city without men," she says in flawless English. "You have many pretty men without girls. . ."

"Officially," she is tossed out of the CP.

In a medieval setting near a town called Wulfenbuttle, men of the 82nd Recon Bn. sit around like a bunch of convention-going Legionnaires and talk about the war and women. Jack Gerard told about the battalion's craziest end-of-war action which involved the adjutant, Lt. Harold Douglas, of Akron, who was looking for a new CP, and ended up capturing a kraut airfield.

"Doug had the colonel's armored car," Gerard recalls. "Either he thought the war was over or he wanted to be the first 82nd Recon man to add to the waters of the Elbe. . . Off he dashes with his gunner, Richard Foley, shooting like hell at everything and nothing.

**R**IGHT off he meets a mass of krauts in formation. When they hear Doug's guns, they run like a bunch of chicken thieves, scaling walls, diving down cellars and smashing bang into stone walls. . . At another place, a bus stops to let off some passengers. They see Doug and women faint, men run, and they swear the bus driver sprouts wings and flies off into the wide blue yonder. . . Doug keeps right on going until he runs into this airfield right on the outskirts of Magdeburg. Airplanes are coming in and taking off just as big as hell, so Doug gets 'em coming and going and parked. Right in the middle of everything, with hangars burning and people shooting, a slow, pokey two-engine German plane ambles over, looks things over, then circles to land. . . The jerk flying that thing is too dumb to live. "Doug never found the new CP."

In a sector run by Joes of the 10th Tank Bn., they warn that you must be careful about frauleins. Early one night, they picked up a couple of German women at a road block. Since it was late, they locked them in a room and next morning began checking their papers. One proved to be female beyond doubt, but her companion's voice aroused suspicion. A thorough check revealed "she" was a he. When did you learn that "she" was a man? the honest-to-goodness female was asked. "The first night when we bedded down. . . Three nights ago," she answered. "But he behaved perfectly all right—then." How did you feel about staying with him after that? she was asked. "We became very much interested in each other. He wasn't bad at all," she replied.

In Bremen, early one afternoon, everything around the Seabee CO's headquarters is as quiet as after-lunch periods should be. Men talk and sip good whiskey, tell tales of fighting on Guadalcanal as well as Nor-

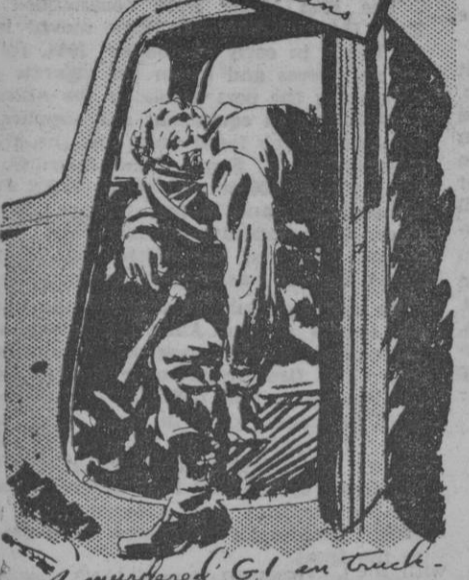
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Street fight near Magdeburg



Frustrated frauleins



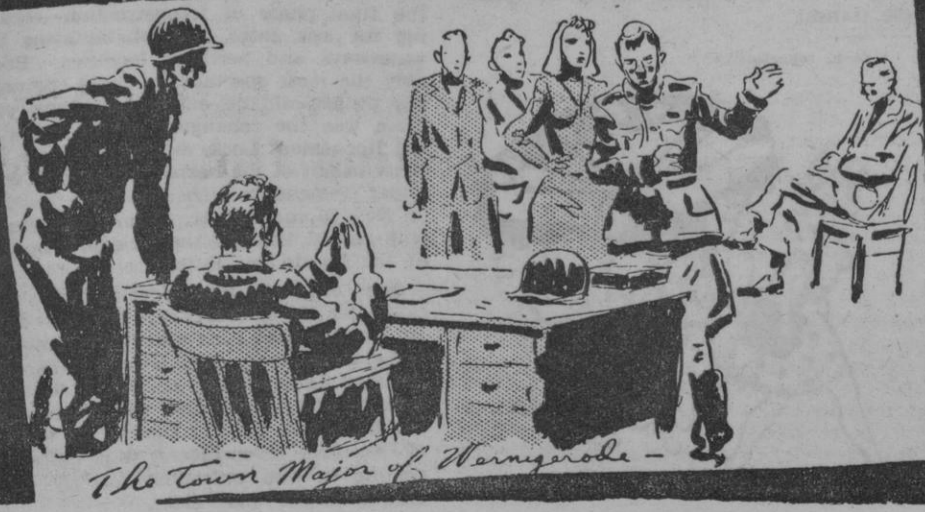
A murdered GI in truck



Capturing kraut airfield



A couple of sick GIs



The town major of Wernigerode



A 'good' German at work



a bath for the Admiral



Young hunting game

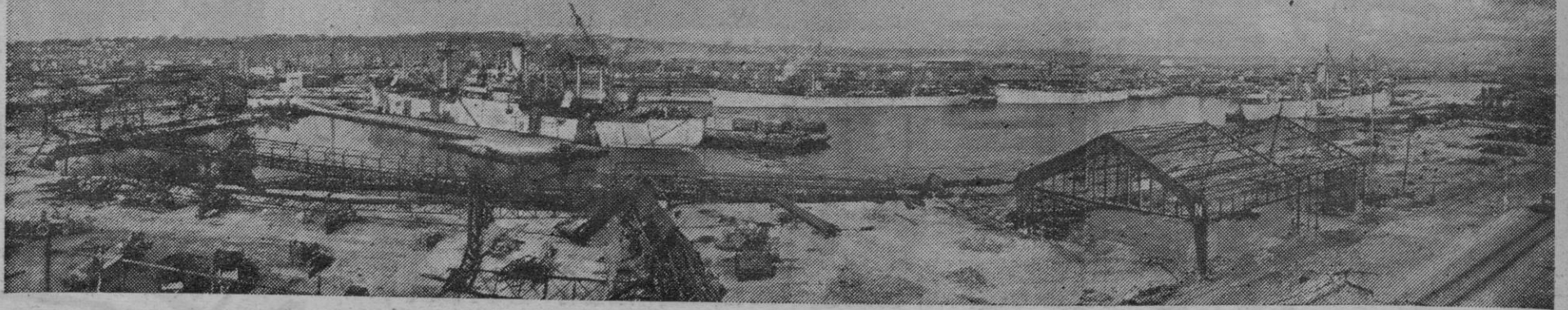


a GI in 4th Germany



Kraut prisoner

# Le Havre



## Returns to Old Role as European Springboard To New World Across the Sea

By Allan Morrison  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

LE HAVRE. DISEMBODIED by the Germans, stripped of its industrial plants and tragically torn up by Allied air attacks, this city is making one of the most dramatic comebacks of the war as the chief embarkation point for homeward-bound U.S. troops—and thus returning to its original function of sending masses of men from Europe to the New World. Far back in the 16th century when Francis I built a fortress to protect the little harbor community of St. Francis, it was here that French emigrants to the colonies in America embarked on the long voyage across the Atlantic.

Today Le Havre is a throbbing place, despite its deep wounds. The French, who must remain and face the problem of restoring their city, view the future with only faint optimism, but to the Yanks en route to the U.S. Le Havre is their last look at unhappy Europe; some, like Pfc Tom W. Dunaway Jr., Thomastown, Ga., have in a very short time created a nostalgic feeling

toward it. He is a former PW who before his capture was a Red Ball truck driver and made regular runs from Omaha Beach to Le Havre. After seven months in a German stalag he remarked, "Despite all the destruction, I find it important in a way. I'll always remember it as the last stop before U.S.A."

Few non-German cities in Europe received the sustained air punishment Le Havre took. There were 140 bombings of the port by U.S. bombers and the RAF. The heaviest raid of the war occurred on Sept. 5, just before British troops liberated the city, when a RAF force dropped 10,000 tons. Of 20,000 pre-war civilian dwellings, some 8,000 remain standing, according to a civic official who surveyed the damage. More than 3,000 civilians were killed during the raids. Hundreds of other dead will never be found, being either burned or buried beyond recovery.

MOST of the lower town was completely smashed as were large areas of the workers' sections in the north-eastern part of the town. When British and Canadian

forces surrounded the German garrison inside the city early last September, the Nazi commander ordered wholesale destruction of the port facilities. On Sept. 5 the Germans started blowing up the docks, quays, locks and port equipment. Ships were sunk in the harbor entrance.

The pre-war population of Le Havre was 165,000. Evacuation because of air attacks, and impressment of workers by the Germans has reduced the population to 80,000.

The chief problem in town at present is building temporary dwellings for the workers who must clear away the rubble and lay foundations for rebuilding. Unfortunately, the houses belonging to low-wage workers received heaviest pounding.

Reconstruction of the Plateau Aplemont working-class quarter has already begun. This section, which was completely wiped out, will be rebuilt along modern American lines, according to the plans of Mr. Lucien Duvivier, Chief of Town Works. After construction of the workers' homes will come the work of making over the now-shattered lower town.

"We plan to build a new, modern city on the ruins of the old," Mr. Duvivier said. "It will take many millions. By ourselves, reconstruction will take 20 years to accomplish, but with U.S. and British help

## Port City Is Making Dramatic Comeback

Le Havre can be restored in a much shorter period."

When the first American engineer units assigned to rehabilitate Le Havre arrived here they found a shambles of concrete slabs and twisted girders. Estimates placed the extent of the damage at 70 percent of the entire city and 100 percent of the port facilities.

The 16th Major Port, commanded by Brig. Gen. William M. Hoge, moved into Le Havre in early September, 1944, rolled up its sleeves and began the gigantic job of making the port usable by the Allies.

With limited equipment and supplies, a tremendous job faced units like the 373rd Engineer G. S. Regt., 392nd Engr. G. S. Rgt., 1055th, 1061st and 1071st Engr. Port Construction and Repair Groups, 1044th Engr. Gas Generating Unit, 971st Engr. Maint. Co., and the 577th Engr. Dump Truck Co. It was tackled and completed.

To systematically clear away the chaotic results of the Allied air assaults a three-phase rehabilitation plan was worked out. The first requirement was to clear the beaches so that LSTs, LCTs, LCIs and DUKWs could come in with cargo and men. The port had to be put in order swiftly, for a tremendous burden was being borne by the Red Ball Express system moving material from Cherbourg to the front. Besides, Le Havre was much nearer to the front.

To the accompaniment of exploding mines and TNT charges the engineers cleared the Havre beaches, built landing areas for the naval craft, set up storage space and built access roads by literally sweeping away tons of steel and stone debris and barbed wire. On Oct. 2, the first Allied cargo ship came in, was unloaded by DUKWs, and started the stream of supplies moving to the front which by V-E Day had become a mighty torrent.

To get to the dock areas the engineers had to hack their way through debris-blocked streets and thereby began the job of putting Le Havre's civil structure back on its feet. Among other things, the engineers put in a water supply system for the civilian population.

The Germans had sunk a number of barges and other small craft in the basins and channels of the harbor and most of these had to be removed. In this work underwater demolitions were extensively used.

Each time one of these underwater demolitions was exploded, the entire harbor had to be cleared of ships and working divers, delaying operations considerably. The Germans left thousands of mines of all kinds all over the port and harbor area. Immobilizing and removing these was done by specially trained "deactivation teams" of the 373rd Engineers. Theirs was an undramatic, dangerous, but decisive undertaking.

Once the port was fairly free of mines, and the German minefields in the city's outer defenses taken out, work began on the final phase of reconstruction—repairing the lock gates, and rehabilitating the waterways and berthing facilities. Probably the most spectacular single engineering project of the entire rebuilding program was the rehousing of the gates of the Rochemont Lock, making available the inner basins of the harbor. The work, done under tremendous difficulties, was finished on Nov. 30 and on Dec. 16 the first Liberty ship passed through the lock and berthed at the Bassin de l'Eure.

The original port development plan called for the discharging of 4,000 tons daily. By Nov. 15, 8,000 tons were being unloaded at Le Havre every day. Two months after the first LCT beached on Oct. 2, the total tonnage being discharged was greater than the high-point pre-war figure. By the end of December, seven Liberty ships daily were coming in and unloading directly on to trucks on the quay sides.



## That Lady Known as Paris

Meets Man Known as Visiting GI

By Hugh Conway

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

THAT lady known as Paris is having a hard job making ends meet these days, as the gentleman known as visiting GIs are quick to learn.

"Regard, if you please, these clothes," said the pretty blonde on the Champs-Élysées. "A fortune they cost. It is of nothing to pay 4,000 francs for a pair of the shoes."

"Tsk," said the GI sympathetically. "Have a piece of chewing gum."

"And regard, if you please, of these legs," continued the blonde. "No stockings. Not possible to buy."

The soldier stared intently. "Tsk, tsk," he repeated. "Kind of knock-kneed, too, ain't they?"

The pair resumed walking along the broad sunwashed sidewalk, so it is very difficult to imagine what their conversation led to, but it gives you an idea of what is going on.

PARIS in the spring is still as bright and lovely as the writers and song-smiths have always said it is. The chestnut trees along the boulevards bloomed as scheduled, and the red and white tables

and chairs blossomed in front of the sidewalk cafes.

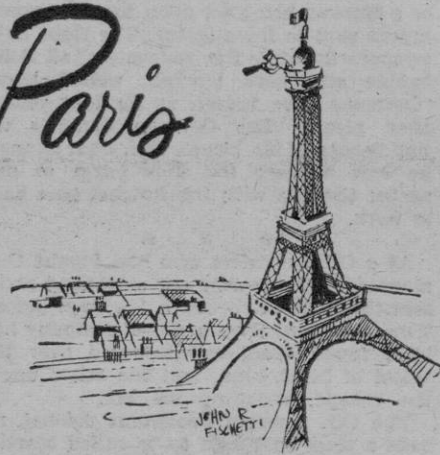
But either there has been a new development since the days when words and music men spent their time drinking aperitifs in the Latin Quarter, or else the gentlemen politely ignored such unpleasant items as paying the bill.

In Paris today the sights and the subway are free to soldiers. And there it ends. The night clubs are probably the most expensive in the world. Bartenders in little sidestreet Cafés Americains think nothing of asking 75 francs for a short snort of cognac, which is half a buck more than you'd pay in New York's Stork Club. And if you feel like going to a bistro where there's dancing—well, first you better cable

your folks to take out a mortgage on the old homestead.

There is one case on record of a GI who went into a night club and only spent \$8.90. That was all he had. It's not known whether he got a drink, but experts agree that he probably was given an old champagne cork to munch. However, you can always hop into the subway and, providing you don't get lost, wind up at the Louvre. This is highly recommended for everyone—even those whose idea of fine art is a pin-up girl—on hot days. The place is air-conditioned.

OR YOU can visit the Eiffel Tower, which looks exactly the way it always appeared in the newsreels. The lacelike tower and the park it faces add consi-



derably to the impression that Paris is basically a World's Fair city. Now they've lifted the wartime ban and you can go part way up for a good look around.

Quasimodo, the hunchback, doesn't live at Notre Dame Cathedral any more, but it is one of the few places that looks almost as impressive as it did in the movies.

If you get tired, you can always plop down in a sidewalk cafe and watch the girls riding by on their bicycles, with their dresses billowing out behind them. Most of the girls seem to wear little blue pants which they call "slips."

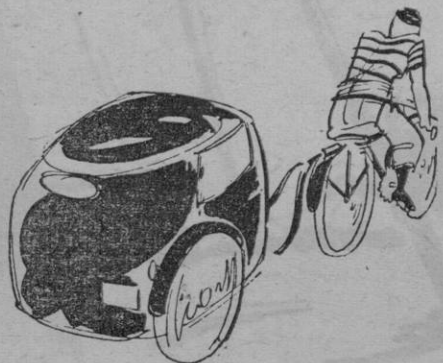
The subway stops running after 11:30 P.M., leaving you with a choice of walking or taking one of the bicycle-powered velo-taxis. One soldier tried to drive a bargain for a one-mile trip with a bicycle taximan.

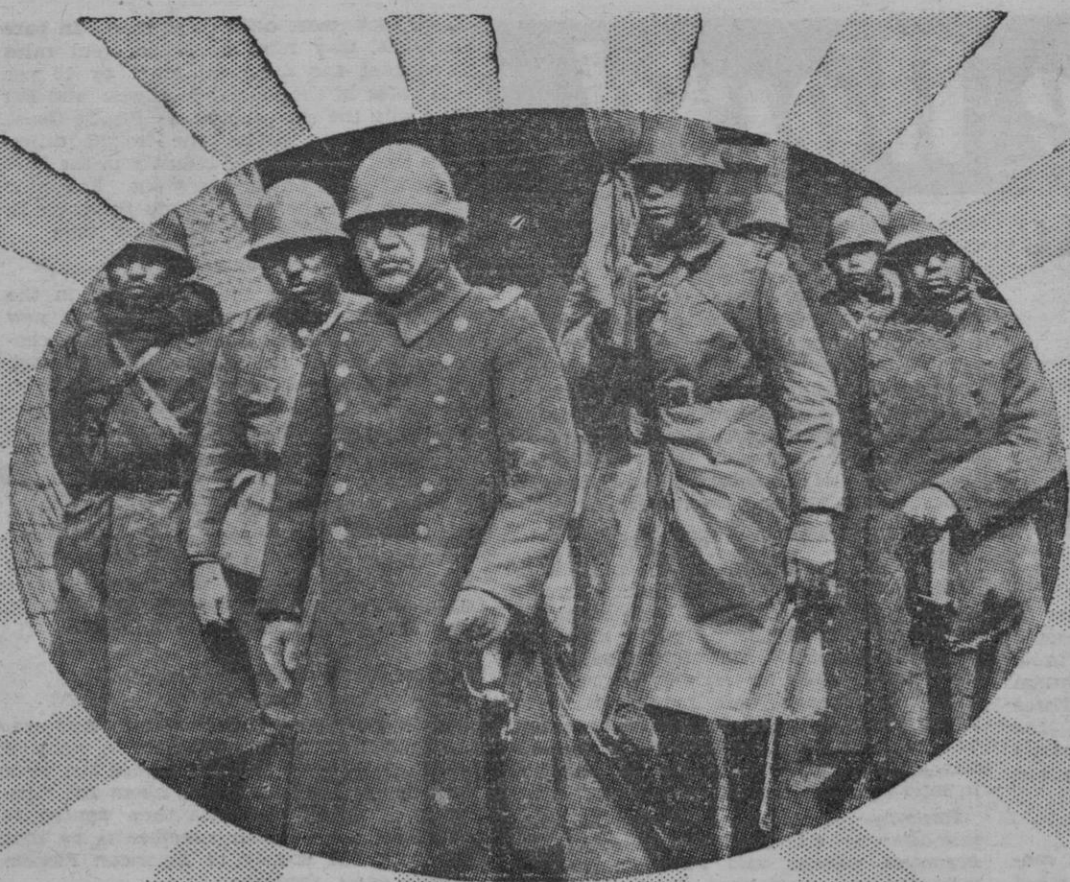
"Five hundred francs," demanded the velo man nonchalantly.

"Ouch!" howled the soldier. "Too much!"

The cab man brightened. "Ah, oui," he said. "For you, I make the special price, 450 francs!"

\* Good reporting, eh?





# These Men Are the Final Targets

By Don Williams

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

SINCE 1937, about 850,000 of him have been killed in China and on the islands of the South Seas. Another 250,000 have been isolated by the spectacular leap-frogging campaign of American amphibious forces. Yet 4,000,000 of him still remain to guard the island empire, and other potential millions are available for call.

With Germany defeated and the military might of the United Nations under movement to the Pacific, the Jap soldier alone takes the spotlight he once shared with the battered Kraut. To millions of Allied soldiers now facing service in the Far East, questions such as the following become pertinent and personal: Who is this Jap? What is he like? How does he stack up as a fighting man under present-day war conditions?

From GIs who have fought along the line from Guadalcanal to Okinawa, from war correspondents in all sections of the Pacific area and from newspapermen who spent years in prewar Japan have come many stories, some contradictory, of the little bandy-legged, buck-toothed Jap soldier who believes that "death on the battlefield is the ultimate expression of human perfection."

An OWI report has described him as inventive and cunning, capable of penetrating any kind of terrain and the equal as a fighter of the U.S. soldier in every respect except initiative. Harold J. Noble, a retired Marine Corps major who saw the Japanese Army in action in Manchuria and in China and who served as a combat intelligence officer during the Solomons campaign, declared that only equal determination, superior fire power and the mechanization of warfare can beat the Jap. All reports, official or otherwise, however, warn against any underrating of the Jap's ability and his determination to win or to die in the attempt.

THE Jap soldier, on the average, spots the American GI some five inches in height and 28 pounds in weight. But save in hand-to-hand combat where, other things being equal, the bigger man usually proves to be the better, the height and weight disadvantage usually can be discounted.

The Jap soldier in civilian life might have been a clerk or a farmer, a white-collar worker or a laborer, for Japanese conscription reaches as deeply as in America. If not deeper. Irrespective of his background, the Jap soldier usually has completed elementary school or had two years of high school. Practically all high school and college graduates in the Jap Army speak or read some English.

About five-foot three-inches tall and weighing 117 and one-half pounds, the average Jap infantryman is superbly trained and usually is in top physical condition. He is more the professional soldier than the GI. Military training begins for a boy in Japan at the age of eight and continues as a part of his regular education. In prewar years the Jap youth entered the Army when he was 20 years old

## The Jap Soldier Alone Takes the Spotlight He Once Shared With the Kraut

and put in two years of active service before being transferred to the reserve.

Jap Army ration allowances give each soldier about three and one-half pounds of food a day, about a third less than that received by the American GI. The Jap Army has its equivalent of our C and K rations, with rice, supplemented by vitamin pills, as the main ingredient. According to Wilfrid Fleisher, an American newspaperman who spent years in prewar Japan, a Japanese soldier is content with what is called a "rising sun" meal, consisting of a square box of rice with a red pickled plum in the center. The whole thing resembles a Japanese flag in appearance, hence the name. With it goes a cup of green tea or hori, a kind of seaweed containing a large quantity of iodine.

The 60 dollars a month a U.S. Army private gets for overseas service is a gold mine compared to the 1.3 dollars that the

new second-class Jap private receives. And a Nip general reportedly is paid the equivalent of \$126.50 a month, much less than an American Tech sergeant.

LIFE in Japan revolves around the soldier. The blessings of the gods are believed to descend upon the parents of men killed in action. In prewar years, a reservist called up for active service would be conducted from his home to the barracks by 50 of his fellows and people on the street would cheer as the crowded trucks rolled by. The Jap in uniform considers himself to be a direct representative of the Emperor who himself is credited with being a direct descendant of the Sun Goddess. She is supposed to have sent her great grandson to rule over Japan about 660 BC.

Great honor is paid in Japan to the soldier dead. Until the past few months,

when military developments made it ridiculous, no Japanese soldier ever was reported missing in action. Rather he was reported killed and a white box containing some human ashes and represented to be those of the deceased were returned to his family where they were duly honored. Then, twice a year, a week's festival was held at the grand Yasakuni Shrine in Tokyo for the enshrinement of the spirits of the war dead.

The Jap soldier is well led. His officers, particularly those of the Regular Army, are adept in the use of field fortifications and the advantageous employment of terrain, and they are skilled map makers. The training of Jap NCOs is in some ways comparable to that given our officer candidates. Potential Jap NCOs leave their units for extended periods of time for both theoretical and field training in their prospective duties and responsibilities.

TO the Japanese, the weak deserve nothing. And the treatment of their own casualties reflects their emphasis on the

(Continued on Page VII)

# His Grandpa Hated Tariffs

## An Old Problem Comes To Fore Again

By Lyle Dowling

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

UNTIL the day he died, Grandpa was always dead set against tariffs, any tariffs at all. He had been a Populist for a while and later on a Democrat. He was always "a great free trader," Mama used to say. But Papa, who was a Republican all his life, stood for high tariffs and called himself "Protectionist."

Grandpa and Papa never saw exactly eye-to-eye on lots of things and they certainly never agreed on tariffs. Each thought that the best thing for the country and for the people in it was a tariff policy that was "low" (it was Grandpa talking) or (if it was Papa) "high." That's the way it was 20 years ago and for a handful of decades before that. To a large extent that is the way it is now.

This week, the last chapter of this year's debate is under way in Congress. The House has passed the Doughton Bill which extends and modifies the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act for another two years. Now it is up to the Senate to decide "Yes" or "No." What it is all about is tariffs.

A tariff is the means of raising prices at which goods made outside your own country will sell when they are sold inside your own country. A firm in Sweden, for example, may be able to make a stove, deliver it in your own home town and sell it to you for \$30, leaving a profit for the dealer, for the distributors and for the Swedish firm itself. But if Congress slaps a 100 percent tariff on stoves imported from Sweden, you'll have to pay \$30, plus one hundred percent—or \$60. Why?

The high tariff people argue that arti-

ficially raising the price of the imported stove to \$60 will lead you to buy a stove made by a U.S. firm instead, which, let us say, sells for \$50. In this way, they believe, a high tariff on stoves from abroad keeps foreign-made stoves from competing against U.S.-made stoves. That is the essence of the "Protectionist" position.

The free trade people, on the other hand, want either no tariff at all or, at most, very low ones. They argue that all a high tariff does is to raise the price to the family that wants to buy the stove. A very large number of U.S. leaders believe—and they cite many facts to support their case—that such tariff walls also restrict world trade and lead to rivalries which, when they ripen and fester, create conditions favorable to the outbreak of wars.

It happens that the making of tariffs is a game that more than one nation can play—and they do. In the past, when Congress put a tariff on something Sweden wanted to sell in the U.S. which American industry wanted to sell over there, one tariff led to another until the world of trade was one maze of barriers and tariff walls.

AT the beginning of the Roosevelt Administration, both the President and his Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, set themselves to unscramble the tangle—and they succeeded in getting Congress to adopt the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.

It was a law empowering the President to negotiate agreements with other nations—agreements by which the U.S. will lower its tariffs, providing the other nation will do the same. Secretary Hull created a vast system of such agreements, the net effect of which was to lower the tariff walls among the nations. Another effect, so State Department experts cite records to prove, has been the stimulation of world trade. The tug-of-war between the forces favoring a return to a high tariff position

## Administration Seeks To Lower Barriers

and those upholding the Roosevelt-Hull program will reach its height in the Senate where President Truman will face his first test on a foreign affairs issue.

One thing nobody wants again is war. If the people of the world are to banish war, then they must banish the causes of war. So argued Edward R. Stettinius Jr., Secretary of State, recently. He laid the proposition squarely on the line of full employment, that is to say, enough jobs for everybody after the war is won.

"After defeat of Japan," he said, "millions of young men and women will return home to take their proper places in agriculture and in our enormously expanded productive system."

"We shall not be able to find jobs for them," he continued, "if we have not helped create those world-wide conditions under which other nations are able to purchase much greater quantities of our goods than ever before, and we are able to buy more from them. We must choose between constantly expanding economy throughout the world or mass unemployment in our own country."

THE idea is that we cannot attain the goal of 60 million jobs proclaimed by the late President Roosevelt unless we keep production high. We can't keep production high unless we sell what we produce. We can't sell all we produce at home; we must sell a lot in other countries. We cannot sell our goods abroad for nothing—and the only way other countries can get money to pay us is to sell us what they make. That is the way world trade works.

Oddly enough, the argument against the Reciprocal Trade Agreements program—

(Continued on Page VI)



# INTERNATIONAL

## House Divided?

The Allies began joint rule of Germany last week amid circumstances that made V-E Day seem remote. The victors were divided on many major issues. In practicality, every area of disagreement the division was between east and west—between Soviet Russia and the western powers.

The main details of Germany's occupation were still not ironed out. At San Francisco the United Nations Conference was close to a deadlock on Russia's refusal to yield on the veto power. The matter of Allied recognition of the Russian-sponsored Austrian and Polish governments also hung fire. All these matters await the attention of the Big Three. But because the Big Three cannot obviously meet for some weeks, the return of America's traveling emissaries from visits with two of the Big Three was eagerly awaited.

### Two Good Choices

Joseph Davies was already back from conversations with Prime Minister Churchill in London. Harry Hopkins was expected back from Moscow, where he had spoken with Marshal Stalin. Hopkins knows Stalin better than any westerner. Davies has successfully completed missions for the White House before. No better choice could have been made, it was felt in Moscow and London, when President Truman appointed these men with the aim of clearing away the misunderstandings separating Russia from her Western Allies.

The President's traveling emissaries were returning in a week notable for international recrimination. A New York Herald Tribune reporter cabled from Rome that Pope Pius XII, in an address to the College of Cardinals, had in effect labeled Communist Russia a greater danger to the world than Nazi Germany. The speech sent hopes for a diplomatic reconciliation between the Vatican and the U.S.S.R., long desired by the U.S., to a new low.

### Red Star Assails

In Moscow, the Soviet press, apparently feeling the time for forbearance was at an end, struck back. The Soviet newspaper Red Star charged certain American newspapers with trying to prepare public opinion for a war between the western powers and the Soviet Union. The U.S. newspapers mentioned were the Chicago Tribune, the N.Y. Journal American, and the N.Y. Daily News. Headlines cited were "Red Wave Threatens to Drown Christian Civilization" (N.Y. Journal American) and "Soviet Union Is The Only Aggressor in the World" (Chicago Tribune).

The Russian editors picked a section of the U.S. press whose animosity to the Soviet Union has long been known. But there was no mistaking the bluntness with which they spoke. Moscow radio followed with a plea for harmony and unity among the democracies, and a warning that isolationism in the U.S. again and a return to the British balance of power principle would mean alignment of the west against "the most powerful country on the Continent today, the Soviet Union."

With the international atmosphere so highly charged, the messages carried by President Truman's emissaries were eagerly awaited.

## Argentina Again

The problem child of the Western Hemisphere—Argentina—was causing much concern last week among her own nationals and the sister republics. The dictatorial Farrell regime previously had indicated its desire to stamp out fascism within and become a good neighbor, but observers were wondering

whether it was merely fighting fire with a blow torch.

Flames were added to an already burning problem by these recent developments: 1) Renewal of a tight press gag on news releases to its own 13 1/2 million citizens and the nations of the world; 2) Wholesale roundup of prominent Argentinians who didn't see eye to eye with the regime; 3) A statute regulating political parties and their membership as the first step (says the Farrell government) of establishing a "free and honest" constitutional government.

### Scare Spot from Way Back

Argentina has been the sore spot in Pan-American relations from way back; German agents and a fascist press were long permitted to operate there, despite pro-Allied protests. About 125 educators were ousted in October, 1943, for signing a pro-Allied manifesto; schools were purged of many Jewish and Catholic teachers; Argentina was the last American republic to declare war on the Axis and the last to subscribe to inter-American unity.

Recently, Secretary of State Stettinius said that the U.S. had "no sympathy" with Argentine policies, and President Truman indicated last week that the land of the pampas has yet to mend its ways when he told visiting Latin-American journalists in Washington that he is "not happy" over Argentina.

# AT HOME

## 'Mr. Anthony'

Judge Samuel Irving Rosenman, sometimes described as the New Deal's "Mr. Anthony," is remaining on at the White House. President Truman declined to accept the resignation of the special Presidential counsel, who was aid and friend to FDR from the time the late President was Governor of New York State.

The jovial, talkative Rosenman, a native of San Antonio, Texas, first met FDR when both were practicing law in New York City. When Roosevelt went to Albany as governor in 1929, Rosenman became his counselor. In 1932, Rosenman accepted an appointment as Justice on the New York State Supreme Court, but spent more and more time in Washington, trouble-shooting for his former chief. He was credited with writing many of the President's state papers and assisting in the President's speeches.

In many a national and international crisis he spent long hours at the White House. In 1943, he stepped down at the \$25,000-a-year term on the bench to which he had since been elected and had 13 years to go to become full-time counsel to President Roosevelt, at \$12,000 a year.

In line with his promise to carry on FDR's policies, President Truman apparently wants to keep the inner council.

## "Go West—and South"

Obscured in the shuffle of more interesting events, the most important economic development in the U.S. in years occurred in Washington a fortnight ago. The Interstate Commerce Commission published new freight rates for shipping goods between the states.

Freight rates help determine the location of industries and cities. In this way they affect the lives and jobs of millions. The new rates gave advantages to hitherto unfavored parts of the U.S., and so may revamp the entire American industrial map.

Economists predicted some cities would shrink, others grow. Old industries would spring up at new locations, workers would shift from old jobs to new ones. Many of the men looking for new jobs were going to be discharged servicemen. The job changes forecast gave new voice to the old cry: "Go West, young man," or South.

### Industrial Gains Seen

For the West and South were definitely in line for industrial gains. Manufacturers here, until now, have been penalized by the way railroad freight rates work. Cheapest rates have been enjoyed by industrialists west of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers—who have had the biggest factories, and the largest share of the U.S. population to sell to, in addition.

In the face of these inequalities, western and southern manufacturers have complained loud and long. The raw materials and farm products of the West and South have helped build the East, they point out. At the same time, the freight rate set-up has denied them the shipping advantages that would help build new industries. With the smallest share of U.S. industry, the west and south have had to compete in the big eastern market.

A partial answer to western and southern prayers, the new rates are as thick as a

pane book, more difficult to read. In bare essentials, they raise by 10 per cent rates throughout the East and lower by 10 per cent rates in the South, Southwest and Far West with the exception of the Pacific Coast. With this one stroke, the freight differentials that have fostered industry in the East for decades are on their way out. Economic observers said the result would be visible in towns and cities within five years' time.

### New Factories

The U.S. west of the Mississippi, in the view of those observers, would gain in new factories, population and distribution centers. So would the West and Southwest. The North and Middle Atlantic States, on the other hand, would tend to lose and industrial establishments tend to decentralize. Some large industries—General Motors, General Electric, Ford and others—last week were reported planning decentralization.

For the men who owned the factories, for those interested in jobs and opportunities, the ICC order meant the same thing: the new economic frontier was where Horace Greeley long ago said it was—in the West, with the South added.

## Say It With ...

E. V. Durling, a columnist who took over the late O. O. McIntyre's space in many of the Hearst papers, casually itemed last week that many GIs were asking about the "language of flowers" because they wanted to send messages to their sweethearts by that method. The Society of American Florists quickly came through:

- ROSE: Red: I love you. White: You're heavenly. Pink: I'll remember—always. Teal: Please believe me. Yellow: Try to care.
- ORCHID: Beautiful lady.
- CAMELLIA: Red: You're a flame in my heart. White: You're adorable (or) Adorable you. Pink: Longing for you.
- SWEET PEAS: Thank you for a lovely time.
- GLADIOLI: Give me a break.
- VIOLETS: Blue: I'll be true—always. White: Let's take a chance on happiness.
- LILLY OF THE VALLEY: You've made my life complete.
- NARCISSEUS: Stay as sweet as you are.
- STIRACIA: Thank you for a lovely time.

Virility Returns: One of the Air Forces' best known majors was breaking into the movies again. In Hollywood Clark Gable was playing the part of a merchant mariner in a film to be called 'This Strange Adventure'. His leading lady was Greer Garson in the first movie in four years for Hollywood's best-known romantic male.

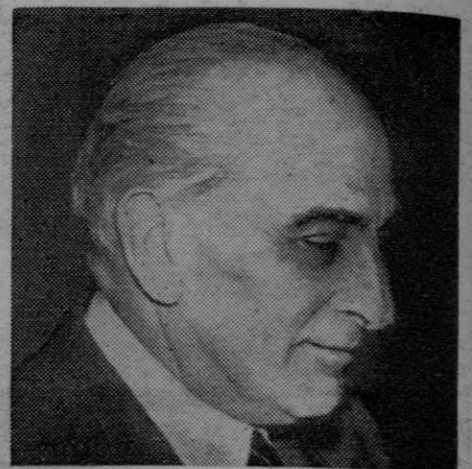
In his last screen appearance he was a swashbuckling newsreelman whose schemes for filming the Chinese war first disgusted, finally won the admiration of Lana Turner, a journalistic colleague. In 1942, following the death of his wife, Carole Lombard, Gable enlisted in the Air Corps. Sent to England after graduation from the Miami

Beach OCS, he was assigned to a Flying Fortress unit. He flew five missions as aerial gunner, filmed a movie of Fortresses in combat before returning to the States for discharge last year.

At Hollywood's NBC studios, upon his next public appearance, he was mobbed by five excited anxious, screaming women, out to welcome the return of virility to the movie capital. Said the former rubber plant and oil field worker: "They scared hell out of me."

Wasting Butts: Survey—conducting Fleming—Hall Tobacco Co. last week delved into the whys and wherefores of the nation-wide tobacco pinch, then submitted these facts:

The average cigarette, 2 3/4-inches long, can be smoked two inches before searing the fingers. However, examination of discarded butts showed that they averaged 1 3/4 inches. Thus, according to Fleming-Hall, the average smoker daily wastes the equivalent of a day's supply of smoking pleasure. Who's the "average smoker"? The survey revealed that women represent 69 percent of the cig buyers. Meanwhile, continued low stocks failed to ease the nation's tobacco nerves. In New York City a shopkeeper reported theft of a carton of cigarettes by a thief who



Joseph E. Davies



Harry Hopkins

FDR Men Pave the Way for Truman

GARDENIA: You're lovely.  
VIOLETS: Blue: I'll be true—always. White: Let's take a chance on happiness.  
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# Important Boundary Changes Due in Europe

IMPORTANT changes are ahead in the boundary lines of Europe, Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew pointed out last week. "One of the most difficult problems to be solved in the coming months," he said, "will be the just and equitable solution of many territorial questions that have for so many years plagued Europe. There are thirty or more territorial questions in Europe that require careful study before satisfactory decisions can be made."

While Europe's disputed areas have not been officially tabulated, claims advanced in the past show at least as many boundary problems for the peace-makers as Mr. Grew suggests.

- (1) Eupen-Malmédy.—These territories on Belgium's eastern border contain both French and German-speaking peoples. Detached from Germany in 1919, the area was taken back by Hitler. It is now expected to revert to Belgium.
- (2) Alsace-Lorraine.—France received these provinces first in 1648, lost them to Germany in 1870, regained them again in 1919. Occupied by Germany in 1940, Alsace-Lorraine was renamed as "Westmark" with a population of 1,900,000 and some of the richest iron and coal deposits in Europe. There seems little question this region will once again become French territory.
- (3) Italian Riviera.—Claims on this area have been made by the French, who a month ago moved troops in and were reported to be "de-Italianizing" the area.
- (4) Saar Basin.—Temporarily ceded to France after World War I, the Saar region was the Third Reich's first annexation, becoming a part of Germany by the 1935 plebiscite. The Allies face the ticklish problem of whether to leave this area, with its rich coalfields, in German hands or return it to France.
- (5) Ruhr Valley.—An integral part of the German war machine, the highly-industrialized Ruhr poses for the Allies the question of whether it shall be left to Germany, internationalized, or split up among France, Belgium and Holland.
- (6) Schleswig-Holstein.—These north German provinces fronting on Denmark's border were one of the first fruits of Germany's wars of aggression. In 1864, Prussia, in company with Austria, attacked Denmark, annexing the Schleswig-Holstein peninsula after a short campaign. It has been proposed that this now German territory be returned to Denmark.
- (7) Sudetenland.—The 3,400,000 Sudetens annexed by Hitler in 1938 were never part of Germany but were an important group in

Bohemia and Moravia when these provinces belonged to the Austro-Hungarian empire. The western Czech borderland they live in is expected to become Czech once more.

- (8) Austro-German Frontier.—The Allies will have to agree on where it shall be fixed.
- (9) South Tyrol and Bolzano Area.—The proposal has been made that this territory, taken from Austria and given to Italy after World War I, be returned to Austria.
- (10) Northeastern Italy.—Yugoslavia wants Trieste, Istria and part of Giulio Venezia Province. These areas, at the Adriatic end of the trade route from central Europe, never belonged to Yugoslavia. But a majority of their population are Slovene and Croat, providing the basis for the Yugoslav claim.
- (11) Zara.—Yugoslavia's claims to this Ita-

lian territory will also have to be decided on by the Allies.

- (12) Banat.—This former Yugoslav territory, given to Hungary by Hitler, is expected to be returned to Yugoslavia.
- (13) Carinthia.—This Austrian province has been claimed by Yugoslavia for the large number of Slovenes who inhabit it. Klagenfurt and Villach, chief cities, are the railway marshalling yards for the port of Trieste to the south, and primarily German-inhabited.
- (14) Silesia.—The question posed for the Allies here is whether this area, one of Germany's three great industrial regions, shall go to Poland.
- (15) Eastern Germany.—The Allies must decide whether to grant to Poland the territory up to the Oder-Neisse River line as

## Warning on War III

Had all U.S. casualties in the 42 months of World War II hailed from metropolitan Baltimore (Pop. 1,046,692) the Maryland city would have been reduced to ghostliness. The cost in blood of fighting the Axis was grimly shown when total casualties of the American armed forces mounted over the million mark.

The Army counted 890,019 casualties (killed, wounded, missing) of which 183,536 had died since Pearl Harbor. The Navy, including the Marine Corps and Coast Guard, suffered 112,868 casualties, of which 43,534 paid the supreme sacrifice.

The toll greatly overshadowed World War I casualties numbering 364,800 during 19 months of fighting. The total killed then: 126,000. The average monthly casualty total of last war and this: World War I, 19,200; World War II, 23,878.

## EUROPE

### Brain of Evil

The brain that conceived the most savage crimes in history is to be examined for its secrets. British doctors removed the brain of Heinrich Himmler shortly after the Number Two war criminal took poison at Luneburg late in May. Preserved in spirits, the brain was flown to Scotland Yard in London, together with a cast of Himmler's hands and face made before he was buried in an anonymous grave on the Luneburg meadows. When doctors and criminologists have completed this investigation, the brain may go to a British medical museum to help future students of crime.

Medical experts profess interest in the brain of the Nazis' master mind for a number of reasons. The Gestapo, of which Himmler was chief, controlled by secret police methods the lives of 70,000,000 Germans. The refined tortures of the Gestapo camps were the personal invention of his chief.

An indication of the scope of domestic storms brewing in England came to light when the Army Legal Aid, which handles problems of Britain's service men and women, revealed that 85 percent of its cases involved broken marriages.

More than 8,000 cases were pending at the beginning of this year. Since then hundreds of additional applications for divorces have deluged ADA. Included are: 750 applications from returning prisoners of war, of which more than 100 were received since VE-Day. Declared one Britisher sadly: "Before it was the Battle of Britain; now it's the battle of the courts."

Most of the applications are straightforward requests for help to end ill-fated marriages. But sometimes ADA is faced with a poser. One Scottish soldier who married a Russian woman in a French church in Shanghai before the war is back in England alone. Now he wants to know: Can I marry again?



Himmler who directed the persecution of Germany's Jews and undertook the systematic reduction of the Poles. The horrors of Maideneck, Belsen and Buchenwald, the massacre of the whole Czech village of Lidice, were all his achievements.

Yet, despite an almost total preoccupation with crime, the Gestapo chief was not known to have himself tortured or struck a single one of his victims. Himmler lived in modest circumstances with his wife and family, one of the few big-time Nazis who did not change living styles as his power increased. In appearance, his bespectacled, chinless face might have passed for that of a schoolmaster or bookkeeper, but as an organizer of crime he was unsurpassed.

## Lost Chords

There was a surplus of grand pianos in the Reich last week. Outside Hamburg, British authorities came upon a windowless, almost deserted factory building. On all four floors there were grand pianos in various stages of construction—between 400 and 500 of them. Two dozen grands, Steinway's best, were fully finished. Authorities valued them at \$1,600 apiece and said that the collection was probably the most valuable piano store in the world. That is, at present.

For, under the open wind and weather, the pianos are rapidly going to ruin. The only one of three Steinway factories to survive early air attacks, the Hamburg factory was bombed out late in 1944. Production stopped. Since the Nazis, with meticulous regard for the arts, had forbidden the sale of pianos to any but chosen "experts," not even the finished ones could be distributed. They had to lie there and rot.

This greatly distressed one Herr Reichart, deputy manager of the factory, who explained that "pianos are some of the most sensitive things on earth." No pianos were found at a PW camp less than 10 miles away.

## Divorce Posers

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# THE WAR

## New Lava for Japan

Six hours after the B29s hit Kobe, the sixth city of Japan was in flames, the Jap radio reported Monday. It was not an especially outstanding raid, although smoke swirled five miles over the city of 1,000,000 in its third and severest blow of the war. Other cities, notably Berlin and Yokohama, have suffered worse. But it exemplified the kind of bombing being done by the Superforts, one year after their first raid—a handful over Bangkok on June 4, 1944. The daily headlines this week sounded like old 8th AF days, and Col. Albert L. Warner, Washington Intelligence Officer, predicted that 1,000-plane B29 assaults were not far off.

There was a curious angle to the effectiveness of the raids. Air power is often represented by the size of a fleet or the size of a plane so that huge bombs may be carried. The contents of the bomb usually occur only to the chemists who turn them out. Last week an anecdote was reported on the new "lava" bomb which, while it does not "destroy everything" does start fires that are not extinguished by any of the standard firefighting equipment.

The discovery of the ingredient of the new bombs being used so effectively in smashing Jap industry came, according to Col. S. E. Whitesides, commander of the New York Chemical Warfare Procurement District, when a quantity of magnesium powder coated with asphalt particles, stored in a California war plant, burst into flames so intense that they were almost inextinguishable.

Samples of the "goop" were rushed to the Chemical Warfare Service for study and

after a few additions had been made, the new bomb was born. It looks like a 19-inch hexagonal rain pipe and when it explodes gobs of lava fly for 25 yards, landing under caves and walls of the targets, clinging to the surface and burning fiercely.

Japan has had many earthquakes, many volcanoes. This was new lava to an ancient land.

## 'Bull' Halsey Returns

The mighty U.S. Third Fleet, with Admiral William Frederick Halsey Jr. again in command, churned through the blue waters of the Western Pacific last week, leaving a foamy wake that spelled an ominous warning to invasion-jittery Japs. "Bull" Halsey had resumed command of the Third Fleet at a time when frenzied Tokyo strategists were trying to anticipate America's next offensive stroke.

During the Second Battle of the Philippines last fall, Halsey whipped his Third Fleet forces through the enemy's inner waters with the speed and precision he had first shown long ago as a pint-sized fullback at Annapolis. The still husky 62-year-old commander, a native of Elizabeth, N.J., covered Gen. MacArthur's return to the Philippines. From the southern doorsteps of Japan's homeland and down through the westernmost reaches of the Pacific his prowling sea armada ranged, blocking enemy reinforcements and sending remnants of the enemy's sea arm scurrying for shelter.

It was off the sandy beaches of Leyte, where MacArthur's invasion forces were storming ashore, that Halsey proved himself one of the sea's immortals. He took a long chance—and it worked. At the time, the southernmost of the Japs' three-prong ocean force was thrusting east through the Pacific, south of the Leyte beachhead, while another was in position to attack the beachhead from the north. Halsey got news that a fast Jap carrier task force was steaming along the east coast of Luzon for a surprise attack. He made a swift decision, figured other U.S. Naval units could well handle the first two enemy forces, then set off for battle.

He destroyed the carrier task force and was back in time to intercept another Jap outfit that had reversed its course and was heading toward Leyte. The Nipponese commander made his own quick decision; he turned and fled into San Bernardino Strait.

Last week, the rampaging "Bull" promised more victories. He told newspapermen on his flagship off Okinawa that the fleet would help smash the Nippon Empire into "absolute, unadulterated and unconditional surrender," and that not even Hirohito's honorable royal palace could expect to be spared. Advocating bombing of the palace, Halsey declared he didn't see how pilots could draw a line between homes, humble or palatial.

## Interview With Domei

To an internment camp in Manila went U.S. newsmen to view the first Japanese war correspondent yet captured. The prisoner, a former Domei Agency correspondent, whose name was withheld, had this to tell:

Last September Tokyo already had felt a desperate food shortage. Other large cities were being evacuated. It was expected that all women and children, not essentially engaged in war work, had been removed from the Japanese capital last November.

General Homma, so-called "conqueror of the Philippines" had in retirement become very much of a defeatist, although Jap aircraft production had climbed past the 2,000-a-month mark last September.

The war may be a prolonged affair, because many Japs believed that the Americans were being drawn into one gigantic trap.

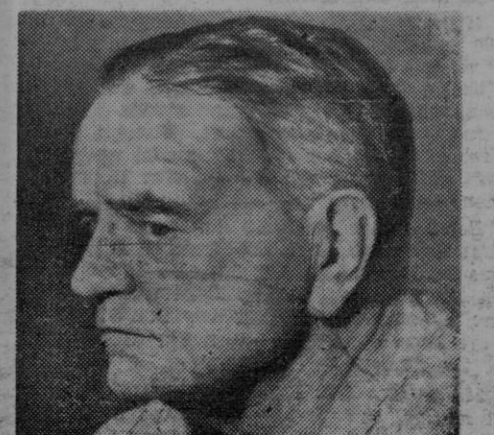
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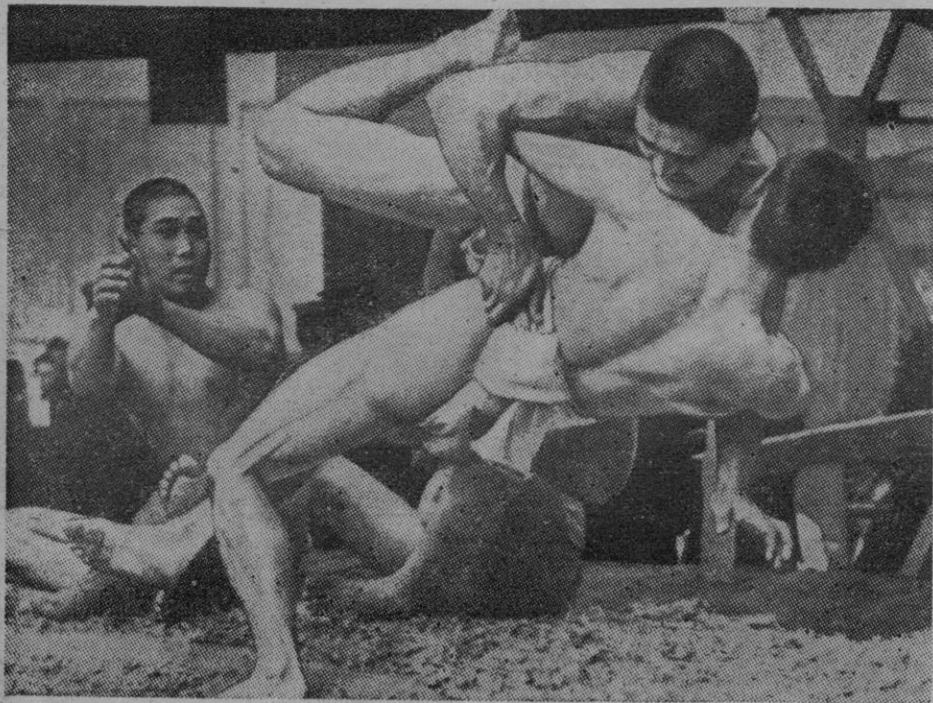


Clark Gable  
Merchant Mariner



Adm. Wm. F. Halsey  
Jap-hunting Again





Japs are short but strong

# The Final Targets

(Continued from Page III)

combat spirit. Their sick and wounded often suffer unnecessarily for lack of medical supplies because everything is subordinated to the attack, with the result that many wounded have died who might have lived under different circumstances.

The Jap soldier is well led. His officers, particularly those of the Regular Army, are adept in the use of field fortifications and the advantageous employment of terrain, and they are skilled map makers. The training of Jap NCOs is in some ways comparable to that given our officer candidates. Potential Jap NCOs leave their units for extended periods of time for both theoretical and field training in their prospective duties and responsibilities.

A sharp cleavage exists between the Japanese officer and the enlisted men. Discipline is severe. Officers may and do administer corporal punishment and a typical Jap soldier in the presence of an officer has been described as servile and almost monkey-like. Decapitation has been imposed for failure to salute.

JAPANESE equipment has been described as varying from fair to excellent and increasing in quality as the war has progressed. The greatest Allied advantage on the ground appears to have been in the field of artillery. The contention of some observers that the Japanese fight only "according to the book" and that their officers consistently follow preconceived ideas is disputed. Major Noble takes sharp issue with those who emphasize any lack of Jap initiative.

Crediting the Japs with much imagination in their jungle tactics and a greater mastery of amphibious tactics at the beginning of the war than we possessed, the ex-Marine Corps officer declared the essential difference between the Jap and American soldier to be that the former thinks in terms of manpower and the latter in terms of machine capabilities.

"The use of bulldozers is an example," he said. "We have them and the Japanese don't. We have them because we use them for road building in time of peace. The Japanese use picks and shovels. So, in wartime, we build airfields or we overcome 'impassible' beaches, as at Tinian, with the

trustworthy bulldozer. The Jap was quite right in thinking the Tinian beach impassable or the building of airfields or roads in other areas practically impossible, because such achievements were impossible to him with the tools at his disposal. Probably, in situations where the machine doesn't enter, there is little to choose in initiative between the two sides."

The Jap, according to authoritative reports, persists in thinking that one fighting Japanese is worth four or five Americans, and has committed his forces accordingly. The customary result of such miscalculation has been more dead Japs. But we, too, pay a price for his blind confidence. On Okinawa Island alone American casualties total more than 20,000 with those of the Japs approaching the 50,000 figure. But the Jap soldier has shown no inclination to withdraw. For him there is a fate worse than death.

## The Reading Room

**BEST-SELLER** lists have changed but little over the past months, so far as the leaders are concerned. Dr. A. J. Cronin's "The Green Years" and Samuel Shellabarger's "Captain From Castille" are vying for honors on the fiction side. Still topping the non-fiction field is Ernie Pyle's "Brave Men," with Richard Wright's autobiography, "Black Boy," a close second.

Frank McNaughton, of Time's Washington Bureau, and Walter Heymeyer, economic and legal adviser to the old Truman Committee, are collaborating on the first biography of President Truman, which will be along in July.

Eric Maria Remarque, author of World War I's best-seller, "All Quiet On the Western Front," will publish a new novel this fall, telling the story of Paris on the eve of the Nazi invasion.

"American Guerrilla In the Philippines," by war correspondent Ira Wolfert, and Book-of-the-Month selection for May, is reported to be an exciting account of how an American naval officer took matters

## What's New in Book World

### 'Black Boy' Is the Story of a Negro Boy Who Could Not Accept His 'Place'

"With ever watchful eyes and bearing scars, visible and invisible, I headed North, full of a hazy notion that life could be lived with dignity, that the personalities of others could not be violated, that men should be able to confront other men without fear or shame, and that if men were lucky in their living on earth they might win some redeeming meaning for their having struggled and suffered here beneath the stars."

**T**HIS is not the prayer of a man freed from a Nazi prison camp, nor the plea of a foreigner oppressed by a dictator, or crushed in the destruction of a civilization. This is the hope of an American who, at 17, leaves his birthplace, where he has found "fear, hate, cowardice, compulsive cruelty and a heritage of guilt and blood."

In "Black Boy" (Harper & Brothers, \$2.50), Richard Wright tells the story of his life from his earliest recollections, at the age of four, until the day he leaves the South for Chicago and, he hopes, a new life, or at least a chance to make a new life.

Wright's was not a happy life in the South, but yet he says he left it not to forget it, but so that some day he might understand it. "In leaving," he says, "I was taking a part of the South to transplant in alien soil, to see if it would grow differently." If that happened, he said, "then I would know that there was yet hope in that southern swamp of despair and violence, and that light could emerge even out of the blackest of the southern night."

"Black Boy" tells the story of a Negro who grew up in Mississippi and Arkansas, whose schooling was sporadic, whose family moved often and was very poor. The boy goes through the normal difficulties of growing up—the heartbreak of a solitary orange for Christmas, the fear of strangers and the first days at school, the terror of the dark and the unknown, and other reactions that are kindred to all children, regardless of wealth or birth or intelligence.



Richard Wright

But young Richard's imagination and innate curiosity and eagerness made it impossible for him to accept the "place" that the white South offered him.

He does not condemn all Southerners or all whites for the system that produced a double standard of humanity. He has no sympathy for his own people's passive acceptance of their lot or of the fact that they play the part assigned them by so many—the role of dunce, animal, guinea pig, freak.

**T**HE author is articulate. His story of a boy growing up is well written and expresses feelingly the sensations of many children: the first days at school, seeing his first rattle snake, learning that cats and dogs drink with their tongues, doubting the conception of God and religion presented by his family. When he realizes that blacks and whites are considered differently it does not at first impress him as does the perennial hunger he must contend with. Then he learns that not having enough to eat might be traced to the color of his family.

In the early stages of his race consciousness, he gets no help from his family, even from his mother, who urged him not to ask so many questions, to "learn to live in the South" and not act "around whites as if you didn't know they were white." His refusal to submerge himself to Southern prejudice was a problem that multiplied as he grew older.

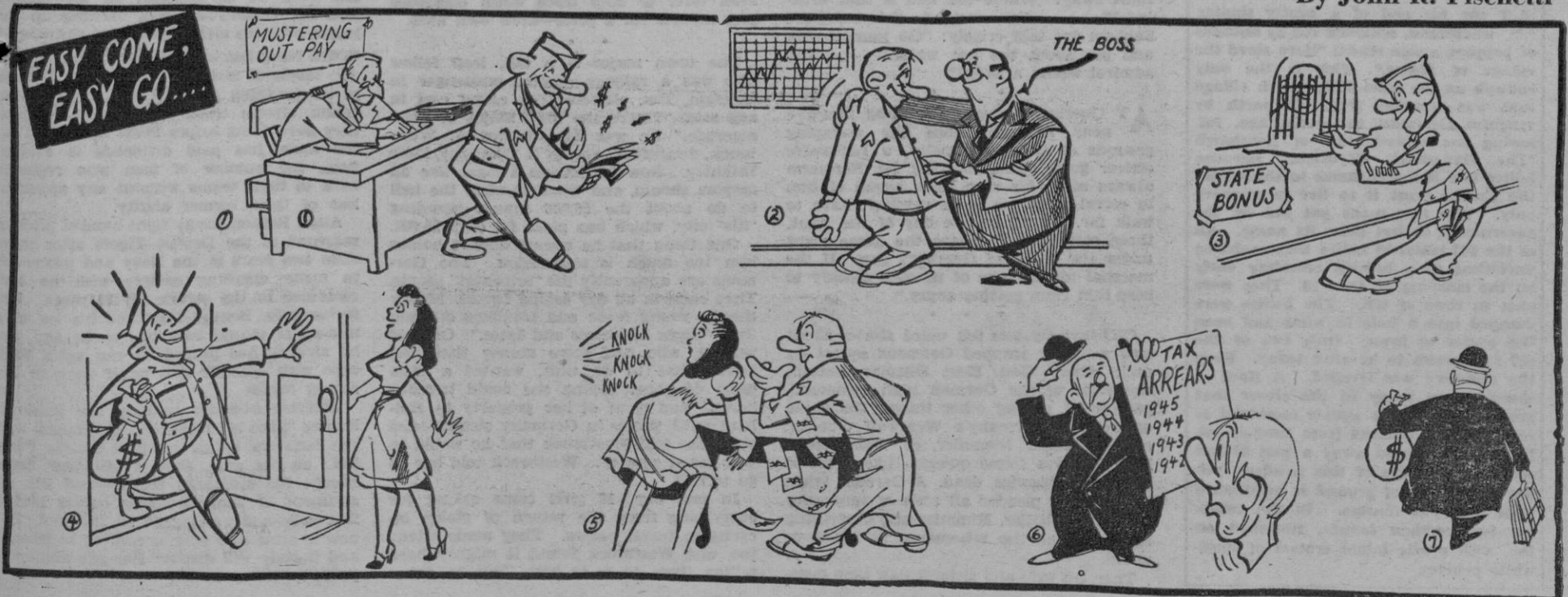
When he asks his mother about this he is slapped or shushed to silence. When he seeks a job as handyman with a white family, he is asked: "Tell me, boy, do you steal?" He learns that he should have answered—not with an incredulous laugh, as he did—but with a prompt assurance that he either did or did not steal.

After graduating from the ninth grade, he is forced to leave a job at an optical company because white men there resent his wanting to learn the business and get ahead. When he goes to Memphis, at 15, to strike out for himself, he learns that intelligence, initiative and industry are dangerous things for a "nigger" to show.

Wright's book is not controversial. It is in the reactions to the book, in whether people think what he says is worthy of serious consideration, that controversy is bound to develop. Also, Wright grew up 20, 25, 30 years ago. Have conditions changed? Have they changed enough?

J. V. Sullivan.

### 'Tomorrow, the World!'



By John R. Fischetti

# The Model Ghetto

Theresienstadt Was Used by the Nazis to Show They Had a 'Perfect' Jewish Community

By Klaus Mann  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

PRAGUE. **THERESIENSTADT**, near Prague, is an ancient little town formerly used by the Austrians as a fortress and garrison. To the Nazis the place seemed suitable for more sinister purposes. It was there they decided to establish a model ghetto, or "perfect" Jewish community.

At one time, this Jewish settlement had as many as 60,000 inhabitants. Needless to say, none of them lived there voluntarily; they all were prisoners within the town limits, completely cut off from the outside world. Allegedly, they enjoyed self administration; they had their own mayor, their own courts, their religious services. Indeed, the Nazis—uncannily systematic as only madmen and Germans can be—went so far as to print special currency for their victims, neat handsome bills adorned with a portrait of Moses and with the signature of a man called Jakob Edelstein, "the oldest of the Jews in Theresienstadt."

In reality, the place was ruled, not by any benign rabbi, but by a brutal SS obersturmfuehrer, who occupied the most prominent building in town. Theresienstadt was in fact nothing but a glorified concentration camp with all usual terroristic practices. Especially the so-called "little fortress" adjacent to the town itself, which witnessed most of the gruesome scenes. It was there that political prisoners and more resolute Jews were kept and "educated."

What made the whole setup unique, and in a sense singularly horrible, was its hypocritical front of respectability. It was a show place meant to impress foreign visitors. Neutral journalists were sent by Goebbels to Theresienstadt.

They saw a peaceful little community—everybody happy, stores full of merchandise, no signs of terror or starvation.

What the visitors did not know was that those inhabitants of the "parade" ghetto who showed too conspicuous marks of maltreatment or malnutrition had to hide for the duration of the official tour. Some Jews whom foreign visitors saw purchasing coffee or shoes in prosperous-looking stores had to deliver the same goods at the back doors of the same establishments a few minutes afterward.

Jewish children were ordered to refuse proffered candy, saying: "Thanks, I have been eating sweets all day long."

**A** ONCE popular Berlin comedian, Kurt Gerron, who performed his stunts for an inspecting commission, had to be black-mailed into doing so. The tenor of the Vienna opera who entertained the gentlemen of the press with his arias had a cogent reason—threatened with the next "transport" scheduled to leave for an unknown, or rather only too well known, destination. It was a permanent nerve-racking fear of those terrible "transports" which haunted the people of Theresienstadt. In most cases, the goal was the gas chamber in Oswiecim or one of the other "annihilation" camps.

Selection of victims was arbitrary, unpredictable. Certain groups of the community were particularly endangered—mothers with little children, for instance. No woman in Theresienstadt was allowed to give birth to a child. Healthy young men stood a

comparatively good chance to be spared; they could be used as slave labor.

One hundred and sixty thousand Jews passed through Theresienstadt since 1940. Only about 3,000 survived. All others died through starvation or disease, or disappeared in one of the deadly transports. There were about 1,000 "lucky" Jews, "old-timers" who had been "privileged" because of their half-Aryan children. They had lived through five years of hell. Their faces were marked. They talked and gesticulated—excited to see a stranger who would listen to their pitiful stories.

I met some people in Theresienstadt whom I had known in pre-Hitler days. One of them was a former aunt, the divorced wife of my uncle, Heinrich Mann. When the Nazis invaded Prague in 1939, this woman, who is of Czech-Jewish origin, was put in jail and subsequently sent to Theresienstadt. Her only child first shared her imprisonment, but was soon released. Being the daughter of purely "Aryan" Heinrich Mann, my cousin had the status of a *mischling* (person of mixed race) under Nazi law. She was spared the ghetto, but she was not allowed to visit her unfortunate mother once during all these years.

I remembered my aunt as an attractive woman, full of vitality and sparkling wit. What I was seeing now was a pathetic shadow of the hearty matron I used to know. I could hardly recognize her changed features. She had lost half of her weight, her hair had turned white, her face was paralytically paralyzed. "What have they done to you?" I asked.

"**N**OTHING, not really," she said, and her voice had that typical Theresienstadt tone—dead, broken accent, rather heartbreaking if you hear it from a human being whom you have known and liked. "Nothing unusual," she continued. "Just the kind of things they were doing to all of us."

"But when did you get paralyzed?" I insisted. "How did it happen? Where?" "Oh, that was years ago," she said. "Right after my arrest. They separated me from my child, you know. I didn't know where she was, so I asked my guard. He grinned and said to me: 'Why, don't you hear her scream? They're just taking her away on a transport; that's why she yells.' So I tried all night long to hear my daughter's voice. I couldn't hear—naturally not; she hadn't been screaming at all, but was fast asleep in another cell."

"But could I know that the guard had lied to me—just for the fun of it? I kept listening to all the noises in the corridors and neighboring rooms. I heard other people screaming and wondered if it was her voice. It was a long night. And in the morning I couldn't move my right arm and my right leg any more, and my face was all twisted."

## Notebook from Germany...

(Continued from Page 1)

mandy beaches. The phone rings. "Hello," a lieutenant answers. "Yes, sir! Yessir! Yessir! Right away, sir!"

He slams down the receiver, shouts an order, and the Seabee battalion springs into action much like a doughboy CP during a battle. Seabees in all stages of undress run about. People holler. You almost expect to hear someone shout, "Call for more artillery! We need tanks . . . and right away! Where the hell is that artillery?" . . . But, instead, the mobilized Seabees are told crisply: "Go immediately and see about the hot water. . . The admiral wants a bath!"

**A**T Goering's beautiful hunting preserve near Hanover, once the stamping grounds of German royalty, a Luftwaffe officer guide chuckles: "Big fat Hermann always made his men come ahead of him to corral the game so he wouldn't have to walk far. Then, on the day of the hunt, those men had to chase the game right under the sights of Goering's gun. If the marshal missed, one of us shot quickly to keep him from getting angry."

CIC investigators tell weird stories about how willingly trapped Germans squeal on each other. Gen. Kurt Dittmar himself, the voice of the German high command, gave away, among other things, the name of western Germany's Werewolf director, one Kreisleiter Nienuller, of Wolmirstedt. Nienuller was found quickly—like a lot of other Nazi bigwigs, dead. A German taken in one town pleaded all sorts of innocence and cursed Hitler, Himmler and everything Nazi with all the vehemence at his command.

Then his wife and sister-in-law were ques-



Bert Shepard Was U. - and - Coming.

## Comeback Query

Can a Ballplayer Get Back in Shape After A Layoff in the Army?

By Gene Graff

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

**MAJOR** league baseball is one business that sentiment—and the GI Bill of Rights—will influence only slightly when Johnny comes marching home from the wars.

Not that big league owners will refuse to rehire returning veterans, because they already have signified their desire "to do everything possible for servicemen." But whereas a bookkeeper or shoe clerk will be able to handle his former job, a baseball player may find that his ability has suffered by the prolonged layoff. And there are cold statistics printed daily to prove that he either can or cannot make the grade.

A few, like Bert Shepard, already are virtually disqualified from claiming their former baseball jobs. Shepard was an up-and-coming player until his career with the AAF in England ended tragically over occupied Europe when he suffered the

loss of his right leg in a fighter plane melee.

The plucky dischargée returned to the Washington Senators, hobbled around training camp on an artificial limb for several days, then agreed to sign as coach instead of player until he became more accustomed to the handicap. He works out daily with the club, however, and has the assurance of Clark Griffith, club president, that he will be placed on the active player roster just as soon as he proves his worth.

**T**HEN there are others who enlisted or were drafted in the early days of the war. Men like Hugh Mulcahy, Phillies star pitcher who was the first major leaguer to be inducted, and Hank Greenberg, drafted in May of 1941. Mulcahy, Greenberg and dozens of others in the same fix have been away from the game long enough to personally wonder whether they ever will be able to regain the co-ordination and physical condition they once had. What's more, they aren't getting any younger, and when a professional athlete passes the 35-year mark, his eyes and legs are not what they used to be.

Sure, they will be welcomed back to the fold. And they undoubtedly will be given every opportunity to make good all over again. But a few bad days at the plate, or a few unimpressive appearances in the pitcher's box, and they will have lost their guarantee of a job, seniority, old salary, etc.

The over-all outlook is not this gloomy, however, and several GI refugees from a first sergeant's wrath already have made the rocky jump from the Army to the major leagues. The prize example is Dave "Boo" Ferriss, American League freshman pitching sensation. Ferriss, who received his honorable discharge from the AAF too late even to be included on the Boston Red Sox roster, has been burning up the league with his brilliant work on the mound.

**T**HE Navy has been able to "preserve" the talent of more former athletes because of its far-flung physical training program which offered them jobs similar to what they were doing before Pearl Harbor. That the move has paid dividends is evident from the number of men who reported back to their teams without any apparent loss of their former ability.

Alton Benton, rangy right-handed pitcher, returned to the Detroit Tigers after more than two years in the Navy and proceeded to make opposing batters wish he had remained in the service for 30 years. Unfortunately, Benton fractured his leg in a mix-up at second base two weeks ago, but he already has proved he can more than cope with athletes who never were in the armed forces.

Another ex-sailor making the grade is Robert "Shanty" Havener. He slipped into the Senators' spring camp at College Park, Md., on his own, showed Manager Ossie Bluege his discharge papers—and his assortment of sharp-breaking curves and a fast ball—and was signed on the spot. He now is around to stay, according to Bluege, and nobody will dispute Bluege's ability to judge pitching talent.

## Epitaph

LIDICE.

**A**T the far end of a gently sloping wheatfield, splashed red by millions of poppies, a sign reads: "Here stood the village of Lidice." This is the only epitaph on the quiet little Czech village that was scorched from the earth by vengeful Germans two years ago, following the assassination of Reinhardt "The Hangman" Heydrich. Because Lidice is a hallowed name to them now, the Czechs want it to live in memory only. The new maps put out by the government do not show its name. All of the 667 males in Lidice were marched unclothed to a hillside cemetery early on the morning of June 10. They were shot in rows of ten. The bodies were dumped into a hole in what had been the center of town. Only two of the 667 are known to be alive today. Even the cemetery was levelled. A flock of sheep grazes today in the clover that grows there. As a simple memorial to Lidice's dead, workers from near-by villages have cleared away a plot 25-feet square. The edge of this powdery, yellow clay patch of ground is brightened with fresh-cut flowers. In the center are two earthen founds, flattened on top, with neatly inlaid crosses of snow-white pebbles.