

Eisenhower's Order of the Day:

thus forming a large pocket of enemy troops whose fate is

The encirclement of the Ruhr by a wide pincer movement has cut off the whole of Army Grp. B and parts of Army Grp. H,

sealed and who are ripe for annihilation. The most vital industrial area is denied to the German war potential. This magnificent feat of arms will bring the war more rapidly to a close. It will long be remembered in history as an outstanding battle—the battle of the Ruhr.

Man Spricht Deutsch

Blacklist of Nazi Organizations
RAD—Reichsarbeitsdienst.
Compulsory Labor Service.

THE STARS AND STRIPES

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

Ici On Parle Français

Elle est mignonne.
El'ay meen'yawn
She's cute!

Vol. 1—No. 251

1 Fr.

1 Fr.

Wednesday, April 4, 1945

Nazis Face Holland Trap

Red Forces Closing In On Vienna

Marshal Feodor Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian Army has captured the Austrian industrial city of Wiener-Neustadt, 25 miles south of Vienna. Marshal Stalin announced last night, after Berlin had reported that other troops of Tolbukhin's command were only 11 miles south of Vienna, in the Baden area.

Stalin also reported the capture of Eisenstadt, 12 miles northeast of Wiener-Neustadt, and 23 south-east of Vienna; Neuenkirchen, 10 miles southwest of Wiener-Neustadt, and Gloggnitz, 16 miles southwest.

Eisenstadt is the capital of Austria's Burgenland province. Gloggnitz, in the Alps, is close to the Semmering Pass. The Germans reported Monday that Russian troops had reached the pass, cutting a major German rail supply line to Italy and northern Yugoslavia.

Fighting in Bratislava

Thirty miles east of Vienna, troops of Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian Army were fighting in Bratislava. Moscow dispatches said that Soviet units filtered into Bratislava after capturing the town of Bischof, two and a half miles away.

Marshal Stalin announced that Malinovsky's forces had captured Magyarova, 17 miles southeast of Bratislava and 23 miles northwest of the Hungarian rail center of Győr.

Above Bratislava, other forces of the Second Ukrainian took more than 100 Slovakian communities in a drive close to the last mountain barrier on the eastern approach to Vienna. The Russians also took

(Continued on Page 8)

200 Jap Civilians In Mass Suicide

GUAM, April 3 (ANS).—Troops of the 77th Div. found 200 Japanese civilians—men, women and children—dead or dying in a mass suicide when they landed last Thursday on Tokashiki Island, in the Kerama group, 17 miles west of Okinawa. A Japanese machine-gunner cut down the first Americans who sought to halt the slaughter.

The United Press reported that the civilians who were still alive said they had been told that the Americans would rape and torture the women and kill all the men. The Japanese used hand grenades or hangmen's nooses to end their lives.

Grant MacDonald, Associated Press reporter at the scene, said that he saw "at least 40 women and children strangled with strips of cloth torn from their tattered clothing." He reported that American soldiers discovered the suicide scene because of screaming and wailing.

Okinawa Split By 10th Army's Rapid Advance

GUAM, April 3 (ANS).—The U.S. Tenth Army cut Okinawa Island in two yesterday by reaching the east coast in a swift drive against scattered Japanese resistance.

Adm. Nimitz announced that elements of the XXIVth Army Corps had reached the east coast at a point near the village of Tobaru, and that soldiers and marines had made advances all along the line.

U.S. observation planes already were operating from two captured airfields—Katena and Yontan. The fields were seized soon after the XXIV Corps and the Marine III Amphibious Corps went ashore on Okinawa on Sunday.

Increasing Japanese activity was reported in rugged terrain in the

(Continued on Page 8)

FDR to Ask One Vote for U.S., 3 for Russia, in World Group

WASHINGTON, April 3 (ANS).—President Roosevelt has decided that the U.S. will not request at San Francisco any additional assembly seats in the proposed world security organization, Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius announced today.

The withdrawal of a proposed U.S. request for three assembly seats, however, does not alter the President's promise at Yalta to support Russia's request for two additional votes through seating the Ukrainian and White Russian Soviet Republics, Stettinius said.

The Stettinius announcement, the Associated Press said, was a dramatic reversal of the American position as disclosed by the White House on March 29. The White

House then said that Russia and Britain had agreed to three assembly votes for the U.S., with Russia also getting three assembly votes.

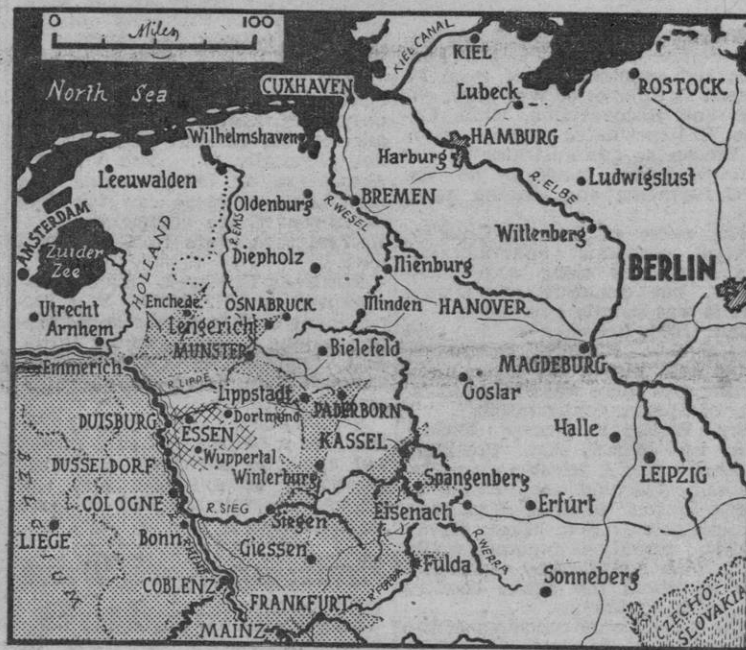
Reuter reported that Stettinius also clarified the U.S. position on points which had been stirring world political circles since the announcement of the Big Three voting agreement, as follows:

1—The San Francisco conference April 25 should not be delayed because "the rapid tempo of military and political developments, far from requiring postponement, makes it increasingly necessary that plans worked out at Dumbarton Oaks be carried out promptly."

2—Diplomatic negotiations over

(Continued on Page 8)

Ninth and First Beat Back Foe Struggling in Ruhr



While Allied Armies continue to erase the Ruhr pocket, British forces are streaming across northern Germany to cut off Nazis in Holland.

Maj. Gen. Rose of 3rd Armd. Is Captured, Killed in Mixup

By Andy Rooney
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

WITH FIRST ARMY, Germany, April 3.—Maj. Gen. Maurice Rose, Third Armd. Div. CG whose death was announced yesterday by the War Department, was killed Saturday by a Nazi tank-

man who apparently misunderstood the general's action of unbuckling his pistol holster to hand to his German captors.

Details released by First Army said Gen. Rose had been visiting a task force in Welborn when his vehicle ran into an enemy armored concentration.

The general was in a jeep with his aide, Maj. Robert Bellinger, and the driver. They started off, followed by several staff officers in a half-track, through a patch of woods east of Kirchborehen, and came point-blank against a German tank.

The tank commander shouted orders at Rose. The general stepped out of the jeep with upraised hands and tried to explain to the tankster that he didn't understand what was wanted.

Assuming the Nazi wanted his pistol, Rose unbuckled the holster and started to hand it over when the German shot him through the head with a burp gun.

Maj. Bellinger and the jeep driver ducked into a ditch, followed by the half-track occupants. They managed to crawl out of range.

Bellinger returned to the spot later and found the general's body. Rose was the 11th American gen-



Maj. Gen. Maurice Rose

eral killed in action in this war. Eight others have died in airplane crashes and 15 of natural causes, while eight are missing and 19 are prisoners of war.

A second Allied trap was closing on the Nazis yesterday as British tanks sped across the waist of Holland to within 30 miles of Zuider Zee with apparently nothing ahead to stop them from cutting off two German armies in Holland from the Reich.

Frantic enemy attempts to break out of the Ruhr were smashed as Lt. Gen. Omar Bradley's U.S. Ninth and First Armies tightened their ring around the gigantic pocket where all of German Army group B and parts of Army Group H are sewed up.

'Magnificent Feat'

Describing the Ruhr encirclement in an order of the day as "a magnificent feat of arms" which will speed the war's end, Gen. Eisenhower said the fate of enemy forces in the pocket is sealed and they are ripe for annihilation.

Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British armor was 90 miles from Wilhelmshaven on the North Sea as it fanned northward astride the Netherlands German border to split Holland from Germany. Pinned between Montgomery's tank wedge and the sea were elements of the German 25th and First Parachute Armies.

Mass Flight Impossible

Reports have been current for weeks that the Nazis were pulling out of Holland, but air reconnaissance has shown only limited movement. Mass flight appears virtually out of the question now unless the Germans stop Montgomery's tanks from driving the wedge to the Zuider Zee or to the North Sea at Wilhelmshaven.

Any Allied force which reached the Zuider Zee would seal off the great cities of Amsterdam, Utrecht, The Hague, Haarlem and Rotterdam. A thrust to the North Sea would cut off all Holland remaining in German hands.

Munster, communications center of Westphalia, with a pre-war population of 144,000, fell under the weight of British tank and American

(Continued on Page 8)

Manpower Compromise Rejected by Senate

BULLETIN

The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Senate rejected the compromise manpower bill today by a vote of 46 to 29. Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.) said he would move that the bill be sent back to conference for further changes.

The House had adopted the measure by a seven-vote margin, after prolonged debate. The bill would have authorized the War Mobilization Office to control manpower.



Sorry Face of Master Race

I am firmly in favor of the non-fraternization policy. It is the harshest thing we can do with the average German civilian who still considers himself a big-shot member of a proud race.

They have absolutely no idea of the magnitude of the fraud that they fell for and how responsible every last one of them is for the horrible acts which occurred under the swastika. It hurts them to be treated not even like dirt but like moral corruption. They tip their hats to guards as they pass by. The white flags still remain on houses. They are the sickest people I have ever seen. Their core is rotted that they have nothing but self-pity to sustain them. And their will to resistance, or anything else, for that matter, is kneaded to propaganda, speeches, parades and a very direct authority. Our policy will cause a few bolder spirits in time to kill American boys, but as a castor oil purge of a nation far gone, it will save millions of lives in the future.—Pvt. Robert Coons, Hq Btry, 102 Div.

Infantry Age Limits

We read from time to time of Selective Service plans to draft men up to the 30-year mark. Then, too, a man transferring to the infantry must be under 30. The air corps says a man must be under 26 for selection as flying personnel.

From the above, we assume that the majority of men over that age either lack or have lost something that makes a good combat soldier.

What we cannot understand is that there are men 34 and up in the infantry—not service and headquarters units—but the line rifle companies, where the going is plenty tough. All are not there by choice. Sounds pretty inconsistent, doesn't it?—Pvt. Inf.

(Army experience proves that only a small percentage of men over 35 (31 in ETO) can keep up with the rugged rate of combat training and, finally, combat itself. That is why combat ages were revised downward. Over-age men who have already been trained and are performing satisfactorily are not being taken out of combat because of the urgent need for experienced infantrymen.—Ed.)

Somebody Please Tell Him

We were recently at a German castle with a duchess and a princess who spoke beautiful English. While there, the Germans threw in a few shells and damaged the house and grounds.

Upon leaving, our Bn. CO ordered the men to police up the shell craters and leave it all nice and neat for her royal highness. Did we beautify St. Lô before we left?

That we should have to put their junk in order burns me up. I don't know what kind of sob story she gave the colonel, but he evidently fell for it hook, line and silver leaves.—An AAA Soldier.

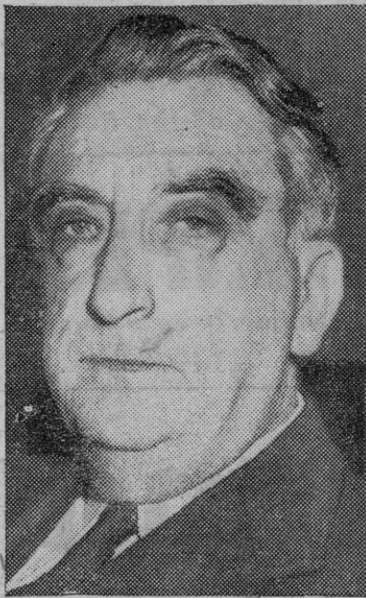
Stomach vs Heart

The people of Europe need food—common staple groceries, dried milk, bread, cheese, beans, fruit. Couldn't some be sent to them?

No shipping space . . . yet we have at our meals rice krispies, fresh oranges, pickles, catsup, fruit juice, shredded wheat and a few other "essentials." How did they get there?

I wonder if those of us who love these undernourished children wouldn't demand that the shipping space for our luxuries be sacrificed for some good food for them?—A Chaplain.

Takes Byrnes' Job



Fred M. Vinson

Swift Approval Of Vinson Is Seen in Senate

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP).—The Senate prepared today to confirm the appointment of Fred M. Vinson as director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, while Capitol Hill speculated on a successor to Vinson as administrator of the nation's biggest banking job—the RFC financing and lending agencies.

The name of Leo T. Crowley, foreign economic administrator, was mentioned along with many others, but Senators emphasized that it was strictly guesswork.

Sen. Owen Brewster (R-Me.) said the Senate Finance Committee would call Vinson for some questioning, but there was every indication of speedy confirmation.

Sen. Walter F. George (D-Ga.) said he hoped that President Roosevelt would select a man "of the same splendid qualification as Judge Vinson" to be Federal loan administrator. Sen. Hugh Butler (R-Neb.) hoped the nominee would be "a man qualified by experience and in whom the entire country can have confidence."

The sudden announcement of the resignation of James F. Byrnes as war mobilization chief caught lawmakers completely by surprise, since they had expected him to remain in the post until V-E Day.

In his letter of resignation, Byrnes wrote that he thought "V-E Day is not far distant," and said: "My knowledge of the nature of the work now confronting the office causes me to conclude that I should not remain longer."

Hurley Rules Out Arms for China's Communist Party

WASHINGTON, April 3 (ANS).—Patrick J. Hurley, U.S. Ambassador to China, yesterday ruled out any possibility of American delivery of arms to Chinese Communists, whom he described as an armed political party. There had been reports that Communists asked the U.S. to provide weapons captured from the Japanese.

Hurley said the furnishing of arms to any armed political party would be tantamount to recognition of another belligerent. This country recognizes and supports the national government of China.

Hurley said that some progress has been made in unifying China's armed forces against Japan, but that there would be no unification of China so long as there were armed political parties and war lords.

Hurley said that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's major ambition was to relinquish his power to a democratic government. He said the Chinese Communists support the same principles as the central government, although they differ on the means of obtaining objectives.

Huge Program To Better U.S. Farms Planned

WASHINGTON, April 3 (ANS).—The government plans to issue at least \$585,000,000 in loans on rural electrification projects before 1949, Secretary of Agriculture Claude A. Wickard said yesterday.

He urged the Senate Agriculture subcommittee to recommend passage of legislation which would authorize the Rural Electrification Administration to borrow money from the Reconstruction Finance Corp. The program would result in better living and more efficient farming for millions, Wickard declared.

Meanwhile, the President signed a bill appropriating \$237,000,000 in emergency funds for the remaining three months of the current fiscal year. Of the total, \$233,000,000 will go for veterans' pensions.

Sen. Ernest W. McFarland (D-Ariz.) introduced a bill which would permit war veterans starting in business to buy \$5,000 in goods without regard to priorities allocations or rationing.

Charges Insurance Ban

Another bill, introduced by Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.), would grant special appointments to Annapolis and West Point to sons of men killed in the two world wars, with the President appointing youths from the country at large.

Rep. Philip J. Philbin (D-Mass.) charged that servicemen on active duty were being refused life insurance on the grounds that they are not physically fit. The Veterans Administration, however, said that men going overseas can take out insurance if the commanding officer says they are fit for general duty.

President Roosevelt "reluctantly" approved a \$112,000,000 War Department civil functions appropriation, saying that assignment to the Army engineers of work in California would result in an "administrative headache."

Sen. William Langer (R-N.D.) introduced a bill which would extend old age and survivors' insurance provisions to ministers and employees of churches and religious organizations.

Sentences of Wacs Who Refused to Do Menial Jobs Voided

The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

BOSTON, April 3.—Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding the First Service Command, today voided court martial proceedings against four Negro Wacs which had aroused controversy throughout the country.

An announcement said that the Wacs had been ordered restored to duty and gave no further details.

The Wacs had been sentenced to one year at hard labor and dishonorable discharge after conviction on charges of refusing to obey superior officers.

The Wacs contended that they were ordered to perform menial tasks at Lovell General Hospital, Ft. Devens, because of their race.

Engineers Plan to Use Spillway To Stave Off Mississippi Flood

NEW ORLEANS, April 3 (ANS). U.S. Army engineers are preparing to open the Morganza Floodway on the Mississippi River, north of Baton Rouge, to divert additional water to the Gulf of Mexico and ease the flood strain on the seriously menaced lower valley levees.

The move would tend to control the river at Baton Rouge, where the swollen stream is expected to rise nearly ten feet above the flood stage on April 18 and 19.

When all preparations are completed, the fuse plug levee, in a six-mile strip on the Mississippi, will be blown and the water diverted from Morganza to Klotz Springs,

Importing Meat to Beat the Shortage



Press Association Photo

Detroiters who crossed the border to Windsor, Canada, to buy ration-free meat wait in line to have their packages inspected at the Windsor-Detroit tunnel by U.S. Customs men. They have to give up ration stamps to take the meat into the U.S.

Yanks Take Pumping Plant, Deprive Ruhr Cities of Water

HALTERN, Westphalia, April 3 (AP).—The water supply for Munster and many cities of the Ruhr—Hamm, Dortmund, Gelsenkirchen, among them—was turned off by Lt. Donald O'Rourke, of Hudson Falls, N.Y., when American and British troops took this small town within sight of the smoking stacks of Germany's greatest industrial area.

Merry Christmas

PHILADELPHIA, April 3 (ANS).—Pfc Jimmy Ludtka, back after almost two years overseas, was glad to be home for Easter, but the 21-year-old soldier blinked in astonishment when he walked into the living room—it was Christmas too.

Jimmy's parents had kept last year's Christmas tree alive and green because they wanted him to be the one to take it down as he always had done.

Jimmy, who spent last Christmas on Iceland, said that he will take down the tree Friday, on his 22nd birthday.

Production Needs Increase Deferments

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP).—The 30 percent limit for draft deferment of young workers has been broken again for "must" Army and Navy programs, chiefly aircraft.

As a result, an additional 10,000 young workers under 30 will keep their deferred classifications. The increase was granted by a committee in the inter-agency group headed by War Manpower Chairman Paul V. McNutt which handles deferment policies for men 18 through 29.

Russian Marshals Honored

MOSCOW, April 3 (AP).—The Supreme Soviet has decorated Marshals Gregory Zhukov, Ivan Koniev and Konstantin Rokossovsky with the jeweled Order of Victory.

O'Rourke, in investigating smoke pouring from the chimneys, discovered that the biggest pump plant in northwestern Germany is still operating. The enemy had blown one pump, but left two still working.

O'Rourke shut down the plant and seized the plans and directions from the engineers. The director told him if he saw O'Rourke go back into the plant he would shoot him.

"He's got orders from the German Army about operating that pumping station, and a whole series of commendations from the Fuehrer and other big shots. He turned white as a sheet when I picked up a package with that stuff in it," O'Rourke said.

As O'Rourke's outfit moved forward Military Government moved into Haltern and now has the plant working again. All the valves are closed except those supplying Haltern.

Maj. John Hall, military governor, says that the toughest problem is trying to establish a German civilian government in a town that was almost 100 percent Nazi.

Streetcar Romeo, Wed 12 Times, Not Crazy, Jury Says

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3 (ANS).—Francis Van Wie may have married 12 women, but he kept his sanity through it all, a Superior Court jury ruled yesterday in finding the 58-year-old streetcar conductor guilty of three counts of bigamy for the second time.

Jurors rejected his plea of innocence by reason of insanity. They found without merit his contention that he was off his trolley because he was kicked in the head by a mule, clouted on the skull with an axe and fell 65 feet from a smoke-stack.

The five-foot-two defendant is scheduled to be sentenced Thursday by Superior Judge Herbert Kaufman. The maximum penalty is 30 years in prison. Van Wie's attorney announced that he would move for a new trial.

Mrs. Churchill in Moscow

MOSCOW, April 3 (AP).—Mrs. Winston Churchill arrived at a Moscow airport after an all-night flight from Cairo.

Japs Annex Korea, Formosa

Radio Tokyo reported last night that Japan has formally annexed Korea and Formosa and the two areas would now be eligible to send representatives to the Japanese Diet.

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EDIC

IN THIS ISSUE: Annual Wage Study Launched... Hometowns Preparing For Vet 'Reconversion'... International Language Posed As Peace Weapon

T Tomorrow

"... when we assumed the role of soldier we did not lay aside the role of citizen."
George Washington, 26 June, 1775

Wednesday, April 4, 1945 THE STARS AND STRIPES Vol. 1—No. 16 Page 3

FDR Orders Annual Wage Study

Year-Around Pay Sought By Unions, Many Employers

Tomorrow's U.S. Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The War Labor Board made the suggestion last November, U.S. labor unions took up the cry and made it an issue in the nation's press, and now President Roosevelt has ordered the advisory board of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion to prepare a study of the annual wage question.

Much more than a simple means of promoting good will between labor and management, the guaranteed annual wage proposal is favored by many employers as well as workers themselves. Main criticism of the practicability of such a utopian scheme has been the fact that in many businesses year-round employment is virtually impossible.

Toy makers, for example, must make toys months ahead of the Christmas demand, crops must be harvested when they ripen, and not at the whim of management or labor, but many staunch supporters say that even seasonal difficulties can be licked through nation-wide co-operation.

Allied With Reconversion

U.S. Chamber of Commerce President Eric Johnston, one of the plan's most outspoken devotees, cites instances where fuel dealers have made arrangements to trade laborers with other employers whose peaks come at different times. And a manufacturer of hardwood flooring found the answer to his problems by building a warehouse and producing for stock in the slack seasons.

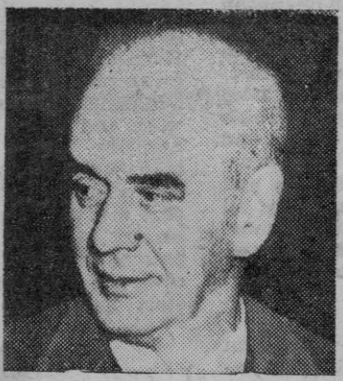
Viewing the entire matter of guaranteed annual wages as a question "closely allied with the problems of reconversion and the transition from a war economy to a peace economy," the President wrote OWM head James Byrnes a letter in which he said that the advisory board would be especially well suited to make this important study.



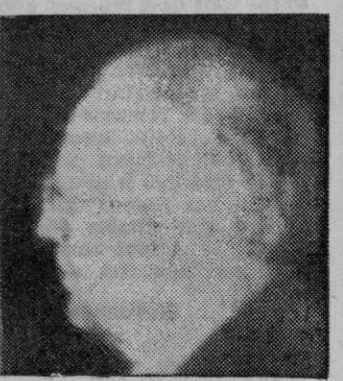
Eric Johnston



Anna Rosenberg



Philip Murray



OWI Photos
Albert Goss

The "Big Four"—They'll play the backfield in OWM advisory board's study of a guaranteed year-around wage for nation's workers.

Aiding the advisory board in its study is a special sub-committee made up of Johnston, CIO's Philip Murray, Albert Goss, of the National Grange, and Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, WMC regional director for the City of New York. The President also announced that Secretary of Labor Perkins would act as consultant and advisor during the study.

There are two methods by which this goal of American workers might be achieved: by legislation of Congress, which would guarantee a job for every able and willing person, or it could be accomplished on a smaller scale with each company, each industry solving the problem for itself within its own organization.

Dr. Emerson P. Schmidt, economist for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, who has studied the subject extensively, favors the latter plan, where each employer, along with his employees would work the thing out, using the government-prepared plan which was best suited to his particular type of business.

Curb Individual Enterprise

Employers realize that unless they show a co-operative and progressive spirit in approaching this question, they may well be obliged to settle for some ill-advised and makeshift plan which would severely curb individual enterprise.

The Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics looked into employer-labor agreements covering eight million workers and found that only 42,500 of these were

covered by provisions guaranteeing wages and full employment.

Many workers, of course, need no such formal guarantee—they are employed steadily and receive standard wages without any formality. However, in many of the mass-production industries where annual wages are dependent on business cycles and trends, choice of consumers, vagaries of the market, there is little security for the workers.

The Hormel Plan

It has been proved that it is possible to make such guarantees on a large scale in several progressive manufacturing companies throughout the country. One of the most widely-publicized plans is the one in effect at the George A. Hormel and Co. plants in Austin, Minn., and East St. Louis, Ill.

The Hormel set-up covers all plant personnel and it provides for wage advances during slack seasons and these advances are then repaid in overtime up to the 53-hour-a-week level during the rush periods. The weekly time on the job varies, but the wages remain on an even keel.

The Nunn-Bush Shoe Company's Milwaukee plant has a more complex plan which stipulates that workers with more than two years longevity will receive 52 pay checks each year. Procter & Gamble has a similar plan covering all hourly paid employees of more than two years service but not including those hired to replace employees in the services. The P & G plan

guarantees 48 work weeks a year, minus any time lost through holiday closing, disabilities due to sickness or accidents, voluntary absence, and emergencies such as floods, fires, or strikes.

Many workers in diverse fields in New York are covered by agreements made within their own companies or trades. Employees in food stores, clothing stores, retail liquor shops, and fur concerns have guaranteed wages and employment. A number of conditional guarantees have been made to cover even agents on subway newsstands.

A Postwar Union Issue

It is clear that labor intends to campaign for country-wide agreements on wages and year-round employment in the first postwar years just as avidly as they campaigned for the eight-hour day and the 40-hour week.

Realizing the importance of a settlement or this problem to insure a sounder economic condition in the postwar United States, the WLB, in its original suggestion to the President that some such study be made, said that the testimony heard during the hearing on the Little Steel Formula last fall pointed up the fact that both labor and management favor such agreements.

"Both parties," said WLB, "readily agreed that regularized and steady employment would be highly desirable. "From industry's point of view the guaranteed annual wage is a means of cutting labor turnover and absenteeism; management has found that a worker is far less likely to leave a job to go out on strike when he knows he may depend on the weekly pay envelope.

Critics Rap Plan

Critics of the proposals claim that wage and employment guarantees have been successful only in businesses which produce consumer goods and may rely on a steady sale—in sharp contrast to the ups and downs experienced in businesses such as steel. It is one thing, too, the critics add, to make such adjustments voluntarily—and an entirely different thing to have them crammed down your throat or made a hard and fast law.

No early decision is expected in the matter. Some circles looked upon the President's move merely as a concession to CIO President Philip Murray which would help smooth the waters in labor circles, browned-off over wage ceilings.

No one, however, could fail to realize that the White House move made the question much more than backroom chatter—it has now assumed the proportions of a national controversy. And no American, large or small, serviceman or civilian, could afford to ignore a plan that offers a prospect of contributing to full employment in a postwar world which might be plagued with a host of economic ills.

Removing Kinks for Joe's Homecoming

THE people at home are testing and tempering their plans for assimilating returning veterans from the war, using the million and a half men and women already discharged and again civilians as "laboratory assistants."

The acid test, of course, will not come until the war's end, when wholesale return begins, but realizing that the plans born in Washington must be translated into tangible results in every village and hamlet across the country, communities are getting a running start on the big job of fitting veterans back into the picture.

The GI Bill of Rights guarantees all returning vets many benefits, regardless of whether they call Maine or California "home." Already in operation and servicing those being discharged, the bill and previous legislation provide job protection for those in uniform who want to return to their old jobs, loans and educational opportunities, and other benefits.

But what about your town? What are



Easing the long road back . . .

the people of your city doing now and what do they propose to do? And just what is the outlook for you when you get back to your own home town?

In answer to these questions, Charles Hurd, editor of Veterans Intelligence for the New York Times, contacted prominent newspapermen in sixteen major cities in the U.S. and asked what was being done in the way of local planning and the handling of veterans already home.

Hurd reports that the feeling about the future and about getting the problems concerning the veterans well in hand is quite optimistic. The war-inspired business boom on the West Coast has caused a reasonable amount of uncertainty there, but war boom towns like Atlanta and Denver are surprisingly optimistic and Detroit is rather non-committal, saying that reconversion will "take time."

On page 4 is an analysis of 16 major cities in the U.S. and what their plans, feelings and hopes are on the vet question.

16 Cities Start Ball Rolling in National...

HERE is the story of what 16 major cities in the U.S. are planning for returning veterans, and what is happening to those few already discharged. These brief reports were gathered by newspaper editors and reporters, and compiled by Charles Hurd, *New York Times* Veterans' Intelligence Editor, for the March issue of the *American Legion Magazine*.

Atlanta, Ga.

Ten percent of the 50,000 servicemen and women from Atlanta who went away to the wars have returned and all physically sound vets are employed and many of the disabled have been rehabilitated. Atlanta processes its veterans through the local branch of the U.S. Employment Service (USES), the Veterans Administration, and a new city central information center and vocational guidance program. The educational program is getting under way and Atlanta has figured that, in order for all vets to get suitable jobs, industry must operate 30 percent above the 1939-40 level. This goal, they feel, will be realized.

Baltimore, Md.

Although the 79,000 servicemen from Baltimore still in uniform may find job-getting a tougher task than the 12,000 already returned, they will have additional facilities at their disposal, says a Baltimore reporter. The USES will operate an experienced "one-stop information center" for vets. Each Selective Service board will have four "re-employment committeemen" to assist veterans back in civvies as smoothly as they were assisted out of them. Meanwhile, the Veterans Administration is busy cutting red tape in applying for special schooling and financial benefits. And if everything goes as planned, the State legislature will have a well-financed information center in operation before July 1, 1945.

Boston, Mass.

Boston labeled the city's figures on servicemen as a "State secret," but between you and me and the draft board—the USES, Vets Administration, Selective Service, and



Associated Press Photo
Jack Breeden, of Falls Church, Va., is going into the wholesale meat business. He is the first vet of this war to get a business loan under GI Bill of Rights.

State committees are co-ordinating plans and, with the war boom, are experiencing no difficulty in placing veterans. Prospects of employment in new industries after the war appear slim, but there will be jobs in old lines like shipbuilding, shoe manufacture and the like, with refresher courses for all. Boston realizes the need for better co-ordination between all agencies handling vets' problems and they are progressing in that direction.

Chicago, Ill.

Prospects for post-war employment and re-employment in the Windy City seem good. Some 60,000 of Chicago's 500,000

servicemen have been discharged and have found jobs plentiful. Future forecast is for industrial expansion, plenty of building and contracting and lots of manufacture. Already 105 of the largest concerns have blueprints for absorbing veterans in their organizations. The local government also has plans to absorb veterans in park, highways and street projects. More than 100 agencies, staffed by men who fought in both World Wars, are equipped to handle the returning vets. Estimates say 75 percent will want immediate employment, ten percent will want to go back to college, ten percent will want vocational training. The other five percent are expected to farm or start their own businesses.

Cleveland, Ohio

Cleveland has shaken its early lethargy and is busy now with plans to welcome with jobs 140,000 servicemen. The major problem is getting local manufacturers and service trades to help make the return a success. Re-employment machinery of the State Selective Service has yet to be tested. Optimism prevails concerning Cleveland's ability to absorb the influx when it comes.

Denver, Colo.

Denver, with a co-operative plan in effect, has managed to place all eight percent of its returned veterans in jobs, or vocational training schools. Kaiser and other war industries in the area have announced intentions of switching to peace-time needs, and reports have it that 15 eastern firms have planned Denver branch plants for the post-war years. Public schools and Denver University have special courses for vets, vocational and otherwise, and the city has a prospective \$3,000,000 post-war fund, rivaling the \$8,000,000 state fund for improvements come V-Day.

Detroit, Mich.

Reconversion will be slow in Detroit, but the city is busy planning for the war's end and feels that Detroit has enough industries to offset any large unemployment there. As in other large cities, Detroit has a City Council for Veterans Affairs and handles problems jointly through that unit and the co-operating USES, Selective Service, and other organizations. A vocational training program is in full swing.

Ft. Worth, Tex.

All of the 1,100 employable veterans who have returned to Ft. Worth have found jobs to their liking. A Veterans' Council, representing 21 vet organizations, has been operating an Information Service Center for more than a year with outstanding success. Draft boards and USES have proved very efficient in processing men back to civvies. Many are taking technical and college training under the Bill of Rights and most vets who entered a field other than the one they were in before the war, have bettered themselves financially. The future in Ft. Worth remains a little cloudy—hard to estimate what the end of the war will bring in new problems.

Kansas City, Mo.

City-wide committee of all kinds of organizations co-ordinates work of 35 veteran welfare agencies in K. C. About 3,000 of the 60,000 servicemen have returned home and have experienced little difficulty in finding jobs. This city has a committee which needles industry to get busy



International News Photo
Morton C. Soloman, like many discharged War II veterans, is working in a plant turning out war materials. Soloman is shown at a hoist in a Cincinnati factory.

Preview of a Program

on reconversion plans. Kansas City soldiers generally seem to want to defer decision on taking advantage of educational and vocational training right now.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Reports say 95 percent of returning veterans of Los Angeles are finding jobs quickly and easily. Almost 32,000 of the 250,000 men in the service have returned and re-employment agencies handle them at the rate of 150-200 daily, getting them into jobs they'll like. The five percent not getting jobs are the problem cases. For their benefit, vocational training, educational and rehabilitation programs are in progress. All organizations are co-operating

In a recent poll conducted among 598 members of the 41st Inf. Div.—veterans of three years of Pacific fighting and now engaged in operations in the Philippines—postwar aspirations of the fighting men were:

180 want to return to their pre-war civilian jobs.

87 former students plan to resume their education.

61 would like to get their degrees from universities and colleges at government expense under GI Bill of Rights.

34 intend to remain in the Army and make it a career.

45 will return to farms.

12 who never farmed before the war would like to try it.

36 ex-farm boys would like to go to large cities and get jobs.

50 intend taking technical training for new jobs.

93 were undecided.

Not one thought the world "owed him a living" as a civilian.

well. The universities have done a good job taking vets in as students. Over-all picture is very good.

New Orleans, La.

Everyone who wants to work can get it here, is the good news for New Orleans men. As a result, few have applied for educational benefits under GI Bill of Rights. Ten percent of 135,000 in the service from New Orleans area have been discharged. Factories in war production have hired many of them, including many disabled. Some older men are seeking vocational and educational training through local agencies.

New York, N.Y.

About 90,000 of the city's 750,000 servicemen are back in civvies and swollen war demands make job-hunting a cinch in the

little town on the Hudson. The situation in Brooklyn remains muddled and confused, but as lively and promising as ever. There's plenty of co-operation here among all organizations for helping the veterans. Outlook for the future is not too optimistic and the success of the absorption depends on the speed of reconversion in the area. No fair estimate can be made on the success of the vocational training programs because the job market is too good.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Interlocking programs between veterans' aid outfits in the Pittsburgh area are helping get the veterans back into good jobs at high speed. The future appears good with industries going so far as to catalogue jobs which can be filled by men with certain types of disabilities. Colleges and public schools offer a long list of educational and vocational opportunities. About 600 of the 7,500 veterans are taking advantage of vocational training.

San Francisco, Calif.

This city's metropolitan area, with 111,000 men in uniform, has 4,700 already back to private life. They were easily absorbed in the job market. Most industries have a gloomy outlook on post-war hiring. They claim more men in the service than they expect to employ after the war when they resume production for civilian needs. There is a municipal co-ordinating council which helps make the process run smoothly when the vet gets home and they report little trouble in veterans getting their old jobs back.

Seattle, Wash.

The influx of out-of-towners to work in Seattle's shipbuilding and aircraft industries will make finding jobs a more complicated problem for veterans. Seattle estimates that 79,000 will be re-employed after the city's 50,000 men and women now in service have returned. There are reports that many veterans displayed irritation in the "questioning and red tape" concerned with getting a job through existing agencies, and didn't bother with the elaborate facilities originally intended to make it easier for them to get back to work again.

St. Louis, Mo.

Selective Service hasn't released the number of St. Louis men and women discharged, but 115,000 entered the service. Among post-war projects is the \$100,000,000 expansion program planned by Union Electric Company. St. Louis has many organizations now operating to help veterans return to civilian life—USES, Veterans' Re-adjustment Service and a Central Information Service. Prospects for the future: Fair.

The GI Huddle

No Adequate Wage

Corporal Colman, voicing dissatisfaction (GI HUDDLE, March 7) with the GI Bill of Rights, says... "We're doing a job and we have been handed our tips, but nothing has been said about our fee."

Wartime military service is definitely not a job in the sense that mouldmaking or insurance selling is a job. You don't undertake it for the sake of wages. Your boss is your country, i.e., you, your fellow citizens and your children. They are not in business for monetary profit. Neither are we at work for a monetary wage. We are at work for a better future for our country, and our only real payment can be the chance to build a better world.

In fact, no adequate wage for the sacrifices of the dead, the wounded, the uprooted is possible. The GI Bill of Rights can try no more than to restore financial opportunities we have lost through our military service. Those who have missed education because of the war (and many who would have missed it without one) will be able to get it. Those "who have a job waiting for them," as Corporal Colman says, won't need the educational program. You can't have your cake and eat it, too.

T/3 Herbert Menzel.

Bread Lines Red-Lined

In answer to Capt. Wm. A. Savin's letter to GI HUDDLE (March 14), it is possible that he doesn't need any start in life when he gets back to civilian chores... but there are quite a few young fellows, like myself, that entered the armed forces soon after graduating from high school and we do not actually have any trade that we can say we can earn a good day's wages and provide a family on... A bonus will be a great help to most of us fellows who never had a chance to get a solid taste of world connections outside of schooling. We are not getting a bonus for helping protect the way we want to live and the country we wish to live in. We are fighting and sacrificing the lives of the ones we love for that objective. The bonus will help see that after this is over, fellows will have some means of financial backing which we have neglected in the past years. We don't want to encourage bread lines, do we?

An AC Sgt. and 24 others.

Address all letters to
THE GI HUDDLE
THE STARS AND STRIPES
21 Rue de Berri, Paris

Socialized Medicine

Many co-operative medical service groups have been functioning successfully for years. Their membership has been continually increasing... Principally, socialized medical services are based on reserves accumulated by regular periodic payments. Patients are given a choice of doctors within their area. If there is disagreement or lack of confidence, either one may request a change.

The doctor's bill is paid according to a predetermined scale, i.e., \$3, \$5 or \$10 per visit. A second plan is based on minimum guaranteed amounts to a co-operative group of physicians who then split the accumulated balance at the end of the year. A third plan consists of a combination of the two. These methods insure a person of medical care, sufficient hospital space and doctors who need never worry about financial arrangements.

Such simple, straightforward methods have proven their value in industries, cities and states. They should be made available to all, under State of Federal control. Those who oppose such health groups do so because they have forgotten that the "Holler than thou" doctor is on the way out.

We are fighting a war to protect the living rights of all—which includes access to good medical care paid for in advance. Let us not be blinded by polysyllabic selfishness.

Pfc. Gen. Hospital.

(In fact, let us not be polysyllabic.)

O.K., Botsford?

Pvt. Botsford (GI HUDDLE, March 14) says he doesn't think our Army is intelligent because he read that 70 percent of our Army never completed high school. Since when does education mean intelligence?

Elsewhere in the HUDDLE, I see a letter which explains that, maybe, better-paid teachers would improve the results of competent graduates... But unless something is done to improve the system of education so that children will be taught to think, not memorize, then the salary of the instructor will make no difference. It is likely that any increase in teachers' pay will be for those already teaching. Therefore, the incompetence of which we complain will receive a reward it does not merit! Let us remember this when we raise the standards!

T/5 Sidney Procelain, Sig. Bn.

A Drooler

And you can add my name to the list of Joes who like the idea of a serviceman's PX to get rid of surplus equipment when this is over. First time I saw that article it looked good and I meant to write.

Anyhow, hold off till we all get back and then give us first crack at the stuff.

For me, I hope I never see another air-conditioned jeep, but when I get inside an ordnance instrument van, my tongue hangs out and I start to drool, and visions of that basement workshop come back.

Me? I'll just settle for first-hand pickings at a lathe or drill press or shaper or some such.

Just to keep your life from becoming monotonous, would you mind letting me know how this thing comes along?

Capt. Ulrich B. Graff, AAA.

(We know where there's a good pontoon bridge. Cheap, too.)

An American Battlefield

I want to add my bit to the discussion on compulsory military training. I feel strongly that the opinions of those who have actually been in combat can be more realistic, more profound, than the opinions of those who haven't, for the combatant possesses an important experience which the non-combatant will never have—that of kill or be killed.

Freedom, I think, unlike the silver spoon of wealth, cannot be an inherited gift. One must work, sweat, sacrifice, fight, and, unfortunately, die for freedom. We know we'd rather work, sweat or sacrifice for freedom than die for it—if we had a choice. Today we have no choice; tomorrow we do have a choice. That's why if in the future we really desire the freedom we must fight for now, we'll be content to make sacrifices which, compared to fighting and dying, are insignificant. That's why we'll be willing to have our sons in the Army for one year, rather than take the chance that they'll have to go through the hell we're going through now on the battlefield—and that battlefield could be in America.

The question is not whether or not the individual will benefit. The question is—will compulsory military training benefit our country, either in the immediate or the distant future? I, along with many others from here, who would far rather see their sons have one year of military training in a peacetime Army than five minutes in an artillery barrage, cry a loud "yes" to the question.

Pfc. John B. Shaw, Inf.

Another Tough Customer Waiting



Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle

THE U.S. PRESS

Editorial pages of the U.S. press are daily hitting hard at the problems facing the U.S. and the world, immediate and post-war. Discussion is still rampant over the ramifications of the Yalta Conference, the coming San Francisco Conference, the Bretton Woods Money Plan, manpower, labor and a proposed annual wage guarantee.

'ANNUAL WAGE' QUESTION

THE President's decision to have the War Mobilization Advisory Board study the feasibility of a guaranteed annual minimum wage met varied responses in the nation's papers. New York World-Telegram enthusiastically endorsed the idea, saying, "We have editorially encouraged the spread of annual wage plans." Detroit Free Press lauded decision, hoping "that all industrialists, agriculturists and union leaders will join in a sincere and open-minded effort to ascertain the truth on this much-debated issue." Calling attention to 57 plants where the plan is already in operation, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch noted its success so far. But it does not believe the plan could be imposed by law, believing it should evolve from collective bargaining instead. Doubts and forebodings are emphasized by the Kansas City Times and the New York Times as to the plan's feasibility, feeling that it would conflict with private enterprise. Attacking the plan from another angle, the Washington Post does not feel that an annual wage is the answer to unemployment, feeling that rather than ease the pain of the disease, we should eradicate the disease.

MANPOWER SHORTAGE

PHILADELPHIA Record makes with a startled look at Kansas City where four monkeys are being used to clean a courthouse, saying it didn't realize the manpower shortage was so desperate. It feels that there is a danger in exposing highly imitative monkeys to the evils of a City Hall.

EDITORIAL OF WEEK : Kansas City Times

"WHILE the Japanese General Yamashita says his plan to annihilate the American forces is moving along according to the original schedule, it is understood that some slight modification of it may be necessary from time to time."



Title, TOMORROW, copyrighted by United States News

WORLD WIDE SPEECH

A much-discussed issue, International Language so far has proven a dud, but proponents are still hopeful of developing it as a weapon of peace.

Tomorrow's U.S. Bureau

About as fleeting and elusive as the dove of lasting peace is the international language issue, thus far a colossal fizzle.

But, despite its erratic, faltering start, international language backers claim it would be a first-class war preventive, a medicine to keep nations from flying at each other's throat at the drop of a hat.

Their argument: Wars are inevitable until people converse in a common tongue.

Its failure to materialize into something worthwhile is attributed to bad management; its creators have stumbled into old pitfalls, such as complicated "basic" languages, thousands of tough words which can't be stomachied by the man-in-the-street, and a general lack of public interest.

Volapuk was the first "universal" language to appear (1879), and then Esperanto bobbed into being in 1887. Dr. L. L. Zamenhoff, Polish founder of Esperanto, gave it elements of Latin, Slavic, German and

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----|------------|----|---|-----|------------|
| 1 |  | 23% | Chinese | 6 |  | 4% | Japanese |
| 2 |  | 13% | English | 7 |  | 4% | African |
| 3 |  | 12% | Hindustani | 8 |  | 3% | German |
| 4 |  | 7% | Russian | 9 |  | 3% | French |
| 5 |  | 5% | Spanish | 10 |  | 26% | All Others |

Chart gives breakdown of major languages. Chinese, spoken by 23 percent of world's population, heads list but its many dialects make many Chinese people "foreigners" to neighbors within their boundaries. An international language, proponents hold, would lead to better understanding—perhaps enabling would-be belligerents to settle differences with the tongue instead of the sword.

English. It received a heavy shower of publicity, caused a few minor rows among opposition members, then cooled off altogether.

Growled anti-Esperantos: It's a code, not a language. It's built mostly on basic German, which is far too complicated for the rest of the world.

A whole slew of world languages then flowed into existence (Mondolingue, Universal, Kosmos, Novilatin, Idiom Neutral, Ro, Spartari-Radio-Code, Ido, Occidental, Basic English, Phonetic Alphabet, Angelic, Global Alphabet), none of which stood the test and stuck.

During the past 60 years, numerous nations, groups of nations and educators formed organizations to study and lick the thorny language problem. Most prominent is the International Auxiliary Language Association, the work of which met the approval of linguists and psychologists the world over.

Basic Elements Pooled

IALA's plan is to extract from all languages their common elements of vocabulary and grammar. This basic file of words (still in the laboratory stage) would serve to create an auxiliary language that could be understood with relative ease by everybody.

Another committee sprang up for the same purpose, comprising ministers of education from nine non-English-speaking Eu-

ropean countries. Rather than a combination of languages (as suggested by IALA), this committee offered English or French as the world language, with slight leanings toward English.

Reasons: English, they said, would play a major rôle in international intercourse and postwar collaboration; English also was understood and spoken by more people (some 270 millions) than any other single language.

Simplicity Is Keynote

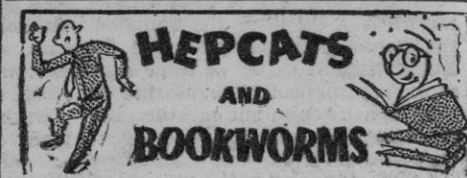
The committee pointed out that though China boasts an astronomical 500-million population figure, the Chinese actually speak dozens of dialects, each a language in itself. With Russia, the same story: 156 of her millions speak Russian, with the rest of the provinces and republics speaking more than 40 different tongues.

Noting that simplicity was the passport to a successful language, Cambridge's (England) C. K. Ogden spent the better part of 10 years in stripping the English language down to its basic structure. From an original 500,000 words, Ogden emerged with an astonishing low 1,200—of which 600 are nouns. A working knowledge of this basic English can be acquired in 60 hours, whereas ordinary courses in most modern languages demand two, three or more years of study.

Thus basic English may be the answer, and the eyes of educators are upon it.

They stipulate, however, that no language—despite its good or bad points—can be foisted on the rest of the world. It must be a matter of all nations studying and accepting a proposed language.

With an established international language, future wars may well be fought by diplomats with pens and paper—not by little guys with guns.



By Joseph Wechsberg

Tomorrow Correspondent

Books

With V-Day in Europe getting nearer, books on the Far Eastern scene will be more widely read than before.

Good bet: Harrison Forman's "Report from Red China" (Holt). It's the first coherent report on the Communist Army in the Chinese border regions, which in seven years of war against the Japs has suffered 400,000 casualties, has now a strength of 570,000 "full time" troops and about 2,000,000 occasional guerrillas. They make ambushes and "retreats"—to the enemy's rear; lead underground warfare in tunnels linking Chinese villages; are skilled with home-made mines; find time to increase their food production.

Other books on Asia: "Asia on the Move," by Bruno Laske (Holt), story of Chinese migration, with 50,000,000 people driven from their homes; and "Solution in Asia," by Owen Lattimore (Little, Brown), a kind of blueprint of an Asiatic policy for the United Nations.

Two book-publishing firms will for the first time jointly bring out a book. Simon & Schuster and Reynal & Hitchcock will issue Henry A. Wallace's "Sixty Million Jobs." The cloth-bound book will cost \$2, and a paper-covered edition \$1. Maybe this is going to be another best-seller of the "One World" type.

Music

Hot-jazz note: American swing is one of the things the Germans are looking forward to most eagerly. There has been no swing in Germany and the Nazis have forbidden such cheerful things as jam sessions or boogie woogies. Best-liked are the hot trumpets of Harry James, Duke Ellington, Count Basie and the clarinet rhapsodies by Benny Goodman and Artie Shaw. The motto is: the hotter, the better.

Radio-Luxembourg, most powerful Allied radio station on the Continent, brings lots of hot jazz. There is a special 12th Army Group show every night from 8 to 9, feeding 'em "Twelfth Street Rag" and "Downgrade Boogie Woogie."

Series

"A Tree Grows in Brooklyn" has been made into a successful movie by Twentieth Century-Fox. Critics are very enthusiastic. Good thriller: "Hangover Square," with the late Lair Cregar giving the subtle, horrifying impersonation of a split personality.

Unconvincing melodrama: "Hotel Berlin," the new Vicki Baum story. Excellent psychological melodrama: "Guest in the House," story of an emotionally-twisted girl who manages to break up completely a more or less peaceful household. . . . Want to see J. B. Priestley? He is featured in "They Came to a City."

Woolcott Gibbs' (of The New Yorker) description of a murder play called "Signature": "It withdrew in embarrassment after two performances at the Forrest"

News of the World in Review

A BOMBSHELL ripped into the otherwise placid news of the coming San Francisco Conference when the White House revealed that Russia and the U.S. will ask for three votes each in the assembly of the United Nations security organization. Russia and the U.S. hope to be granted some "parity" with Britain—who has six votes, by virtue of her Dominion strength. The agreement to ask for these additional votes was made at Yalta, and up to last week was a secret.

RUSSIA finally announced its eight-man delegation, headed by Ambassador Gromyko. General de Gaulle's provisional government also announced its 10-man delegation, headed by Foreign Minister Georges Bidault.

MANY quarters believe that the French will contend that the political status of the French Empire and the British Commonwealth is now similar, and that Indo-China should have a vote in addition to that of France, since it's the first member of the new French Federal Union.

Will Head Civil Affairs

MAJ. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, has been appointed to take charge of civil affairs in occupied Germany. This appointment, made by Gen. George C. Marshall, will place General Clay in the role of deputy to General Eisenhower, when the Supreme Commander assumes control under the arrangements agreed upon for the occupation of Germany.

Rumblings In Manila

WITH most of the Philippines now liberated, the political future of the islands assumes new importance. Already, with the rebuilding of Manila under way, a cer-

tain amount of opposition to President Sergio Osmena's regime is developing.

A Newsweek report said that certain Filipino guerrilla leaders regard the Osmena government as "a continuation of the Quezon regime, which had many enemies." In an effort to bring about coalition Osmena is reported trying to bring guerrilla leaders into his Cabinet.

Open Letter

A "LETTER To My American Friends," appeared in the Parisian *Le Monde Illustré*, in which writer Octave Aubry praised the fighting side of America, but cuffed certain political and business sides.

"... Against the America that fights we have no complaints. She is sacred in our eyes. If we sometimes complain, it is of those business or political Americans who, ignorant of Europe in almost everything, wish to make it conform to their interest and, in order to dispose of its future, deem fit to set France on an inferior level. Now that France has raised her head once more, now that she is no longer the tortured slave of Germany, now that she fights on her own front, recaptures Alsace and hoists her flag on the steeple of Strasbourg, this France, too long held back from the councils of war and of peace, has not yet been given the part which her past and perhaps also her inevitable future would warrant. Do you, Americans, think that she deserved this?"

On Dismembering the Enemy

A Nation Belge, conservative Brussels newspaper: "One thing seemed to have been achieved. It was the opinion of everyone that Germany should be rendered incapable of doing further harm. . . but this opinion is not unanimous. At a recent Socialist Congress in London, with a view

to restoring the International, an important section declared itself hostile to the dismemberment of Germany. This impels us to ask brutally: Is this nonsense going to begin all over again?"

Mixed Emotion

STOLID Queen Wilhelmina returned to the Netherlands last week in a nine-hour tour of the liberated areas, during which time she saw the inundated areas of Walcherin Island in the southern provinces of Holland. The Queen sipped tea with the compatriot underground leaders, wept at the sight of flooded towns, clapped her hands and bade the generals in her party to applaud also when a column of resistance troops paraded in review for her.

Report From Berlin

A CORRESPONDENT of the Swiss German-language paper, *Neue Zurcher Zeitung*, reports from Berlin: ". . . One has the impression from recent German press articles that the Germans are not overlooking the political aspects of military developments, but are attaching more significance to them. . . It is no secret that the people of Berlin are speculating on gaining time in view of the military and political situation. They seem to believe that the Allies are acting under the pressure of time. All events which might suggest any disunity among the Allies have lately been carefully noted in the German press."

STOCKHOLM'S *Expressen* reports that 70-year-olds have been mobilized into the East Prussian Volksturm. Many of them have been trained as experts in destroying tanks. . . The Dutch *De Vrije Pers* published a lengthy and critical article on the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, in which it complained that the great powers are favored at the expense of the smaller ones.

This Happened in America Yesterday:

Safe and Sane V-E Day Is the Aim—Officially

By Charles W. White The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

NEW YORK, April 3.—In this city, a U.S. enlisted man returned from the "Ah, oui!" country gets a chance to stand around on street corners, chew American toothpicks, and think. He thinks some strange things, and hears even stranger. For instance, there are terrible noises popping from every direction, but the enlisted personnel soon learns those aren't machine-guns, they are riveters still trying to get it finished and those loud clarion calls are just New York taxis which still get there fustest with the mostest men, including also women.

Among other queer noises heard here are those concerning V-E Day in Europe. Europe does not seem to be a place. It is a map on a wall over which obliging arrows dash in the general direction of Berlin. No hills, no rivers, no valleys, no towns ahead.

A case in point is the immense discussion in the press, on the radio and in the streets about what New York is officially going to do about celebrations of V-E Day. (Everybody knows what they would do in case such good news did come through; we are talking now about what New York's mayor, city council, etc., are going to do).

Many Warnings on Over-Confidence

Instructions thus far have been to keep down to a shout, and as an indication this instruction has been given also to the Chicago policemen this week. The official attitude is have your fun but don't make trouble for the police, or tear up phone books, throw bottles out of windows, or other things that make trouble for the street-cleaning department. In addition, there is a request from churches of all denominations to accept victory with reverence and thankfulness, staying home with the family to pray, or at least make the observation a very quiet period. There are also plenty of warnings from above and below about over-confidence, the destructive effect of peace rumors, etc., but—if you were standing on the corner here ruminating and listening and wondering—you would get the idea that, despite all the above, these folks have got the idea their nag is coming around the bend in jig time and all ticket holders will be paid.

The New York press, of course, has carried all the pros and cons on the matter, but Ed Sullivan came up with the latest piece of news that tells the whole story in a few words: Sullivan says Lindy's is the first Broadway restaurant to board up its windows against V-E Day hysteria.

Head Keeper John Regan of the Philadelphia Zoo knows that spring fever plagues animals as well as humans, and so he took no chances with Percy, the chimpanzee. He poured a solid dose of sulphur and molasses down Percy's throat.



Percy gets his spring tonic.

CHICAGO, the production of critical war material resumed at the Cribben and Sexton Co. when members of the United Stove Workers called off a five-day strike. The manufacture of 155mm. shells, an important part of the company's war program, couldn't start at once because of the time required to bring the furnaces to the proper heat, but by the time anyone reads this, the stuff will be rolling.

Meanwhile, operations concerning huge commercial enterprises continue, things the above referred-to enlisted personnel hadn't noticed before. For instance in the Montgomery Ward case (the one in which the Army carried the president, Sewell Avery, around in a swivel divan) the government has now filed an appeal from the Federal ruling that the president's seizure was illegal. However, the Army is still operating stores in Chicago and six other cities under an agreement. The government brief filed pay day (that is, March 31) contains 132 pages and says practically the same things as before. This time, the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals must decide. The decision ought to come about V-E Day.

Argument About the A & P

ANOTHER big trust-busting case has people all over the country talking. That is the Federal suit against the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company stores, filed in Illinois courts. The government charged the complete framework constituted unfair competition and monopolistic practices like price cutting to run others out of business, later upping prices; buying up the entire coffee crop of Brazil and then sitting on it to put the squeeze on others and to bring them into line. The government wants to break up the whole arrangement. The A and P denies all and says it will fight to the bitter end. People here are interested in any scrap, likewise everybody buys groceries and nearly everybody has had dealings with the A and P stores, so that it is only natural that there is quite a lot of speculation and even argument on the subject.

Abbie an' Slats

By Courtesy of United Features



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By Raeburn Van Buren



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USSTAF Cage Meet Opens

Pro Grid Loop To Operate With 8 Teams

CHICAGO, April 3.—When the 11 clubs of the National Football League meet this week in New York, it is likely that plans will be completed to transform the Loop into an eight-team affair for 1945. Commissioner Elmer Layden said the mergers had been informally discussed for two reasons. First, the constant drain on manpower would tend to lessen the quality of play, and, secondly, the league can shave many thousands of miles off its train travel by condensing.

Three mergers are expected to be approved. In the western division, the hapless Chicago Cardinals, who merged with Pittsburgh last year and didn't win a game, seem destined to join forces with the Chicago Bears to give the western group four teams—Detroit, Cleveland, Green Bay and Chicago.

The eastern bracket will consist of the New York Giants, Washington Redskins and two merged squads. One will be comprised of the Brooklyn Tigers and Boston Yankees, while the other will mark a return to the successful merger between the Pittsburgh Steelers and Philadelphia Eagles.

Sinkwich Named NFL's Most Valuable Player

CHICAGO, April 3.—Fireball Frankie Sinkwich, Detroit Lions halfback, has been awarded the Joseph Carr trophy as most valuable player in the National Football League, nosing out Don Hutson, brilliant Green Bay end, by two points. Hutson was the winner in '41 and '42, while the Bears' Sid Luckman won in '43.

Five other players were considered in the balloting. They are: Bill Paschal and Ward Cuff of the Giants, Roy Zimmerman of the Eagles, Frank Filchock of the Redskins and Johnny Grigas of the Pitt-Cards.

AAU Banishes GI For Taking Purse

BOSTON, April 3.—Cpl. Edward Wagner, gigantic Fort Devens Negro who was an almost unanimous choice for the National AAU heavyweight boxing championship, was discovered to have been a professional and was ruled out of the tourney after it had started here last night.

After a mysterious wire to Roy Davis, registration committee chairman, had branded Wagner a pro, the dusky giant admitted he had received "about \$20" for two fights at Chicago's Milles Stadium in 1940.



ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 3.—The Yankees turned the tables yesterday and defeated the Giants, 5-2, in the substantial swatting of Third Baseman Don Savage, who drove in four runs with a homer and double. Van Lingle Mungo toiled the first six innings for the Giants and brought a smile to Manager Mel Ott's face by allowing a mere three hits.

ST. LOUIS.—The Cardinals and Browns were named to repeat their 1944 pennant victories today when Betting Commissioner James J. Carroll released his "morning line" for the season.

The rundown, with Carroll's odds:

| NATIONAL | AMERICAN |
|-------------------|------------------|
| St. Louis 4-5 | St. Louis 8-5 |
| Pittsburgh 3-1 | Detroit 2-1 |
| Cincinnati 4-1 | New York 4-1 |
| New York 10-1 | Philadelphia 5-1 |
| Chicago 10-1 | Cleveland 10-1 |
| Boston 25-1 | Boston 15-1 |
| Brooklyn 25-1 | Washington 25-1 |
| Philadelphia 25-1 | Chicago 25-1 |

Boston Braves

1945 Major League Picture

(This is the 14th in a series on major league prospects for 1945).

BOSTON, April 3.—Bob Coleman is unique among big league managers in that he will come right out and say his Boston Braves have a good chance for the first division after finishing sixth last year.

"We are sure to be improved at first base," Coleman said, but he has nothing better than minor league first basemen, Joe Mack hit .287 at Columbus last year, and he is fighting it out with Vince Shupe, .340 hitter from Hartford of the Eastern League.

Frank Drews, Dodger castoff, played 95 games at second for the Braves in '44 and hit a puny .248, but he has convinced Coleman he is the man for the job.

Shortstop is a toss-up between Dick Culler, graduate from Milwaukee, and Whitey Wietelmann, who occupied the position last year. Tommy Nelson, currently afflicted

by a painful arm ailment, is being groomed for third base.

Dill Ramsay, speedboy from Sacramento, will replace Tommy Holmes in center field and Holmes will shift to left, leaving right field up to Charlie Workman and Butch Nieman, both as yet unreported. Other outfield candidates, hardly first division material, are Garden Gillenwater, of Brooklyn, Stan Wenzel, of Hartford, and aged Ab Wright, of the Brave bench.

Holdout Jim Tobin, Charlie Barrett, Al Javery and Nate Andrews are expected to form the starting mound staff. Lefty Charlie Cozart, 18-game winner from Atlanta; Jim Wallace, Army dischargee, and Johnny Hutchings, 265-pound right-hander, are other starting candidates.

Phil Masi and Clyde Klutz are slated for catching positions, although either Bob Brady, up from Hartford, or Stew Hofferth may make the grade.

3 UK Quintets Fly to France For Tourney

By Gene Craft

Stars and Stripes Sports Editor

USSTAF HQ., April 3.—Eight survivors of preliminary shooting—including three teams flown over from England and one brought back from Germany—will knock the lid off the annual USSTAF basketball tourney here tomorrow, with two first round games booked for the afternoon session and two more in the evening.

Semi-finals will be staged Thursday night, and the three-day affair to determine an ETO Air Forces hardcourt champion will end with the finals and consolation game Friday night.

Yanks Head UK Group

The UK contingent includes the frisky Flying Yanks, ruler of the Eighth AF and winner of 35 games in 36 tries this season. Their lone blemish can be avenged tomorrow night when the Yanks trade baskets with the ATSCC Bearcats, also of the UK, at 1900 hours. In their previous meeting in London, the Bearcats won, 50-40.

The Yanks are led by diminutive Dick Gray, a pint-size guard who demonstrated while playing in the UK that he can more than hold his own with court giants. He will be flanked by Center Elmer Mac-filius, lanky New Yorker; Forwards Harry Katz, of Chicago, and Art Kneuer, of Queens, N.Y., and Guard Dick Kravitz, of Union City, N.J.

First Round Schedule

First round games send the 1st Tactical Trojans, with a record of 20 victories and two defeats, against the Troop Carrier High Flyers (19-4); Airways Communications Fifth Wingers, of England, (17-2); against Engineer Flying Bulldozers (25-3), back from Germany, in the afternoon. On the evening docket, the Yanks tackle the Bearcats (38-1), and the Reinforcement Depot Calvados Wheels (19-3) face the Ninth AF Headquarters (24-2).

The High Flyers will unveil two scoring threats in Bob Wright, former Ohio State cager, and Johnny Maffeo, who played at St. Mary's, while the Calvados Wheels will bank their hopes on the brilliant play of Bill Hapac, All-American while at the U. of Illinois.

Three Quick Finishes Head ARC Fight Show

Three of ten bouts on the weekly ARC boxing show failed to go the distance Monday night at the Palais de Glace, Paris.

A crowd of 3,500 saw Pfc Berkeley Carter, Baltimore, score a third round TKO over Pvt. Charles Clark, New Orleans; Pfc Earl Moore, Detroit, put away Pfc Bob Wilson, Philadelphia, in 1:06 of the second round, and Pvt. Aaron Wilson, Birmingham, Ala., scored a second round TKO over Pvt. Mike Lawton, Detroit, in the heavyweight feature.

Bruce Shorts Dies

SEATTLE, April 3.—Bruce C. Shorts, former coach at Oregon and Nevada universities, died here after a long illness. Shorts was tackle on the first Michigan football team, which played Stanford in the first Rose Bowl game in 1902.

Minor League Standings

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 16, San Francisco 3, Portland 9, Oakland 2, Seattle 12, San Diego 1, Sacramento 9, Hollywood 1.

| WL Pct. | WL Pct. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Seattle..... 3 1 .750 | S. Francisco 2 2 .500 |
| Portland... 3 1 .750 | Sacramento 2 2 .500 |
| Hollywood.. 2 2 .500 | San Diego.. 1 3 .250 |
| Los Angeles 2 2 .500 | Oakland.... 1 3 .250 |

'Hell on Wheels' Rolls Hell-Bent Through Reich

Division Emerges from Security Veil After Driving 79 Miles in 80 Hours

WITH SECOND ARMD. DIV. AT TEUTOBURGER FOREST, April 2 (Delayed).—For three and a half days no one knew where the hell the "Hell-on-Wheels" division was. That is, no one knew except the division, the Germans in the path of the irresistible armored advance and the thousands of prisoners and slaves set free by the Yank-style blitz.

When the security blanket was lifted this afternoon, underneath was the Second Armd., 79 miles east of where they were some 80 hours ago—79 miles closer to Berlin. The Second is 100 miles from the Rhine and less than 195 miles from Unter den Linden.

In addition, Brig. Gen. I. D. White's tankers had driven southeast of the main line of their advance to batter their way into Lippstadt and ring the Ruhr with steel

when they joined the Third Armd. Div.

During the surge of armor to the forest-covered ridge which dominates the flatlands on either side for miles and through whose passes any drive to the Weser River must travel, "Hell-on-Wheels" took more than 7,500 prisoners. Their own casualties were a dozen killed and less than 100 wounded. The Jerries captured were rag and bobtail units scrimped up from wherever the Nazis could find them.

What They'll Remember

They didn't put up much of a fight—just enough to hinder the tankers the way a mosquito does, with little stinging attacks, and then escape before you could swat them. Then, of course, when they were captured, they hadn't wanted to fight at all or else weren't Germans.

For the tankers, though, they'll

remember the slice across the Reich not for the prisoners they took or the towns they overran—a pretty impressive collection, including Ludinghausen, Lippstadt, Ahlen, Sendenhorst, Beckum and Stromberg, not to mention scores of villages along the way.

Nor even for the casualties, though it doesn't make any difference how light they are if your buddy got it.

What they'll remember is the hour-after-hour of rolling, stopping, rolling again, without any sleep except what you could get behind a tank gun. They'll recall the friendly civilians and pretty girls waving at them and kissing them—the people they liberated from slavery under the Nazis.

And they'll remember the rich and fertile country with its comfortable houses where they may have passed a night and they'll contrast it to the poverty and desolation left by the Germans every place else in Europe that they've been.

By Ernest Leiser
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

Injured Foe, Medics, 30,000 Civilians Welcome End of War—for Them

AHLEN, GERMANY, March 31 (Delayed).—German Army medics and civilians alike lined the streets of this hospital town—"the first open city" in Germany left thus far by the retreating Wehrmacht—and cheered and waved at the Second Armd. Div. Tankers rolling through today on the road to Berlin.

Col. Sidney Hinds, of Nashville, Tenn., who has led his CCB across 36 miles of the Reich in less than two days, was in the first vehicle to reach the town as forward elements by-passed it to slice through to the autobahn northeast of Hamm.

Surrender

At the entrance of Ahlen his peep was halted by a pot-bellied, bemedalled Nazi colonel, commandant of the town's dozen hospitals, which hold more than 2,000 German wounded soldiers. The commandant offered him the surrender of the town, the soldiers and his own me-

dics, and 30,000 civilians who were still here.

As Col. Hinds followed the Nazi bigwig's car into the town, at first the civilians responded with a perfunctory "Heil Hitler." They then spotted American vehicles and out went the bedsheets and tablecloths of surrender.

No Time for Prisoners

Dozens of Wehrmacht medics, in regular uniforms with Red Cross armbands, were among the crowd and some of them joined in the waving. A couple of German Army doctors saluted American officers.

The tankers had no time to take prisoners, and so the meek-looking medics were still there when Brig. Gen. I. D. White bustled in for a staff conference in front of the town hall, still there when the tankers gassed up, and still there when they rolled out again under cover of night.

192,100 Tons Of Bombs Hit Reich in March

Allied airmen in the ETO flew approximately 125,000 sorties and plastered German targets with 192,100 tons of bombs during March as the full force of Allied air might was co-ordinated with the armies' drives to and across the Rhine.

The Ninth AF in March smashed enough Nazi armored equipment to make up nine full panzer divisions, according to Maj. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Ninth AF commander. Bombers and fighter-bombers of this air force flew 55,000 sorties and dropped about 33,000 tons of bombs on German targets during the month.

The Ninth averaged 2,750 sorties a day for seven consecutive days during the week of March 19 to 26.

The Eighth AF chalked up 28,000 sorties and unloaded 73,500 tons of bombs, averaging nearly 100 tons per hour.

French and American First TAC pilots flew 21,000 sorties and dropped 10,000 tons of bombs in the most effective month since the unit's activation in October.

RAF planes flew 21,000 sorties and blasted Reich targets with 75,600 tons.

Okinawa . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

center of Okinawa, which is in the Ryukyu chain and only 325 miles from the southwestern tip of Japan. Japanese planes attacked American positions Sunday night, and five of them were shot down.

Nimitz said that carrier aircraft, warships and field artillery were giving close support to the ground operations. "Loading of supplies was progressing satisfactorily."

The Yanks have delivered a major blow by severing the southern part of Okinawa, including the populous city of Naha, from the extensive fleet anchorages of the north.

After cutting across the eight-mile waist of the island 10 days ahead of schedule, the U.S. troops were in excellent position to secure the fine fleet anchorage of Nakagusuku Bay, a few miles south of Tobaru.

Marines pushed northward and eastward to cut off Zampa Cape, at the tip of the invasion beach.

Luzon Yanks Seize Legaspi

MANILA, April 3 (ANS).—U.S. Sixth Army veterans invaded the important Luzon harbor of Legaspi on Sunday, quickly captured the city of Legaspi and seized airfields near by, Gen. MacArthur announced today.

Legaspi, on the southeastern tail of Luzon, has a population of 75,000. Its fall leaves the Japanese with only two sizable Philippine cities in their possession—Baguio on Luzon and Davao on Mindanao.

P51 Downs Foe Without a Shot

NINTH AF HQ., April 3.—Capt. John H. Hoefker, of Ft. Mitchell, Ky., a Ninth AF TAC pilot, destroyed an enemy light liaison plane Saturday without firing a shot from his P51.

Hoefker spotted the plane near Eisenbach and zoomed up in front to attack. When he looked back the plane had crashed. It was flipped over at a low altitude by the Mustang's prop wash. Hoefker now has credit for eight and one-half enemy planes.

Reds 25 Miles From Vienna

(Continued from Page 1)

Kremnitz, 91 miles northeast of Bratislava.

Soviet reports said that the German defenders of Vienna were fighting back with renewed vigor on all sectors.

Vienna radio announced that Col. Gen. Sepp Dietrich, former commander of Hitler's personal bodyguard, had taken over the direction of the Vienna defense. Dietrich was last heard from when he commanded a tank army in the Ardennes counter-offensive.

U.S. heavy bombers based in Italy supported the Russian operations in Austria by attacking the Graz, St. Polten and Krems rail yards and a rail bridge south of Graz, Allied Hq. in Rome announced yesterday. Graz, according to the Associated Press, is within range of Soviet artillery.

In Silesia, Marshal Ivan Koniev's First Ukrainian Army resumed its offensive toward the Moravian Gap, leading into Czechoslovakia, the United Press said. Koniev's men were reported less than 10 miles north of Moravska-Ostrava.

'Werewolf' Threat To Slay Baruch Gives Him a Smile

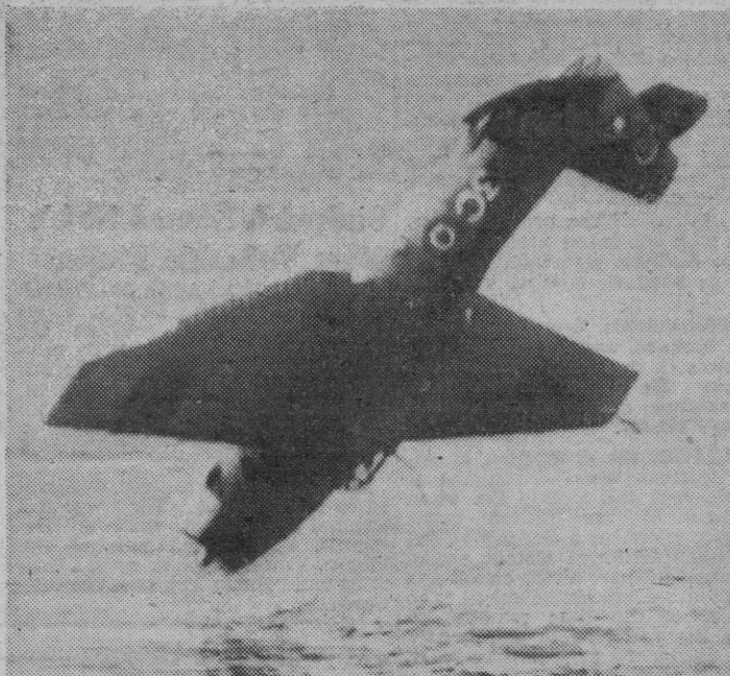
LONDON, April 3 (AP).—A Nazi "Werewolf" terrorists' threat to assassinate Bernard Baruch if he sets foot on German soil left the White House confidant unperturbed today.

Baruch is in London as a personal representative of the President on a mission said to be connected with the San Francisco Conference.

When an aide informed Baruch of the broadcast threat, he "just smiled and went on reading" without comment.

Baruch, who has already conferred with Prime Minister Churchill and King George VI, is expected to visit Paris.

Nose Dive: A British Plane Misses Its Carrier



Its propeller just striking the water as this unusual shot was made, a plane of the British fleet air arm plunges into the sea after going out of control while trying to make a landing on its carrier.

Nazis Face Trap in Holland

(Continued from Page 1)
can paratroop forces, while U.S. troops stormed into Hamm, 20 miles to the southeast.

British forces driving 15 miles north of Enschede and Canadians who advanced northward from Nijmegen against little opposition took Nordhorn, 60 miles north of Emmerich on the Rhine, while front reports said the British 11th Armd. Div. rolled into the outskirts of Osnabruck, which had been reported reached earlier yesterday by British paratroop patrols.

With the advance of Lt. Gen. Henry G. Crerar's Canadian First Army from Nijmegen, the weight of eight Allied armies fell full on Kesselring's waning Wehrmacht.

The eight Allied armies are the Canadian First, British Second, U.S. Ninth, First, Third, Seventh and 15th and the French First. They had torn a gap into the Reich 180 miles deep and 250 miles wide.

Crerar's attack was disclosed early Monday as a local attack. By yesterday, Canadians had plunged 20 miles north of Nijmegen after clearing Arnhem Island, between Nijmegen and Arnhem. They had poised to strike further to the north to cut the rail communications from Germany feeding V-bomb sites.

Less than 160 miles from Berlin, tank forces of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's U.S. Third Army were last reported south of Eisenach.

Lt. Gen. Hodges' forces smashed the enemy attempt to break out of the Ruhr at Neu Ostenberg, where heavy fighting was still in progress. First Army's tanks had closed the

trap just 24 hours before Germans reached the town in a hurried effort to escape south of Paderborn.

North of Lippstadt, where the First and Ninth Armies linked around the Ruhr, the Second Armd. Div. of Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's Ninth Army struck 20 miles northward, pushing beyond Gutersloh to cut the Bielefeld Road.

8th Heavies Resume Attack On Nazi Submarine Pens

After two days of inactivity, the Eighth AF resumed its blows at strategic targets in Germany yesterday when more than 750 Fortresses, escorted by approximately 650 Mustangs, flew through solid clouds to hammer U-boat pens at Kiel.

Ninth AF medium and fighter-bombers flew more than 600 sorties up to late afternoon yesterday. Two hundred mediums hit railway yards at Halzminnen and Hammelin. Ninth fighters shot down four Me109s.

2,600 Yanks U.S.-Bound After Liberation by Reds

MOSCOW, April 3 (AP).—The U.S. military mission in Moscow announced that 2,600 more Americans freed from German prisoner-of-war camps by the Red Army had left Odessa for home. A few hundred others remain to be transferred from various sectors in Poland.

WD Proposes To Return War Dead to States

WASHINGTON, April 3 (ANS).—The War Department will ask Congress for a \$122,000,000 appropriation to return American dead of World War II for burial in 79 proposed national cemeteries throughout the country.

This was disclosed today in a study prepared by the Quartermaster General's office for the Senate Military Affairs Committee. The study was made public by Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.), author of the legislation for the national cemetery program.

"A general policy has been adopted to return all World War dead to the U.S. from any theater when 70 percent or more of the nearest of kin so request," the study said.

When requests aggregate fewer than 70 percent, each will be honored individually, with the remaining dead to be buried in national cemeteries in the theater.

FDR to Ask . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

Polish representation at San Francisco are still going on, and the U.S. hoped a new Polish administration could be set up in time.

Stettinius presumed that Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin are working directly to iron out some difficulties that have recently threatened the unity of the Big Three.

Discussing the American agreement on assembly votes for the Ukrainian and White Russian Soviet Republics, Stettinius, according to a Reuter dispatch, said:

"American representatives at Yalta, having the utmost respect for the heroic part played by the people of these republics in their unyielding resistance to the common enemy and the fortitude with which they have borne suffering and persecution of war, agreed that the government of the U.S. should support such a proposal at San Francisco if it were made."

Stettinius added that no agreement was made at Yalta on participation of these two republics in the San Francisco conference, Reuter said.

Meanwhile, Chairman Tom Connally (D-Tex.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and a member of the American delegation to San Francisco, predicted that the conference would begin on schedule, April 25, and "be a great success."

Another delegate, Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R-Mich.), offered amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks proposal in a memorandum to the State Department. He held that permanent peace is impossible if the new league tries to freeze the status quo, "as largely dictated by military expediency in the course of the war" and "regardless of justice."