

Russian Forces Capture Center of Vienna

Man Spricht Deutsch
Blacklist of Nazi Organizations
NS Reichskriegerbund.
Nazi Veterans Organization.

Vol. 1—No. 258

PARIS EDITION

THE STARS AND STRIPES

Daily Newspaper of U.S. Armed Forces

in the European Theater of Operations

1 Fr.

1 Fr.

Ici On Parle Français
Allez-y.
Play-zee.
Go ahead.

Wednesday, April 11, 1945

9th Army Takes Hanover

Nazi Asylum Fronts for Murder Factory

By Andy Rooney
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

WITH FIRST ARMY, Germany, April 9 (Delayed).—A Nazi mass murder institute, hidden in the German asylum for the insane at Hadamar, was found today by First Army authorities. It is estimated that 20,000 political prisoners, Jews and foreign slave laborers, were put to death in the asylum.

The victims were put to death under the guise of euthanasia (mercy killing) by Nazis who said that they were too old or hopelessly ill to go on living.

The details and authenticity of the Ger-

man mass murder factory appeared beyond question. Confessions have been obtained from two of the unholy threesome who were running the pseudo asylum.

The bodies of those killed were hidden behind a 14-foot wall on the asylum grounds, where American officers counted 481 graves. The caretaker admitted, however, that there were 5,000 bodies buried there. Most of the dead, he said, were tumbled into graves naked, 20 at a time.

Fifteen thousand others who died behind the asylum walls were killed before the present regime took over. The new regime,

presided over by a 70-year-old man, who said he was a reputable psychiatrist and had worked in other Nazi "mercy killing" institutes, favored hypodermic injections as a method of killing.

The gas chamber, which was operated by SS officers from Berlin, was discontinued after protests from villagers and the Bishop of Munster.

In the upper rooms officers found 300 babbling patients who were definitely crazy. These were "front men" for the visitors and show-window cases used as justification for

(Continued on Page 8)

British Drive Breaks Lull in Northern Italy

ROME, April 10 (Reuter).—Infantry of the British Eighth Army have smashed across the Senio River on a wide front in the vicinity of Lugo, 13 miles west of Ravenna, Gen. Mark W. Clark, Allied commander in Italy, announced today.

The British attack, which broke a four-month lull in fighting along the Adriatic sector, was generally regarded as the opening round in the battle for north Italy. The Tommies were attacking in country crisscrossed by canals which offered formidable terrain advantages to the enemy. The Germans were believed to have at least 25 well-equipped divisions available for the defense of the Po Valley.

The crossing followed a heavy air assault by planes of the U.S. 12th and 15th Air Forces and fighters of the South African AF on elaborate German defenses on the west bank of the river.

At the Ligurian end of the Italy line, U.S. troops of the Fifth Army captured the village of Altagnana, just northeast of Massa, while other Yank forces were pressing into Massa itself.

Six Nazi Ships Set Afire

LONDON, April 10 (Reuter).—Six merchant ships in German convoys believed laden with supplies for U-boat bases in Norwegian harbors were set on fire in the Skagerrak early yesterday by coastal command planes.

Germans Draft Draft Board

By a Stars & Stripes Staff Correspondent
WITH 84TH DIV., April 10.—

This should be the last word on the subject of scraping the manpower barrel.

During the German defense of Bucketburg across the Weser on the road to Hanover, the local draft board was armed and thrown into the battle.

Members surrendered en masse.

V-Siege Over, Britain Asserts

NEWCASTLE, England, April 10 (AP).—The German V2 campaign has been "brought to a definite end," Ellen Wilkinson, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Home Security, told correspondents today.

"The Germans cannot now send V-bombs to Britain because to do so they would have to lengthen their range by 100 miles. This would mean carrying extra fuel and so reduce the warhead as to make them an ineffective weapon of retaliation," Miss Wilkinson declared.

The Home Office had previously announced that a total of 8,436 persons had been killed since the V-bombing began on June 15, 1944, and that 25,101 had been seriously injured.

Heart of Vienna Captured, German Resistance Wanes

A climactic Russian assault has resulted in the capture of the center of Vienna, a Soviet communiqué reported yesterday, as street fighting for the Austrian capital went into its fourth day.

Front dispatches said organized German resistance in the city virtually had been eliminated, but there was no Soviet confirmation of one report that all Nazi opposition had ceased.

Amid fire and smoke, Russian street fighters in crushing force attacked remnants of the German garrison in the city's heart and captured the Houses of Parliament, the town hall, central police headquarters, the Opera house and the main telegraph office, Moscow announced.

Moscow Awaits News

Already elated by the capture of Koenigsberg, East Prussian capital which fell Monday night to Marshal Alexander Vassilevsky's Third White Russian Army after a cyclonic two-day attack, Moscow eagerly awaited news of the complete conquest of Vienna, which Moscow radio promised was "imminent."

Marshal Stalin announced last night that 42,000 Germans were killed and 92,000 captured at Koenigsberg from April 6 to 10. On the day of the port's fall, he said, 50,000 surrendered.

While Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian Army troops overran half of Vienna, forcing the Germans back northward through the city, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian Army was advancing westward along the northern bank

(Continued on Page 8)

Fog Veils Entry Into Hanover

By George Dorsey
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

WITH 84TH INF. DIV. IN HANOVER, April 10.—Able Co. of the 335th Regt., moving fast through heavy morning mists, fought its way into Hanover today without losing a man.

Commanded by 1/Lt. Joseph Darrogo, of Noroton Heights, Conn., Able Co. slipped through lanes of German machine-gun fire to lead the First Bn. into the western section of the city. One of the first men in, S/Sgt. John Braswell, of Jacksonville, Fla., a rifle squad leader, said: "We took a chance on the fog and ran through the outer defenses. Once we got inside we were troubled only by sniper fire."

This regiment made a forced march to reach the jumpoff line by 0530 hours. Machine-gunners Pfc Seymour Ramsey, of New York, and Pfc Lambert Liebel, of Philadelphia,

(Continued on Page 8)

Yanks Push On Toward Brunswick

The ancient Prussian metropolis of Hanover fell yesterday to Lt. Gen. William Simpson's U.S. Ninth Army.

As the city was being taken, other spearheads of the Ninth shot across the Hanoverian Plain to the approaches of Brunswick, 120 miles from Berlin, AP front dispatches said last night.

The city where Bismarck plotted the course of German empire a century ago was taken by doughs of the 84th Inf. Div., who encountered only scattered resistance on the way.

Tank columns of the Fifth Armd. Div. raced around the city in a 23-mile thrust which carried them across the superhighway at a point 120 miles from Berlin and 180 miles due west of Marshal Gregory Zhukov's First White Russian Army at Frankfurt-on-Oder.

About 90 per cent of Hanover was nothing but a shapeless pile of bricks after five years of bombing, AP said. The bombings had been aimed at the great railway yards which before the war had been the crossroads of the Berlin-Cologne and Hamburg-Frankfurt lines.

Population Was 472,527

Hanover had a 1939 population of 472,527. For nearly 1,000 years it has been one of the great commercial centers of central Europe.

Hanover had previously been outflanked by the British and Ninth Army armor on the south. As early as Sunday, its radio had warned the population that American troops were approaching the city.

With Hanover's fall, Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters told the Ger-

(Continued on Page 8)



U.S. Army Signal Corps Photo

Infantrymen of the Third Armd. Div. advance across a field east of Marburg to round up snipers while their comrades, right, cover them.

**Draft Nurses**

Much has been said—pro and con—about the proposed nurse draft bill. That is, much has been said by EM, officers, senators and so forth but I have yet to see one word printed about what the nurse herself has to say. As the nurses are the ones most affected by this bill I think their opinions should be heard.

As a nurse, I think this to be the most ungracious, ungrateful bit of infamy ever created by the minds of men. And I say men, meaning MALES. The Army Nurse Corps has always done, and will continue to do, all it's asked even when it borders on the impossible...as it sometimes does. Look at the record of its expansion since war became imminent and remember that we are a voluntary organization. If the enlistments are slow now, remember that the barrel isn't full either.

The strain on civilian hospitals hasn't decreased. There are civilian sick and wounded, too—they take some nurses. You can't strip them bare. The discussions seem to me to infer that the American nurse is loafing her way in a soft money-making civilian job and ignoring the need of the soldier. I know that my friends and classmates that are not in the Army are working just as hard as we are. Remember the nursing profession isn't inexhaustible...and then all of them are not physically fit for Army service.

They say, "Draft the Nurses!" Don't draft women, just the nurses. What are we but women? Must we be classified as machines or some neuter sex because by training we are a product in demand? We are discriminated against enough in the world without legally placing us in a class that's neither fish nor fowl. If it is necessary to draft any woman, then, by all that's right and fair and democratic, draft all women.

The Wacs and Waves, etc., could use more women, too. But instead of drafting any woman why not try to use some other means to fill the need? The Medical Administrative Corps was organized to relieve the medical officer of the administrative duties and leave him free to do medical work. Why not organize a nurse administrative corps to do the paper work for the nurse? A good deal of our time is devoted to work a secretary could do better.

Then we have Wacs, but when we get a Wac technician they take away a ward man. That doesn't help us. We need additional aid. Train girls to do the paper work alongside the nurse, and use your nurse to NURSE! Then you would have enough of them without drafting any more.—N. D. Wooddell, 2nd Lt., ANC

We, a majority of us, have always pictured in our mind that a nurse was always a woman, but what has happened to the male nurses who are registered nurses? In all probability they are ward boys somewhere.—Cpl. M. G. AAF.

I've been reading and hearing everybody in high government circles squawking about the nurse shortage. Well, there are 7,500 registered men nurses in the United States who aren't being used in the armed forces. If there is an antiquated statute passed in 1901 which prohibits granting male registered nurses commissions, then it's about time to amend this law.—R. N. (male).

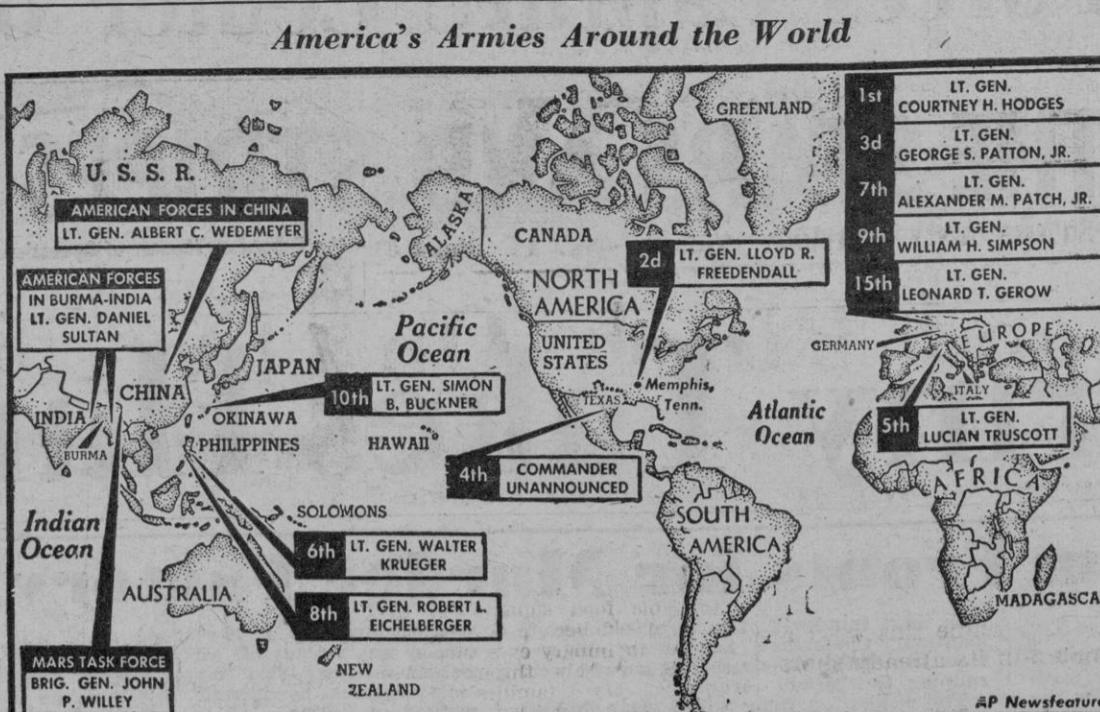
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With the newly-announced U.S. Tenth Army in operation on Okinawa and the 15th on the Western Front, the nation now has nine identified armies on the fighting fronts and two at home. This map shows where the major American units are stationed and the names of their field commanders.

Spreading Louisiana Flood Forces 45,000 to Flee Homes

NEW ORLEANS, April 10 (ANS).—With the Louisiana flood still spreading, the Red Cross estimated today that 45,000 persons had been left homeless and more than 1,000,000 acres inundated.

Each round trip of Coast Guard landing craft to isolated towns and farms brought new refugees to Army field kitchens and camps that dot the dry areas.

In the Red River Valley alone, the Red Cross said, nearly 9,000 families have had to leave their homes. The Coast Guard is evacuating many families daily along the rampaging Ouachita River.

Fight to Hold Levee

Thousands of soldiers, students and other civilians, and German PWs, worked to hold the levees.

In Washington, Rep. Charles E. McKenzie (D-La.) said that he would use every means to reverse the decision of Brig. Gen. Max C. Tyler, president of the Mississippi River Commission, who announced that the opening of the Morganza floodway would not be necessary under the present predicted river crests.

Opening of the giant floodway would divert part of the Mississippi's burden to the Gulf of Mexico through the Atchafalaya Basin.

Residents of the floodway area and the War Production Board have opposed the opening of the floodway—WPB on the ground that it would interrupt the transportation of war materials.

New Greek Cabinet Headed by Naval Chief

ATHENS, April 10 (Reuter).—A new Greek cabinet headed by Adm. Petros Vulgaris, commander-in-chief of the Royal Hellenic Navy, was sworn in Sunday evening by Regent Archbishop Damaskinos.

(Installation of the new government, which replaces the cabinet of Gen. Nicholas Plastiras, angered Greek leftists but pleased Royalists, a dispatch to The Times of London reported.)

The previous cabinet was unseated after publication in the extreme rightist press of a letter written in 1941 by Premier Plastiras complaining that the Greek government at that time had refused German mediation to end the Greek-Italian war.

Army Has New Deal For GIs' British Wives

LONDON, April 10 (AP).—The Daily Mail said yesterday that the U.S. War Department is preparing plans to send the wives and children of servicemen who married Britons to the servicemen's homes free, irrespective of rank.

Heretofore only the wives of staff sergeants and higher have been eligible for free passage.

Michigan's Own Buffalo Bill Eases Shortage of Meat

COLDWATER, Mich., April 10 (ANS).—Meat-hungry Coldwater residents today eyed the nearby farm of Edwin B. Butters, where 175 American bison are being fattened for the New York market.

Butters, a 36-year-old graduate of Michigan State Agricultural College, at East Lansing, acquired the buffalo from Park Ridge Indian Reservation, in the Black Hills of South Dakota, where he rounded them up with the aid of Sioux Indians.

By fall, Butters hopes to ship at least 100 corn-fed buffalo, representing several thousand pounds of point-free meat, to a New York dealer who contracted for them.

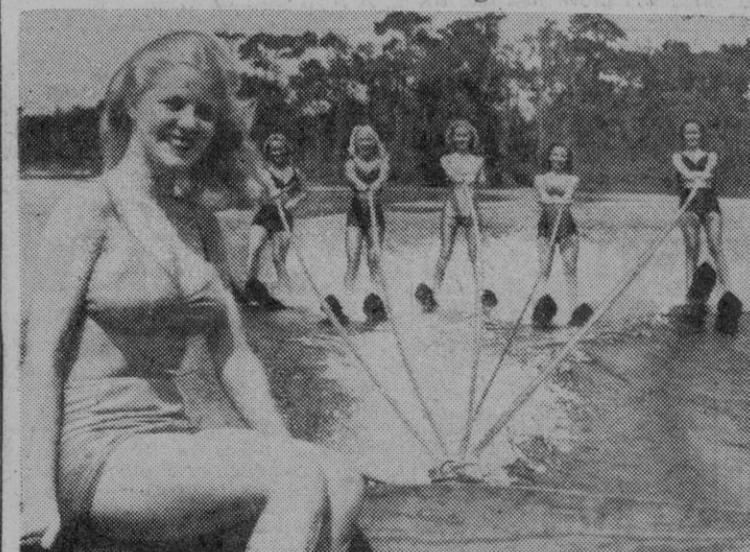
"Since people heard I've got buffalo meat I've had offers from all over the country," Butters said.

"Hotels in big cities have offered to buy all I could supply, but I'm sticking with the New York wholesale firm that dealt with me in the beginning."

Texas House Passes Bill Outlawing Closed Shop

AUSTIN, Texas, April 10 (ANS).—The Texas House of Representatives yesterday finally passed and sent to the Senate a bill outlawing the closed shop in Texas.

Proponents urged the bill as means of guaranteeing jobs for returning veterans without the necessity of joining a labor union. Opponents claimed that the objective was the destruction of labor unions.

Over the Bounding Main

A quintet of water skiers practice their art at Cypress Gardens, Fla. The girl at the left, Jessie Stough, of Latrobe, Pa., sitting in the motorboat which is towing them, went along just for the ride.

Taft Asks End Of Lend-Lease With V-E Day

WASHINGTON, April 10 (ANS). Legislation that would automatically cut off export or lend-lease goods as soon as the European war ends, regardless of prior commitments, was introduced yesterday by Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-OHio).

Taft declared that as it stands the lend-lease act contains a loophole which would permit the government to underwrite billions of lend-lease loans after the war, despite the intent of Congress.

He introduced his measure as an amendment to the House bill extending the act until June 30, 1946, and giving the government until July 1, 1949, to settle contracts. The bill stipulates that no lend-lease funds shall be used for post-war relief or reconstruction.

House Bill Approved

Taft said that the loophole was used in a lend-lease agreement with France for future delivery of reconstruction materials. Under its terms, France is to receive a \$2,500,000,000 loan for "postwar purposes," he said. Similar loans could end in a "tremendous lending program which would result in unprecedented inflation, complete collapse and another depression," Taft added.

The House bill has been approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the Senate is expected to vote on it tomorrow. Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R-Mich.) urged passage of the House bill, but agreed with Taft that lend-lease should be "an instrument of war and nothing else."

Sen. Owen Brewster (R-Me.) declared that the U.S. is becoming a debtor nation instead of a creditor one.

U.S. Prepares To Seize Mines

WASHINGTON, April 10 (ANS).—The government stood by today to seize struck soft-coal mines if a tentative understanding between operators and miners fails to produce a new contract and halt costly walkouts.

While John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers president, and producers seemed hopeful that an agreement could be reached on all major issues, government agencies were taking no chances on continuation of the work stoppages, which have hit steel production in western Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Alabama.

The War Labor Board sent memoranda to Economic Stabilizer William H. Davis and to the White House as a preliminary to possible seizure of nearly 200 mines which were idle yesterday.

GI Hunters Aided

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 10 (ANS).—Members of the armed forces may hunt in Pennsylvania free of charge under a bill signed by Gov. Edward Martin.

AMERICAN FORCES-NETWORK

1411 Kc	AMERICAN FORCES-NETWORK	2139 M
Also AEPP (583 Kc) — 514 M.		
Time	TODAY	
1202-Intermezzo	1905-Soldier & Song	
1230-Yank Bandstand	1915-Ignorance Pays	
1245-Winged Music	1945-AEPP on Spot	
1300-News	2001-Bob Hope	
1310-U.S. Sports	2030-Brit, AEF Band	
1315-AEF Music Box	2100-News	
1401-Frontline Theat.	2105-Your War today	
1430-Double Feature	2115-Dance Band	
1500-News	2145-Music Shop	
1510-John C. Thomas	2201-U.S. News	
1530-Combat Diary	2206-Air Defenders	
1545-On the Record	2235-Melody Hour	
1630-Strike Up Band	2300-News	
1701-Murray Chorus	2308-Mystery Play's	
1715-RCAF Show	2335-One-Night Stand	
1755-Mark Up Map	2400-News	
1800-News	0015-Night Shift	
1815-GI Supper Club	0200-News Headlines	
1901-Sports		
TOMORROW		
0601-Rise and Shine	0910-Spotlight Bands	
0700-News	0925-Waltz Time	
0715-Song Parade	1001-Morning After	
0730-Return Eng'g'm't	1030-French Lesson	
0801-Combat Diary	1035-Strike Up Band	
0815-Personal Album	1101-U.S. News	
0830-Ernesto Sextet	1105-Duffle Bag	
0900-News	1145-Melody Roundup	

News Every Hour on the Hour



Tomorrow

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

Wed., April 11, 1945 THE STARS AND STRIPES Vol. 1—No. 17 Page 3

Global Food Pinch On

Land of Plenty Facing Lean Days As Three-Squares Become a Rarity

By Jack Caldwell
Tomorrow Staff Writer

FOOD became a topic of the day back home this week as the nation took up another notch in its already shortened belt.

Government officials pulled no punches in describing the eating problem as "bad," and housewives scurrying around their favorite grocery and butcher shops using honeycombed pleas to get a steak for the family meal were agreed the pinch is on.

Officials reluctantly admitted belts may have to be tightened even more before fall crops can replenish the nation's food larder. There was little griping from the home front, however, even with the announcement meat rations will be slashed another 12 percent during April, May and June, when it was learned that increased needs of the expanding Armed Forces necessitate the cut.

"If we've got to go on reduced diets," a Dayton (O.) mother of two sons in the Army declared: "We can't think of anyone we'd more prefer to do it for than our boys in service." That was the sentiment echoed by others questioned by newspapers in the States.

No Relief In This Year

While this year's harvest is expected to take much of the agony from the food muddle, government officials warn that short supplies of meat, dairy products, sugar and fats and oils probably will continue beyond that time.

A glance at the nation's cupboard shows this supply picture ahead:

Sugar—The supply is expected to remain tight.

Chickens—Supplies will be virtually non-existent in city markets throughout the country.

Potatoes—Increasingly scarce, particularly in the West, Midwest and South, at least until the spring crop reaches the market late this month.

Milk—Will be more plentiful as production increases seasonally. Marketing restrictions probably will be relaxed.

Butter—Curtailed supply will be further reduced, with commercial creameries required to set aside 40 percent of butter production in April for the armed forces, and 55 percent in May. Set aside requirements in February were 20 percent and for March, 25 percent.

The increased military allotment is necessary because the Army to-

day is required to feed about 2,150,000 persons in addition to U.S. military personnel.

Distribution problems have given food agencies their biggest hangovers. At present an unequal amount of meat is used in the States which raise cattle and hogs. Large cities on the East Coast have suffered most from pile-ups in the Middle West.

Substantial reductions in lend-lease supplies were made necessary to protect military needs and lessen the civilian pinch. The United Kingdom, for example, reportedly will get but 25 million pounds of food during the current three-month quarter—that's about 182 million pounds less than it received in the first quarter of this year.

The end of the war in Europe is not expected to greatly ease the food problem. Officials point out that the U.S. then will be faced with the problem of supplying the bulk of food to the Continent while, at the same time, shifting of troops to the Pacific will step up food demands from that theater.

Both Houses of Congress are dipping into the food problem, trying to find out all the whys and wherefores of the situation. Some officials heap much of the blame on the Office of Price Administration and its structure of price control. Some others think distribution is the big bottleneck, using as their argument that food production, though two billion pounds short of that of last year, still tops the average 1936-39 years by nearly a billion pounds.

While everyone is kicking the ball around, Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Public, of Civvie Street, continue to draw in their belts, run like merry to the store when they get a latrine rumor of being able to talk the harried butcher out of a pork chop, and wonder whether the food pinch will prove just like the weather—everyone talks about it but no one does anything about it.

Continent's Problem —Food for Thought

A lot of people in England and liberated Europe are beginning to wonder where their next meal is coming from.

Available food supplies on the Continent skidded to a new low, resulting in hungry eyes turned to the U.S. for help through these lean days. Many families in Paris, for example, have been unable to buy meat at the corner store for over a month. The shortage has given black-marketeers opportunity to fatten their pocketbooks.

Housewives in these countries were startled by Washington's announcement that lend-lease supplies would have to be cut in order to protect military needs and to lessen the burden of U.S. civilians. This reportedly means a reduction of 87 percent in meat alone to Britain during April, May and June—an allotment London newspapers

The Ghost Walks
News item from The Buffalo (N.Y.) Courier-Express:
Hundreds of Buffalonians are neglecting to surrender ration books issued to their next of kin who have passed on to their heavenly rewards. They therefore have more point-buying power than other families and rationed items are being unequally distributed. OPA tells the story by citing these statistics: During the last month, 375 ration books were turned in, yet, there were 576 city deaths in the same period.

say will allow each person one ounce weekly.

Col. J. J. Llewellyn (British Food Minister) describing this year the tightest for food so far in the war, declared England had dipped deep into its own skimpy food reserves to help feed liberated areas in answer to appeals from General Eisenhower.

"In these islands," wrote London's Sunday Dispatch, "Civilian morale is subject to stresses that America has been spared.

"We have known anxieties of war for a longer period. We have been tightening our belts for years. And if Americans should be driven to forming food queues, those in them will not have the added discomfort of knowing that at any moment the queue may be exterminated by a wanton V-weapon."

Greatly concerned by the U.S. cut in food shipments, Col. Llewellyn and Capt. Oliver Lyttelton (British

Here is how the 32 1/4 billion pounds of meat available to the U.S. and Britain through their own production and purchase in South America last year were distributed:

U.S. civilians—18 billion pounds.

U.S. armed forces—4 1/2 billion pounds.

British civilians—4 1/3 billion pounds.

British armed forces—1 billion pounds.

Canada—1 1/2 billion pounds.

Australia—1 1/2 billion pounds.

Russia—3/4 billion pounds.

France and other liberated nations—1/2 billion pounds.

With many more European areas liberated, many more POWs captured and needs of the armed forces expanding, the problem of distributing food becomes increasingly tougher.

production chief) hurried to Washington to talk over matters. The Britishers will meet with high government officials to iron out the international food problem.



Eyes on Frisco

As Allied troops fight for victory on European and Pacific battlefields, statesmen in mufti from some 46 United Nations are warming up for the other job—that of winning the peace.

The showdown is set for the world security conference (on April 25) in San Francisco from which, sponsors are hopeful, global peace machinery will be erected to put the screws to any future aspirants for world domination. The peace structure still is in planning stages, with many a wrinkle to be straightened out, but one point, however, on which all participants are firm is:

The peace following this war will not amount to another rain-check for war-itching nations—what you might call a 10-minute break between rounds to allow battle-weary aggressors to catch their breath for a fresh outburst a generation or so later.

All efforts to safeguard global security have proven to be a flop so far. The League of Nations and the World Court, finales of "the war to end all wars," proved mere brainstorms whose pains are now being felt. They stood by with tongue in cheek while Japan plunged into China, and while Germany scrapped the Versailles Treaty and took over the verboten Rhineland.

The Lash, Not Words

Conferees to the coming San Francisco powwow are reviewing stumbling blocks of the League and World Court. This time they hope to put buck teeth into their joint efforts to maintain peace—to administer the lash, if need be, instead of words to curb wayward tendencies of either big or little nations.

Exactly how they intend accomplishing that collectively is one of the 64-franc questions to be answered. Numerous proposals have been put forward—proposals which lay the Dumbarton Oaks world security plan as the foundation, and the key principles of the Atlantic Charter, the United Nations Declaration of Unity, the Big Three declarations of Moscow, Cairo, Teheran and Yalta, the Act of Chapultepec and others as the supporting pillars.

The world security organization proposed at Dumbarton Oaks calls for a security council composed of the five big powers (permanent members) and six smaller powers (elected every two years). This council would be empowered to vote on the use of force against any aggressor nation.

A brain teaser is: How far will U.S. participation go in any such world security agreement? Need for Senate ratification of all treaties involving this country helped nullify effectiveness of the League of Nations. A world security plan would again be a fizzle; some observers contend, unless U.S. council members are given a more free hand.

'I'm From Missouri'

The conference also will have problems of the small-fry nations and the gripes they've raised. These smaller powers, especially the Netherlands, recall for example only too vividly Czechoslovakia's fate. They view with an "I'm from Missouri" attitude one proposal that any of the five big powers who are to be permanent members of the projected security council can veto sanctions against itself. It doesn't take the Quiz Kids, they argue, to tell them that such a procedure would make any collective security scheme as effective as a stuttering salesman.

Then there is the Polish question. The U.S. and Britain have flatly refused Russia's request that the Lublin (Provisional) Polish Government be invited to the Big Show. Sen. Harold H. Burton (R-Ohio) said he couldn't see how the U.S. could join in inviting to the conference a government it does not recognize. Moscow, however, countered with a reminder she has agreed to the participation of India, Bolivia, Paraguay and other nations not having diplomatic relations with the Soviet.

Another storm center involves the uninvited neutrals, mainly Sweden, Switzerland, Eire, Spain and Portugal who are asking the question, "Where do we fit in?" Their appeal parallels that of the smaller invited nations who fear Big Three overlordship.

Declared a high Swiss official: "Neutrality will always be Switzerland's traditional policy... But if the San Francisco Conference creates an organization insuring real world peace so that the big fellows won't split up and jeopardize the small nations, I guess—I know—Switzerland will want to join such an organization."

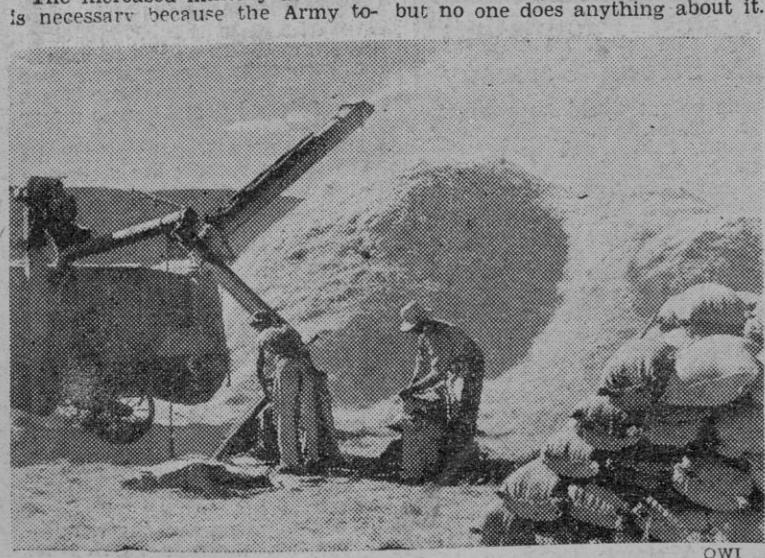
An ominous warning to future world peace, which gives the Calif.

(Continued on Page 6)



International News

Seven or eight U.S. delegates to Frisco Conference shown with President Roosevelt. Left to right, Rep. Sol Bloom (D-N.Y.); Mrs. Virginia Gildersleeve, dean of Barnard College, N.Y.; Sen. Tom Connally (D-Tex.); Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.; Comdr. Harold E. Stassen, former Republican governor of Minnesota; Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R-Mich.), and Rep. Charles Eaton (R-N.J.). Illness may keep ex-State Secretary Cordell Hull, a delegate, from Frisco.



OWI
Farmers are working overtime to meet food demands. Getting the stuff to consumers at home and overseas is big problem.

What Passes for Cupid's Dart in U.S. Is Another Left-Handed Corkscrew Overseas. Better Think Three Times Before Embarking On a War-Zone Marriage (In Triplicate), But if You Love Her, You Can Work it.

By Ed Wilcox

Tomorrow Staff Writer

WAY back in the dark ages, when the world was very young and very naive, a love-smitten young Neanderthal could tidy up in his Sunday bearskin, knock his favorite female in the head with a handy rock, and from that time on he was a married man. No fuss, no bother, no papers to sign.

Way back in 1939 A.D., in Crown Point, Indiana, a justice of the peace made the alarming statement that he could

marry any young couples (stutterers exempt) in exactly two minutes and twenty-three seconds, complete with all of the trimming and a gentle kiss for the bride thrown in—all for \$10. No questions, no fanfare, and no frustration.

Time marched on and in Paris (April, 1945), an American Pfc with



a Brooklyn accent sat moodily in a bar on the day he had planned to marry a pretty French girl, and he remarked: "I've been planning this for months. If Tommy Manville had been playing in Europe instead of the States, he would have been a ten-to-one bet for bachelorhood."

"For a GI to get married overseas is about as simple as getting a permit to raise rabbits in the Waldorf-Astoria."

The Brooklyn Pfc was putting it a little strongly, but it is a neat trick for a soldier overseas to marry during the war—and an even neater



Staff Photos by McNulty

serious, or the old man may refuse. If you are an officer, the procedure is the same except that you must have permission from a general officer.

Now you are practically a married man. You simply contact the civil-



ian officials in the locality where the girl makes her permanent residence. In all the countries now held by Allied armies in Europe a civil ceremony is required to make a marriage valid. The church marriage follows the civil marriage.

In Holland you are married by the Registrar of Births and Marriages in Belgium by the Officer of the Civil Status of the Commune, in Luxembourg by the burgemeister, and in France by the Maire (mayor) of the arrondissement or commune where the girl lives. In Germany, the civilian frauleins are "off limits" to Allied troops under the no-fraternization order, but you may marry a nurse, a Wac, or a Red Cross girl through an Army chaplain.

The Army has prepared a form which you may obtain through the liaison officer with your unit which makes it possible for you to marry without the necessity of the girl producing birth certificate, certificate of residence, and other docu-

ments. These forms may be obtained at the French Liaison Mission, Com Z, which is busy helping GIs and their prospective brides get the nuptial necessities accomplished as neatly as possible.

Once married, your troubles are by no means over. You then face the problem of getting your wife back to the U.S. and that assumes the proportions of an international incident.

First, you must write to the Commanding General of your base requesting transportation for your spouse. Upon acknowledgment of your letter your wife contacts the nearest U.S. Embassy and makes application for a visa to go to the U.S. She is then put on a waiting list and assigned a priority and she is notified when her visa is ready and passage is available to the land of milk and honey.

Any foreign bride of a U.S. serviceman (unless turned down as an undesirable) may then enter the U.S. quota-exempt but she does not become an American citizen merely through the marriage. She sweats out two years and naturalization.

There are approximately 20,000 British wives of U.S. soldiers waiting in England for transportation to the States and the process in going from Britain to America is slow and difficult. The prospects for a soldier's bride in Europe to get back are much better, due to increased shipping facilities to Continental Europe and the fact that there have been relatively few marriages here as compared to Britain.

The State Department released figures recently which showed that between July 1, 1943, and February 1, 1945, visas were issued to 2,365 foreign brides. Australian wives led the field with 1,846. New Zealand wives accounted for 273, and British girls got the remaining 246.

But, said the State Department, that isn't the entire story. Waiting in Australia now are at least 1,100

wives and 300 children. And harassed State Department officials say there are probably another one or two thousand who haven't completed their visa arrangements. And on top of that there are some 15,000 fiancees who can't get visas because they aren't married.

Eliot B. Coulter, assistant chief of the visa department, also mentioned the fact that plans are under way to make it possible for fiancees of servicemen abroad to obtain a visitor's visa—he shook his head a little dazedly as he thought of the 15,000 Australian fiancees coming into the U.S. for the next 150 years under the 100-a-year quota for Australians now in effect.

S. J. Dalferes, U.S. vice-consul in Paris, reports increasing inquiries from soldiers in all parts of Western Europe requesting information on procedure in getting the bride home.

"The most important thing," Dalferes said, "is for the couple to get in contact with the nearest consulate immediate and get the ball rolling."

Dalferes said that he estimated several hundred G.I.-civilian marriages thus far on the Continent



and there may be many he hasn't come into contact with as yet. Another source reports that there have been more than 50 weddings between fighting men and American women in this theater. And there are two cases where Wacs have requested permission to marry Frenchmen.

The Brooklyn Pfc who missed his own wedding because the procedure was a welter of international incidents, a merry-go-round of complexities of every sort, finally got the simplified form to fill out from the French lieutenant at Com Z.

He smiled—a wan little smile—and said, "If I don't make it this time, I'll be too old for it."

The French lieutenant, who answers dozens of inquiries on soldier-civilian marriages every day in his capacity of French Mr. Anthony, stared moodily out of the window. He watched the soldiers walking in the sunlight with their pretty girls on their arms, laughing happily.

"Paris in the spring," he said a little sadly. "What with this wonderful weather, the war nearing its end, the girls in their pretty dresses, and the Americans on pass, I have a feeling I am about to embark on something big."

Reich's Final Fate:

By France Herron
Tomorrow Staff Writer

THE U.S. stand on postwar Germany thus far remains a secret; nothing official has been said. But now that the Reparations Committee (those who will decide the Reich's fate) is about to meet in Moscow, guesses are running rampant—but on the same track; there never again will be a strong, centralized Germany.

Correspondents in Washington outlined White House opinion along these lines:

1—Germany should be made to pay heavily from her stores of raw material and food.

2—Neither the U.S. nor Britain intends to invest money to aid Germany in restoring her flattened industrial plants, which, instead, will have to be repaired by the German people themselves.

3—Germany should be forced to return to ravaged Europe the machinery and facilities which she stole from occupied countries, and in her period of recovery she should be made to seek her own markets as best she can.

Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr., acting for the President, appointed Dr. Isador Lubin (White House economic adviser) to represent the U.S. on the Reparations Committee. At the same time, Elder Statesman Bernard M. Baruch showed up in London to investigate Germany's postwar economics and enter into a huddle with Prime Minister Winston Churchill on just what can be expected from Germany.

Baruch's plan for Germany, which falls slightly shy of Henry Morgenthau's tough (eliminating German industry) proposal, outlines a long occupation of the

United Nations Resolved Against Pampering; Foot Goes Down on Another Strong Germany

Reich, and the dismantling of all German war industry.

Doctor Lubin, who recently toured occupied Germany, is said to favor a strict settlement whereby Germany would pay heavily in raw materials and even food.

If background counts anymore, the U.S. will be well represented in the reparations slot.

Baruch's career has been one of adviser to Presidents, and his knowledge of reparations is anything but sketchy. He went to the Versailles Peace Conference as President Wilson's reparations adviser.

He was against reparations as imposed as Versailles because he feared that the eco-

nomic weight would foster another war. This time, by Washington account, things will be different.

Baruch agrees that if reparation is hard enough, Germany wouldn't be able to wage war again.

Doctor Lubin, close to White House functions, also has experience in world economics. Back in 1918 his job was that of economic expert for the U.S. Food Administration, and likewise the following year with the U.S. War Industries Board. In 1933 he was welcomed into the Roosevelt administration as Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and has served as New Deal statistical wizard.

Now, as the Reparations Committee moves toward its first session, two things are apparent and clear: A strong Germany is a thing of the past, and must not be reborn; also, the defeated Germany must pay and pay—and pay.



Baruch

ADIC

The GI Huddle

Soldier Tax

A suggestion to the people back home who are trying to help the GIs. A law fixing the income-tax rate for all service men and women at the 1939 level, except during any year that the tax rate should go below that figure.

It would be the height of injustice to expect those who fought this war to have to pay for it when they return. We do not begrudge the prosperity enjoyed by those at home during these years of war, but feel that we deserve a little help to establish ourselves.

T/5 Julian Friedman, Port Co.

Highest Caliber

The infantry captain who suggested a few thoughts on medical care in our postwar world should check up a bit on the caliber of physicians who so freely donate part of their workday week to our "free city clinics" at home. I think our medical corps doctors are of the highest caliber in the world and if you talk to any one of them I am sure he will admit having given part of his time to free clinical work. And about our government hospitals being inferior to private service, I believe that it is a slam to those doctors and nurses who have devoted their time to our Veterans Administration hospitals.

I would like to add one question of my own. What is the reason that a male nurse who has devoted three years of tough study in getting an R.N. degree cannot get a commission upon entering the Army or Navy? It seems that the veterans hospitals will need a lot of male nurses in the postwar world, but why not give a little recognition to the many RNs in the Army now?

S/Sgt. Paul K. Moore, AAF.

On Various Grips

I have read with considerable distaste various gripes . . . on such subjects as veterans' organizations, increased bonuses, additional privileges, and, in short, the adherence of the GI to any or all sorts of organizations to make us a select class for the veneration of posterity. Do the writers realize two basic facts: 1. That we are going to pay the bulk of the taxes—we and our families—to pay for this war and all special disbursements arising from it; and 2. That the Junkers, Nazis, Samurai, Fascists and all other selfish organizations to rule the world and enjoy the fruits thereof got their starts in the same way—by military action and the building of an expressive organization?

I, and most thinking soldiers, are willing and anxious to go home, without bonus or adulation, and become, not a VFW, Legionnaire or what have you, but an American citizen vowed to oppose special privileges and support the tenet of equality for all Americans. What monetary loss I may have sustained through service with the Army does not compare with the vital losses of others.

T/5 Lou Hirsch, SHAEF.

Light Answer

What a Master/Sergeant of an AAA outfit says of the Army selling 23 million flashlight batteries as surplus goods (GI Huddle, March 2) interests me. We don't need many batteries in our FA battery, just a few for our field telephones, aiming stake night lights, switchboard and the deserving rank above Pfc's flashlights—but try to get them. Everyone who has, during the winter with cold, numbed fingers, pulled out the batteries (from an EEA telephone especially) to give them a temporary "lift" by heating, will be gratified to learn of their plenitude and cheap cost, one and one-half cents each. I am told a GI flashlight has space for an extra bulb, too. I don't know, as my light is a civilian one (that came complete with two good batteries) that took three months to get here from the States.

Pfc Wm. P. Urban, FA Bn.
(M/Sgt., AAA," quoted TIME magazine on the sale of batteries to civilians.)

Money Matters

Assuming that full-time schooling, like total unemployment, will cut off a man's income completely, why is the man accepting school given less compensation toward the care of his family than a man unemployed?

If unemployed, a family man receives (assuming he has enough service) \$100 each month, while on the other hand, if he goes to school, he receives \$50, his wife \$25. A difference of \$25 less! Why is this so? . . .

Pvt. William R. Franklin, AF.

Pray Tell Me

In your February 28 edition of GI HUDDLE I ran across an article that prompted the writing of this one. The article, written by a corporal, asked the question: "Are the men who will make the peace terms afraid that they cannot be enforced?" Pray tell me by what means other than force can they be enforced?

I don't doubt for one minute that the peace makers of World War I had the same idea of a war to end all wars, but they forgot one simple expression: "Be prepared."

Sure, the Nazis and their allies can be forced to accept unconditional surrender, but if we completely disarm ourselves, then what definite assurance have we, or what definite assurance can we have, that there will not be another war in the next 15 or 20 years?

We don't wish national post-war conscription for the purpose of waging war on other nations, but for the purpose of defending ourselves and our weaker allies should other nations strive to force war upon us. . . . Sgt. Charles Lang, 337th Reinf. Co, 88 Bn.

Sgt. Earl Harper, Engr.

Bread, Not Stone

We hear about a few GIs sitting at the Peace Conference as "advisors." Instead of such window dressing why not give something real, namely, the vote, to all GIs and all Americans between 18 and 21?

If a man's old enough to fight, he's old enough to vote. If we're serious about a lasting peace, let's let those whose lives are at stake help elect the people to write it.

Some 7,000,000 young Americans between 18 and 21 are now voteless. They are old enough to drive a car, an aeroplane or a tank. They are old enough to go into business or farming or a war plant. They are old enough to marry and raise a family. They have had the benefits of the best education the best nation in the world can provide. Surely they are old enough to vote.

Let each state, therefore—and the United States—do as Georgia has already done—reduce the voting age to 18. Let's give our youth the ballot, not bunting. Bread, not a stone.

Capt. Henry H. Collins Jr., French Truck Group.

To The Medics

The Surgeon-General's Department inform us that, at the present time, there exists a definite shortage of nurses, and there is talk in the "law-making circles" at home of drafting the wounded soldiers' morale builder. How about the Medical Department recognizing the potentialities of the almost forgotten pharmacist in the Army and making some use of his scientific training and background. The modern pharmacist not only is familiar with all aspects of hospital routine, but also is thoroughly schooled in action, administration and dosage of all medicaments. With thousands of pharmacists in the Army now doing nothing allied with their former training, I'm sure the present shortage should start the higher-ups thinking along these lines and see whether the idea could mature.

Lt., Inf.

For Scouts

Regarding the articles that have been printed, plugging for a postwar PX, here is another "plug" for a boy.

I have a boy at home who is a Scout and one of the leaders of the "Cub Scouts" in our town. I know that the kids would benefit a great deal if GI equipment could be made available to them, for their use after the war is over. There is nothing that the average American boy likes better than "camping out," and if items such as bed rolls, blankets, mess kits, knives, compasses, hatchets, tents and many other useful items could be made available to the Scout organizations through a GI PX. A great service could be rendered to our youth. . . . Sgt. Charles Lang, 337th Reinf. Co, 88 Bn.

THE U.S. PRESS

By Carl Pierson

Tomorrow Staff Writer

The Newspapers

MAYOR LAGUARDIA is still getting slugged editorially for extending curfew time in his bailiwick from midnight to 1 AM. Food shortage remains a public worry and the Bretton Woods Plan is still being re-hashed—and re-hashed. Noting that the big date—April 25—is drawing near, the nation's press galloped into a discussion of the coming San Francisco World Security Conference and problems it faces.

Few papers have been very definite on San Francisco aims. Every one is well cognizant that the conference will be the real plunge into internationalism for the U.S. and cautiously are waiting to test the water's temperature. Detroit Free Press lauded State Department's suggestion that the conference be open as much as possible to the press, radio and moving pictures, saying, ". . . The Administration is to be commended for taking the lead in trying to give the world a picture of how its future is being decided."

Stating that the city was not putting on a World's Fair, the San Francisco Chronicle agreed with the State Department's suggestion that the city be itself and not "put on the dog."

Chicago Tribune cast a disparaging eye, remarking that the rest of world does not think of the meeting as we do, and gave a black forecast on the final outcome. New York Herald Tribune and Kansas City Times touched on France's role at the conference, the latter reporting a rumor that France will be the leader of a bloc of smaller nations.

Richmond Times-Dispatch takes optimistic view of the conference, describing it as ". . . a real beginning on a world organization that will prevent aggressors—rather than appease aggressors, as was done at Munich."



LaGuardia

EGG STORY: Philadelphia Record, intrigued by stories of the Chinese being able to stand an egg on end, claims that Record reporters and editors have experimented and successfully stood eggs on end. Elated, it claims the trick to be easy—but what it wants to know now is can an egg sit down?

* * *

Editorial of week: New Orleans Times-Picayune (Food Shortage): "A candid, comprehensive summary of the available supply sources outside the U.S., with a survey of their possible contributions this year, would give the American people the information needed for an intelligent judgment regarding the overseas situation and the Washington measures to meet it. Proof of its absolute necessity would lead the majority, we believe, to cheerful acceptance of the sacrifices required of them."

The Magazines

WE NOW have glass which is almost unbreakable, glass with the structural strength of steel, glass which is light as cork and saws like wood, glass which moves from hot stove to icy refrigerator without cracking.—Darrel Huff in Liberty.

* * *

NO LONGER will moviegoers have to stumble over their fellow patrons while searching for a seat in darkened theaters. Science has devised new playhouse seats which glow with a fluorescent light when unoccupied. When the patron is seated, the light automatically switches off.—Louis Hirsch in Coronet.

David O. Woodbury (in Collier's) writes about food transport by air: "The airborne fruit express of tomorrow can put California and Florida delicacies like oranges, grapes and tomatoes on your New York table one day after they are picked."

* * *

SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD Californian, Stanley Hiller, has designed a helicopter anyone can learn to fly in less than two hours, that can be mass produced for something under two thousand dollars, that can be run into an ordinary garage, 20 miles to the gallon, and is almost as safe as the gold stored away at Fort Knox.—Dean Jenning in Mechanix Illustrated.

* * *

CASTING the cold light of publicity on America's shiest super sleuths, Richard O'Grady in Progress Guide tells the story of the Radio Intelligence Division of the Federal Communications Commission. The Division's job is to police what is potentially the biggest frontier of crime—the radio lanes. Now, during the war, its engineers and operators are busy spy and saboteur-trapping. The organization itself believes its biggest job will come after the war when wider use of television, F-M, facsimile radiophoto, international radiotelephone, and two-day radio sets in airplanes, automobiles and trains will keep them busier than Hitler—and him with only two fronts.

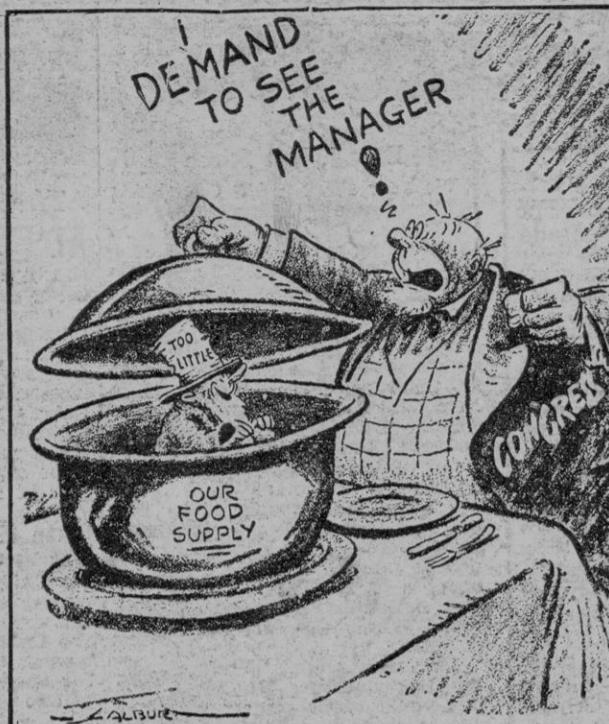
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CARTOONISTS VIEW FOOD SITUATION AT HOME AND ABROAD



Temple in New Orleans Times-Picayune



Talbert in New York World Telegram



Brett in Chicago Daily News

Manpower Draft Bill Takes The Count After Hectic Bout

By Howard Horton

Tomorrow's U.S. Bureau

THE bitter battle over the National Service Legislation, which reached the floor of Congress more than two years ago, ended last week in defeat of the Manpower Bill backers. The votes were 46 to 29. Newspapers of the nation agreed almost unanimously that there is very little chance of legislation coming up on it again. Three times during the past three months President Roosevelt appealed to Congress for passage of the measure "for the total mobilization of all our human resources."

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson has repeatedly urged such legislation. General Marshall has appealed for the drafting of the nation's manpower to work in war industries on several occasions. After Pearl Harbor, Gen. Brehon Somervell was among the first to request that civilians be mobilized for the war effort just as the Army was mobilized.

According to a Gallup Poll, Stimson survey, "If the majority of the public had had its way such (National Service) legislation would have been enacted three months after Pearl Harbor." Only two months ago a Gallup count revealed that 53 percent of the people interviewed favored a labor draft, 39 percent wanted voluntary methods, and eight percent were uncertain on the question.

Fair And Proper

The U.S. press is almost unanimously favored fuller use of all the available manpower by compulsory methods. More than two years ago the New York Times said, "If it is fair and proper and consistent with democracy, as we know it to be, for the government to select a man for military duty and send him for an indefinite period across the sea to endure hardship and danger, then it is no less than fair and proper and consistent with democracy to require another man to do war work if, and when, necessary to meet the nation's needs."

More recently, the Washington Post said editorially, "The danger of losing our liberty from failure of Congress to meet obligations of this sort (manpower regulations) is far greater than any danger arising from a forthright enactment of the law to keep men at work until victory has been won."

The Chicago Tribune was prominent among the minority opposi-



Stimson

tion papers, labeling the proposed manpower draft, "Dictator Roosevelt's Work or Jail Bill."

Bills for some form of compulsory national service have been before Congress since early 1942, and dozens of amendments and compromises have been considered during the past three years. First it was work-or-fight, then it was work-or-jail, and finally it was "voluntary" measure, with penalties to employers who violate war labor regulations, but no penalties to employees.

Preservation Of Freedom'

A Congressional split over the final compromise measure was non-partisan. The division was neither along liberal-conservative nor pro and anti-Administration lines. Senator Harry Byrd (D-Va.) said he was in favor of "any measure our military men say will help win the war... I am afraid there will be a terrific let-down after the defeat of Germany, so I am for a strong Manpower Bill to maintain our war production."

Senator Morse (R-Ore.) denounced a compromise Manpower Bill as "fight for the preservation of freedom... Time to make that fight is now and over this bill."

When the vote was taken last week there were enough senators either absent or not voting to have influenced the fate of the bill either way.

There is a chance that Congress may bring forth some sort of a new compromise measure, since various proposals are being further studied in the committee. The New York Times holding little hope for a revival of the National Service question for the present, would "not wish to carry the responsibility now assumed by 46 senators who so cocksurely set their judgment above the judgment of commanders of the Army and Navy."



Gen. Marshall

HEPCATS AND BOOKWORMS

By Joseph Wechsberg

Tomorrow Correspondent

Books

Walter Karig, ex-correspondent, now a Navy commander, has written a new "Babbitt" book. It is called "Lower Than Angels" (Farrar & Rinehart) and gives the story of Marvin Lang, son of a Staten Island delicatessen merchant, who becomes owner of a butcher shop, is a veteran of the last war. It's an honest, good book

Eccentric Bowery character Joe Gould has announced that he has finished his newest book, "Why Princeton should be abolished."

Sinclair Lewis is giving up his Manhattan penthouse, going to live in Duluth. A thoughtful book about the fight against slavery in the South before the Civil War is Henrietta Buckmaster's "Deep River" (Harcourt, Brace). Many critics think it's better than "Strange Fruit."

Music

The Hit Parade tunes become more and more saccharine. The sponsors have to interpolate hotter "all time favorites" to keep things going. Evidently the home front is all out for sentimentalism.

Note some titles, "Don't Fence Me In" (which was written years ago and forgotten, and featured again in "Hollywood Canteen"), "I'm Making Believe That You're in My Arms," "I Dream of You," "I Don't Want to Love You," "Sweet Dreams, Sweetheart." Seems that some of us are badly need at home to keep things going.

Plays

Broadway's newest thriller is Leslie Reader's "The Stranger," which takes place in a London workers' club. Plenty of murder but few thrills.

Radio

More power to radio station KFI in Los Angeles, which has dropped all commentators, broadcasts only its own "analysts." KFI explained that it was "fed up" with commentators who contradicted one another... and was skeptical of various commentators' qualifications as self-styled "experts"...

Movies

MGM has just brought out that old stand-by, "The Picture of Dorian Gray"... Madeleine Carroll retired from the movies for keeps... Latest rumor on the "Forever Amber" front is that author Kathleen Winsor is going to play the luscious heroine herself on the screen.

Main Street The World Over

By Igor Cassini
Tomorrow Staff Writer

THE sudden decision by President Vargas to hold an election, the first since he took office 11 years ago, has thrown Brazil into a political turmoil. In cafes and clubs of Rio de Janeiro, politics is the main subject of conversation. The President, in tearing down restrictions that made his government one of the least liberal in South America, promised to announce the election late before the end of May. On top of that he said he himself would not be a candidate.

The War Minister, Gen. Dutra, with strong backing from the Administration, and Maj. Gen. Gomes, head of the Air Force, are the first candidates in the field. "Dark horses" are Yankophile Dr. Aranha, former Foreign Minister, now practising law in Rio, and Air Minister Joaquim Pedro y Salgado Filho. President Vargas, however, remains the dominating figure in the background.

Commenting on the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Russia and Brazil after a 27-year lapse (Brazil is the last of the territorially large powers to recognize the Soviet Union), the influential Soviet magazine, World Economics and Politics, stated that Germany had relations with 41 countries in 1941 when she attacked Russia. The Soviet Union was then on a similar footing with 25 countries.

By the end of 1944 Russia had diplomatic relations with

41 countries—and now 42 with Brazil's action—while Hitler's erstwhile 41 has shrunk to nine—Sweden, Switzerland, Portugal, Spain, Eire, Afghanistan, Hungary, Japan and Siam.

The Chilean Senate will soon go into session to discuss the possibility of a declaration of war against Japan. Albania, liberated last year by British units and local partisans in the wake of Greek liberation, has now asked to be invited to the San Francisco Conference. But so far U.S. Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, President of the Conference, has not announced the decision of the four inviting powers.



ON the heels of the declaration of Don Juan, pretender to the Spanish crown, denouncing Dictator Franco and calling for restoration of the monarchy in Spain, the Duke of Alba resigned as Spanish Ambassador in London. To make matters worse for "El Caudillo," a few days later one of his erstwhile staunchest supporters, Senor Antonio Goicoechea, a powerful Catholic political figure and ex-president of the Bank of Spain, broke with Franco and ranged himself with the backers of the Bourbon restoration movement.

Eyes of World on Frisco

(Continued from page 3)

California meeting something else to think about in shaping world security machinery, was sounded by Dr. Anup Singh, secretary of the National Committee for India's Freedom. He said he had no illusions about obtaining political freedom for India but, "if nothing is done within a reasonable time Gandhi's policy of non-violence is in great danger of being replaced."

Anthony Eden, Britain's dapper foreign secretary, didn't mince words either when he warned that the California confab may be "the world's last chance to create an effective peace organization combining responsibility with power." And, he added, "There must be no bullying of the small nations..."

The Senate, quietly polled on its attitude toward a global peace plan, indicated that fewer than 20 of its members—possibly six Democrats and twice as many minority members—would turn thumbs down on a world security treaty patterned on Dumbarton Oaks principles—mainly, of keeping the peace by forceful means if necessary. Opponents would need 33 votes to quash a treaty.

Some observers are confident the old isolationist trend which blocked U.S. active participation in the League of Nations and the World Court is less likely to be dominant this time inasmuch as war—in the Pacific if not then in Europe—will still be raging while delegates take up the question of a treaty designed to win the peace.

A movement is afoot to have soldier representation at the San Francisco Conference, but whether or not any guys in khaki will be there in person one thing is certain: The tempo of the debates will be quickened by the tramping of feet—the feet of those Joes who have made the supreme sacrifice and those now sweating out the global war in a determined effort to make this world a helluva better place in which to live.

This Happened in America Yesterday:

Circus Takes Over Broadway To Start 7th War Loan Drive

The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

NEW YORK, April 10.—Broadway's scurrying taxicabs and clanging trolleys were halted today when a circus parade, launching the first phase of the Seventh War Loan drive, took over the main stem. It was the first time since 1919 that such a show had marched along Broadway.

There were three bands, 12 elephants, scores of prancing horses, clowns, trapeze stars, lions, tigers, polar bears, cowboys and cowgirls from the Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus, now appearing at Madison Square Garden.

In Chicago, the Prohibition National Committee squawked about the Army's reported plan to take over a brewery in France and to manufacture beer for American soldiers. Edward E. Blake, chairman, wired Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson: "It seems incredible that money loaned to the government by self-sacrificing bond buyers should be used to create a beer drinking habit among soldiers or to promote the financial interests of brewers."

A WINDSTORM sent waves over a Lake Chautauqua breakwater, near Jamestown, N.Y., with the result that residents found fish on their lawns.

To Celebrate or to Flee Is the Question

FROM ALEXANDRIA, La., comes word of a dilemma. The mayor has announced that sirens will go off if the levee breaks in the current Mississippi River rampage, but he had also announced that the sirens would sound when V-E Day arrives. People are puzzled about what to do when they hear the sirens.

Coco and Alice, elephants in the Atlanta Zoo, in Grant Park, at Atlanta, Ga., received a man-sized manicure from Keeper John Dilbeck, while birds twittered, buds began to pop all over the place and wistful school children yearned strongly for summer.

FEDERAL Judge Francis J. W. Ford, giving the oath of citizenship to 200 men and women in Boston, praised "hardy" war correspondents for their work abroad and newspapermen at home "for their expert handling of the war news."

Keeper John Dilbeck, Alice and Coco Sprucing up for spring.

Reports that Gloria Vanderbilt DeCicco, 21-year-old heiress of a \$4,500,000 fortune, will marry Leopold Stokowski, orchestra conductor, when her divorce comes through at Reno, were denied by her mother, Mrs. Gloria Morgan Vanderbilt. "My daughter hardly knows Stokowski, and I've met him only once or twice," she said.

Miss Liberty to Blaze on V-E Day

WHEN news of V-E Day comes, the torch of the Statue of Liberty will blaze with "electric fire" resembling actual flame, the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. said. A modernized flood-lighting system also will throw a brilliant light on the full statue.

Postmaster General Frank Walker announced that a new postage stamp will be issued to commemorate the United Nations conference in San Francisco. It will go on sale for the first time in San Francisco on April 25, opening day of the conference.

A delegation of 50 prominent Italian-Americans will arrive in Washington tomorrow to meet with the State Department, FDR and Congress in behalf of the Italian-Americans' campaign to obtain a seat for Italy at San Francisco.

FILM director Lew Landers ripped up three rooms of his house and part of his garage to lay tracks for his miniature electric trains. Mrs. Carmen Landers testified in obtaining an uncontested divorce decree in Hollywood. "He always wanted to play with his trains and not go out with me," she said.

Terry and The Pirates



By Courtesy of News Syndicate



By Milton Caniff

Major League Meeting Set For April 24

CHICAGO, April 10.—The first joint meeting of major league moguls to review and probably act on a successor to the late Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis as baseball commissioner will be held in Cleveland, April 24.

The meeting was called by Leslie M. O'Connor, chairman of the advisory council, upon the request of the other council members, National League President Ford Frick and American League President Will Harridge.

The nominating committee consisting of Don Barnes of the Browns, Sam Breadon of the Cardinals, Alva Bradley of the Indians and Phil Wrigley of the Cubs recently announced it was ready to make its report. All members of the board have steadfastly refused, however, to discuss the nature of their report or the possible continuance of the O'Connor-Frick-Harridge committee.

Many Have Applied

The Cleveland meeting will climax five months of speculation by writers and fans, together with applications from many men throughout the sports and business world who have sought the position left vacant by the death of Landis last November.

Early sentiment pointed toward the selection of Frick, but when major league owners failed to come up with a man during their annual meeting at New York in December, the delay apparently hampered Frick's cause.

Current rumor has the post going to James A. Farley, former Postmaster General and at one time interested in purchasing the Yankees.

Barney Poole Up for Grabs

NEW YORK, April 10.—The confusion that still faces football magnates four months after their midwinter meetings because they can't find a solution to their wartime problems is clearly illustrated by their recent player draft.

For example, the fourth choice of the New York Giants was Barney Poole, who is expected to do some first class footballing for West Point next fall. Poole is eligible for the draft under National Football League rules because the class he started with at Mississippi will be graduated this year. But he's still a collegian.

The Giants are partial to anybody named Poole after the way Barney's older brother, Jim, has starred for them. The experts rate Barney over his brother, incidentally.



HQ, CONTINENTAL ADV. SEC.—The 392nd MP Rockets defeated the 36th Gen. Hosp. Panhandlers for the championship of CAS, 38-28. During the season the Rockets won 46 of 48 games.

HQ, NORMANDY BASE SEC.—Cpl. Eddie Carrel, NYC, 38th Engineer battler, flattened T-5 F. Peeler, Chicago, of the 494th Port in 30 seconds of the opening round to headline the 11th Port Golden Gloves tourney.

Results of other bouts:

Pvt. M. Miller, Philadelphia, TKO'd Pvt. L. G. Whittier, Clearwater, Fla., (45 seconds, second round); T-5 R. Allen, Kansas City, Mo., TKO'd T-4 C. Spurling, Indianapolis, Ind., (:30 seconds, third round); Pfc G. George, E. St. Louis, Ill., TKO'd T. Mendez, NYC, (1:50, second round); Pvt. E. Nance, Cincinnati, decisioned T-5 L. Garner, Atlanta, Ga.; Pfc J. Thomas, Philadelphia, decisioned Pvt. T. Taylor, Los Angeles; Sgt. J. Allen, Philadelphia, decisioned Pvt. J. Garrison, Cleveland; T-4 R. Mason, Philadelphia, decisioned T-5 A. Miles, Mobile, Ala.; Cpl. Ed Carrel, NYC, knocked out T-5 F. Peeler, Chicago, (first round).

Southern Okinawa Japs Slowly Give Up Ground

GUAM, April 10 (ANS).—Well-armed Japanese defenders of southern Okinawa gave ground slowly today, despite desperate bayonet-wielding attacks, amidst the heaviest artillery duel of the Pacific war.

U.S. Infantrymen of Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge's 24th Army Corps were limited to small local gains along a battle line within four miles of the island's capital city of Naha, but to the north, Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger's Third Marine Amphibious Corps swept ahead virtually unchallenged.

Marines, scoring gains up to 4,000 yards, cut off Motobu Peninsula, and fanning westward, occupied about half of it yesterday.

Adm. Nimitz' communiqué said the marines still found only "scattered and ineffective" opposition.

Predict Bitter Battle

However, it was a different story in southern Okinawa, where the enemy has concentrated the bulk of a defense garrison estimated at more than 60,000 troops.

So stiff was the enemy resistance that correspondents with the 24th Corps predicted it might take two to three months to capture Okinawa. Iwo Jima, toughest single conquest of the Pacific war, fell after 26 days.

Although the Japanese possibly were using more and heavier artillery than they have mustered before, it still was no match for American batteries, which massed their fire in a furious all-out slugfest.

Philippines-Based Heavies Sink 10 Japanese Ships

MANILA, April 10 (ANS).—Liberators attacked a 14-ship Japanese convoy Saturday, sinking a destroyer and a large freighter and seriously damaging another destroyer before the rest of the convoy could flee toward Swatow, on the China Coast. Gen. MacArthur announced today reporting air assaults on enemy installations from Hongkong to the Netherlands East Indies.

Other Philippines-based bombers raised the day's bag to ten ships sunk as they ranged enemy shipping lanes at will.

U.S. troops on Luzon, meanwhile, continued pressure on trapped Japanese forces, but progress was generally slow because of difficult terrain.

Libs Hit Ammo Dump

In southern Luzon, the First Cavalry Div. crossed the Onipa River near Malepuya, driving south and further compressing an enemy force already encircled southeast of Laguna Bay.

In the air offensive, two Liberators blew up a huge ammunition dump at Keelung, Formosa. More than 75 other U.S. planes hit targets on the China Sea coast and Formosa's west coast with 171 tons of explosives.

Farther south, 13th AF heavies and mediums ranged over Borneo, wrecking four barges in Brunei Bay and damaging a small troop-laden freighter off the southern coast of the Celebes.

High MG Court Jails Civilian

The first general AMG court in Cologne, cracking down against "Werewolf" terrorism, following the murder of Aachen's mayor two weeks ago, yesterday sentenced a 50-year-old German to five years of hard labor for illegal possession of two rifles.

It was the first time since the occupation of the middle Rhine land that the highest U.S. Military Government court with power to impose the death penalty, had been called into session.

The defendant was represented by his own local counsel.

Military Government reports of the trial received at Supreme Headquarters said local German spectators "described the American court as stern but fair, and considered it judicial and dignified in demeanor, as distinguished from the Nazi judges who customarily raved and browbeat defendants and witnesses alike."

Togo Is Added To War Lords In Jap Cabinet

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10 (ANS).—Shigenori Togo, who masterminded the Kurusu pre-war sneak-peace mission to Washington and who carried on negotiations with the Soviets during the Russo-Japanese border crisis, was installed yesterday as foreign minister and minister of Greater East Asia affairs in the new Japanese cabinet, according to the Tokyo radio.

The cabinet, headed by Premier Adm. Baron Kantaro Suzuki, is made up of violently anti-American war leaders. Former Premier Baron Kichiro Hiranuma, 76, one of Japan's elder statesmen, was installed as president of the Privy Council, which advises the Emperor on matters "of grave importance."

Another new cabinet appointment recorded by the Federal Communications Commission was that of Gen. Masakazu (Shozo) Kawabe, who received the new overall post of Army Air Commander. Field Marshal Sugiyama, war minister in the recently deposed Kuniaki Koiso cabinet, and Field Marshal Shunroku Hata were named to two general army commands in the homeland. Naoto Kohiyama was slated to become minister of Transportation and Communication.

Japs See No Reason For War With Russia

The Japanese declared Monday that there was "no immediate prospect" of war between Russia and Japan, "much to the disappointment of the Anglo-Americans who are frantically trying to force the decision in their war against Japan," the Associated Press said.

A Japanese News Agency broadcast added that "there are no outstanding issues between them which could be considered as a *casus belli* (cause of war)."

East Front . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Danube and was only six miles from Vienna, a United Press dispatch said.

Tolbukhin's troops also were reported moving south of the capital and Moscow radio said they had captured Feldbach, 22 miles south of Graz.

Elements of Malinovsky's army, according to frontline dispatches, seized positions less than a mile from Vienna's southeastern outskirts, and swarmed across the much-battered Aspern Airport, thus denying the Germans any hope of escape by air.

Li'l Abner



Stars and Stripes Map by Baird
Hanover is entered by the U.S. Ninth Army while British forces near the outskirts of Bremen and Canadians drive toward the North Sea.

Ninth Army Seizes Hanover

(Continued from Page 1)

man people last night that German resistance in the west has collapsed and called on workers in North Sea ports to block fanatics from wrecking harbors, AP said.

Along a 160-mile front from Hanover to Schweinfurt, three American armies—the Ninth, First and Third—linked their flank on a north-and-south line along the Leine River and advanced eastward. Southward, the U.S. Seventh Army was engaged in fierce battles between Wurzburg and Heilbronn on the Neckar River, while the French pushed on toward Stuttgart.

In the north, Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's drive toward the North Sea trapped more

than 100,000 troops in western and in most of northern Holland, including 20,000 combat men whose attempt to escape into Germany was blocked by the rapid advance of Gen. Henry G. Crerar's Canadian Army to within 15 miles of the North Sea at the Ems River mouth.

This was disclosed at Supreme Headquarters yesterday after previous estimates had placed only 80,000 German rear echelon troops in Montgomery's Dutch trap.

There was every indication, Supreme Headquarters reported, that the Germans in the Netherlands would hold on as long as they could.

German resistance stiffened before Bremen as the British Seventh Armd. Div. rolled up to the Weser southeast of the port city and drove a bridgehead across the river near Hoya.

British, 9th Army Link

East of the Weser, the 11th Armd. and Sixth Airborne Divs. cleared a ten-mile stretch of the Leine River's east bank 11 miles northwest of Hanover and at this point linked with Simpson's Ninth Army.

The Ninth's 83rd Inf. Div. cleared Holzminden, 30 miles south of Minden, crossed the Weser and advanced three miles to Gambeishem.

Driving hard against the northern perimeter of the Ruhr pocket, now reduced to a third of its original size, the 79th Inf. Div. reached the Ruhr River southeast of Essen and the 75th Inf. Div. took Lutgen, west of Dortmund.

On the western and southern edges of the pocket, Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army began moving toward the pocket's center as resistance began to weaken. AP front reports from First Army said Germans were evacuating the Ruhr pocket at night by air.

Four of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army infantry divisions advanced eastward and southeastward, solidifying the front from Muhlhausen to Meiningen.

The 87th and 89th Inf. Divs. cleared an enemy salient south of Gotha. Then the 87th Div. pushed nine miles to Plane, 13 miles southeast of Gotha. Southward, the 90th Inf. Div. gained eight miles northeast of Suhl.

Nazi Colonel Killed

LONDON, April 10 (Reuter).—German news agency today announced that Col. Heinrich Borgmann, of the German general staff and for a long time adjutant to Hitler, has been killed on the Western Front.

By Courtesy of United Features



Vandenberg Hints Assent To Oaks Plan

WASHINGTON, April 10 (ANS).—Addressing the Senate just before the American delegation to San Francisco began its policy deliberations, Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R-Mich.), a delegate, declared yesterday that he hoped the delegation could bring back "a treaty of salvation" for the world which the Senate would accept.

"Despite obstacles which rise to jeopardize our course, despite temporary discouragements which fade in potency when weighed against the mighty end in view, we must persevere for organized peace," Vandenberg said.

Co-operation Indicated

Administration leaders, including Chairman Tom Connally (D-Tex.) of the Foreign Relations Committee, patently accepted Vandenberg's statement as an indication that he intends to co-operate wholeheartedly in efforts to create a world organization on Dumbarton Oaks principles.

Connally, also a delegate, later told reporters that Vandenberg's statement was "very encouraging."

Meanwhile, the committee of jurists seeking to draft plans for a world court decided to use the statutes of the old world court as a basis for the new juridical association.

245 Nazi Planes Blasted by 8th

The Luftwaffe reeled from another U.S. blow yesterday as more than 1,300 Eighth AF heavies, escorted by about 850 fighters, pounded seven airfields serving jet-propelled planes within a 50-mile arc north, west and south of Berlin.

Powerful groups of Nazi jets got off the ground to attack the heavies, but the escorts shot down 18 and destroyed 227 more on the ground to establish a record for fighters of the Eighth, whose best previous day had been Sept. 5, 1944, when 177 enemy planes were destroyed in the air and on the ground.

The Ninth AF flew more than 430 sorties, attacking targets in Czechoslovakia for the first time. They struck at a railway bridge at Eger and also attacked railways at Triptis, 40 miles southeast of Erfurt.

Ninth AF fighter pilots bagged nine Nazis with no losses in an air battle north of Weimar.

Nazi Asylum . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

euthanasia. They are part of the permanent population of the horrors institution.

Capt. Brinkley Hamilton, former British detective credited with uncovering the murder asylum, said: "Not all records were destroyed. Some still were in an underground safe. From these we found that it appeared that the cause of death for every person was either pneumonia or dysentery."

The local magistrate said he learned much about the institution because many of the papers which were supposed to be forwarded to Berlin through secret channels passed through his hands.

By Al Capp

