

The Weather Today
PARIS & VICINITY
Clear to partly cloudy,
max. temp.: 85
STRAITS OF DOVER
Partly cloudy, max. temp.: 72

PARIS EDITION
THE STARS AND STRIPES

Daily Newspaper of U.S. Armed Forces

in the European Theater of Operations

The Weather Today
RIVIERA
Clear to partly cloudy,
max. temp.: 72
GERMANY
Partly cloudy, max. temp.: 85

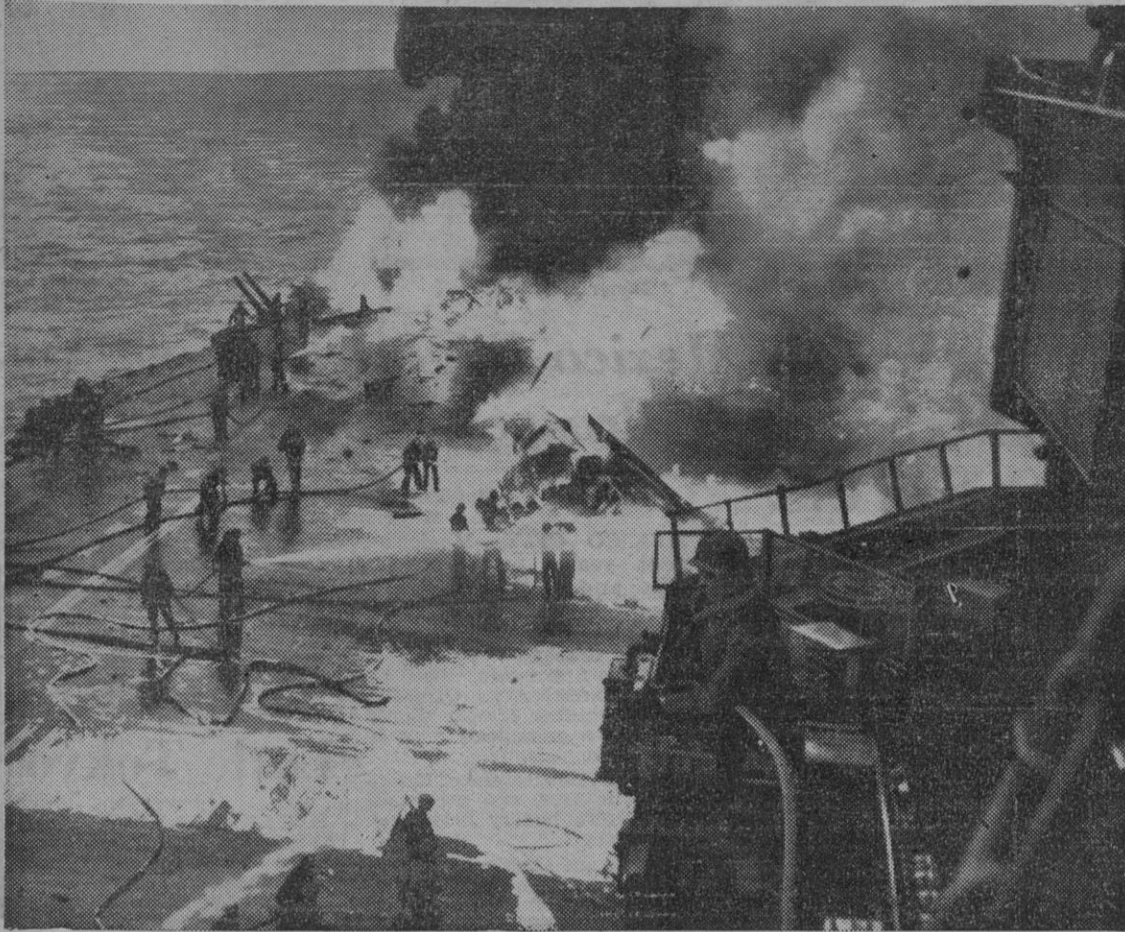
Vol. 1—No. 332

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Sunday, June 24, 1945

The Navy's Saratoga Cheats Davy Jones



These are the first pictures of the U.S. aircraft carrier Saratoga blazing after a Jap attack off Iwo Jima on Feb. 21. Fire-fighting crews work furiously to quell flames after the ship sustained seven direct bomb hits. Despite extensive damage, the carrier was able to make her way to Puget Sound Navy Yard.

Connally Sees Senate OK on World Charter

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23 (ANS).—As United Nations Conference delegates studied the tentative draft of the world security charter, which in final form they will sign next Monday and Tuesday, Sen. Tom Connally (D-Texas), Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman, and Britain's Lord Halifax indicated their governments would ratify the document.

Connally predicting the Senate would approve the charter "with a comfortable edge over the necessary two-thirds majority," added:

"This will be true because of the non-political support of the charter. Republicans and Democrats will support it."

Report to Senate

Connally and Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R-Mich.) will return to Washington by plane after the conference closes. The Texas senator reports to the Senate Thursday, Vandenberg on Friday.

Britain's chief delegate, Lord Halifax, predicting ratification "by his government, said the charter would represent "a really great historic advance." The coming British elections, he added, will leave unchanged "the main line of British policy both in respect to the con-

(Continued on Page 8)

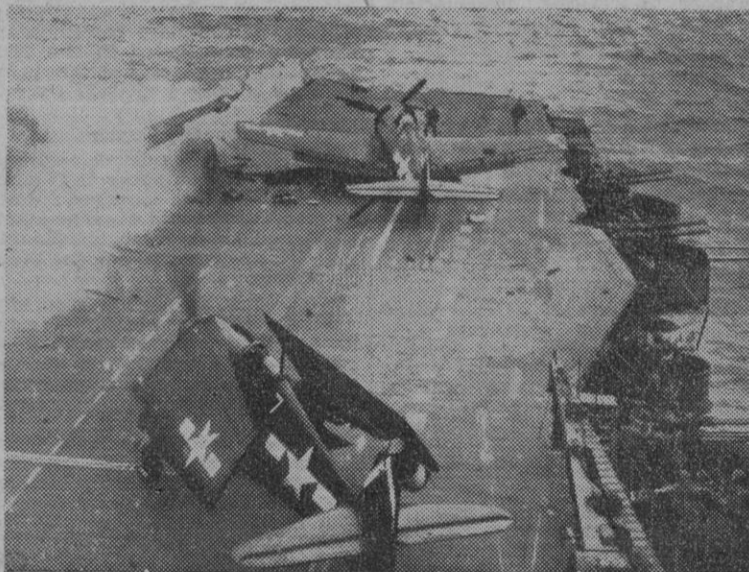
Army Relaxes Money Control

ETO soldiers now may send home by money orders and other authorized means "reasonable" amounts of money without first obtaining permission from their commanding officers, Com Z Headquarters disclosed yesterday.

However, in cases where exceptionally large sums are involved a finance officer still must obtain a statement from the sender's commanding officer as to whether the money was rightfully obtained.

Determination of the borderline between reasonable and unreasonable sums is discretionary with finance officers.

The requirement that records be kept of all money sent home by soldiers and officers below field grade was put into effect last winter as a means of checking on sums acquired through looting or black market dealings. Its rescission now is regarded as an indication that the Army considers such dealings under control.



"The most extensively damaged vessel the yard has ever repaired" was the description of Puget Sound naval officials who supervised repair of the crippled carrier. This is a view of the port side of the forward flight deck shortly after the Jap attack.

Okinawa Yanks' PW Bag Totals More Than 7,000 Japs

GUAM, June 23 (ANS).—The total of Japanese captured on conquered Okinawa was reported past the 7,000 mark today as defeated enemy soldiers streamed into the American lines to surrender, although other enemy troops fought on to death.

All organized resistance had ceased, but the slaughter of suicide units continued on the vital Jap outpost, where more than 90,000 enemy dead had been counted through Wednesday.

Split into five pockets, an undisclosed number of Japanese armed with machine-guns and rifles remained to be cleaned up. Hundreds of other Japs blew themselves up with grenades in sight of the victorious Tenth Army.

Jap Air Attacks Continue

The end of the 82-day campaign for the island brought no respite from Jap air attacks. Adm. Nimitz reported today that Jap raids Thursday and Friday sank two light U.S. naval units, heavily damaged an auxiliary vessel and slightly damaged two others.

The importance of the 70-mile long island only 325 miles from the Japanese homeland was emphasized today with the announcement that six airfields already are functioning. From the fields, fighters and bombers could cover invasions of China or Japan.

As his promotion to supreme commander of marines in the Pacific was being announced in Wash-

(Continued on Page 8)

Aussies Seize Borneo Field

MANILA, June 23 (ANS).—Australians have captured Miri airdrome on the northwest coast of Borneo, Gen. MacArthur announced today.

The 4,000-foot airport is a mile south of captured Lutong. After taking it, patrols pushed south toward the town of Miri, some 80 miles down the coast from the original landing points at Brunei Bay.

American engineers and Navy personnel yesterday smashed a Jap banzai attack on Labuan Island. The raiders sneaked into a service forces camp from the jungle under cover of darkness, but were driven back.

Philippines-based bombers yesterday unloaded 250 tons of bombs on enemy bases in northern Borneo and in the Balikpapan sector on the eastern front.

Pole Issue Ended; Big 3 Agree on Provisional Rule

MOSCOW, June 23.—The Polish government issue has been settled here by the U.S., Britain and Russia, the Moscow Radio announced today.

The broadcast said that a "full agreement" on the formation of a provisional Polish government, as discussed at

U.S. Fighters Attack Japan's Home Airfields

GUAM, June 23.—One hundred American fighters helping soften up Japan for ultimate invasion bombed and strafed enemy air bases north and south of Tokyo today.

The U.S. warplanes, presumably based on Iwo Jima, attacked the enemy homeland as B29 crews called yesterday's assault on the Jap naval arsenal at Kure and five aircraft plants "one of the most successful blows of the war."

Airmen said the Kure raid had probably wiped out Japan's last large ordnance plant. Rainbow-colored flak greeted the B29s, which has been nicknamed "Flak Alley in Technicolor." No one seems to know the reason for the colored flak. Crews reported they hit their assigned targets with high explosives in clear weather.

Four Super-Fortresses were lost and at least three Jap fighters were shot down.

Yanks Close Luzon Trap

MANILA, June 23 (ANS).—The Japanese garrison in northern Luzon was trapped today when Sixth Army units and Filipino guerrillas captured the escape port of Aparri, the last Jap-held port on the island. An estimated 20,000 to 30,000 Japs were caught in two Cagayan Valley pockets.

One enemy group was strung along a 60-mile stretch between infantrymen pushing south from Aparri and guerrillas who have taken Tuguegarao, capital of Cagayan Province. Another was farther south in a 30-mile sector of the broad Cagayan Valley between the captors of Tuguegarao and 37th Div. soldiers who overran the town of San Juan.

Meanwhile, Gen. MacArthur announced that the bodies of 120 Jap soldiers, bayoneted or shot by their comrades as they lay in bed, had been discovered in a field hospital on northern Luzon.

The Japs withdrew before they could set the hospital ablaze, thus adding to evidence that they have ordered the ruthless extermination of their wounded.

An official statement issued by MacArthur said that nearly all the 82,000 Japs wounded in the Philippines died or were put to death by their own troops.

Reporting that only a small percentage of Jap wounded were permitted to recover, the statement, based on captured enemy records said that "history rarely records such callousness in its atrocities."

One captured Jap document ordered all sick or wounded men to commit suicide.

Doolittle Also Advocates Army-Navy Merger

WASHINGTON, June 23 (ANS).—Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle, Eighth Air Force CG, agreed with Gen. Eisenhower today that there should be one department of national defense.

Questioned on that point at a news conference, he replied: "I have advocated for a great many years that there should be one department of national defense and that ground, sea and air, each run by their own specialists, should be co-equal."

the Big Three conference at Yalta, had been attained by the Moscow conferees—U.S. Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr and Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov.

Favorable reaction to the outcome of the little-publicized Moscow discussions was expressed immediately.

Called 'Very Satisfactory'

In London, a British Foreign Office spokesman said Britain recognized the agreement as "a very satisfactory solution" and predicted that when the new Polish government was formally constituted it would bring about "free and unfettered elections" in accordance with the Yalta plan.

Also from London, UP quoted authoritative sources there as stating that the U.S. would recognize the Polish régime agreed upon at Moscow as soon as it was established in Warsaw. These same quarters predicted that the western Allies simultaneously would withdraw diplomatic recognition of the Polish exile government in London, which was accused by Russia in the trial of 15 Polish underground leaders earlier this week of plotting a war against the Soviet Union.

Four to Return from Exile

While the make-up of the Polish provisional government will not be announced for a few days, Moscow radio said that Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, former premier of the London exile régime, and three other Polish leaders now living in exile would take part in the government of "national unity." The three others are Jan Stanczyk, Mjaczislaw Tugutt and Stanislaw Grabaski.

Members to be drawn from within Poland include Vladislav Kiernik, Ceslaw Wicich and the ailing Wincenty Witos.

Both Mikolajczyk and Kiernik are members of the Polish Peasant party. Stanczyk, who accompanied Mikolajczyk to the Moscow talks, was expelled from the Polish Socialist party in London for accepting the bid to participate in the formation of the new government.

Grabaski, a 74-year-old former professor of economics at Lwow University, became president of the Polish National Council when the Polish government was set up in

(Continued on Page 8)

Legislator Asks Release of Dads Of Big Families

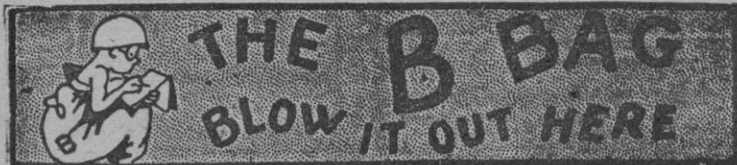
WASHINGTON, June 23 (ANS).—A move to have the Army discharge fathers of large families is contained in the War Department Supply Bill introduced before the House today.

As an amendment to the \$38,000,000,000 request for Army supplies during 1946, it would deny funds to pay fathers who applied for release before Aug. 1. Introduced by Rep. Albert J. Engel (R-Mich.), the amendment may reach a vote today.

Engel estimated that approximately 35,000 men in the Army have four children or more. He said about 15,000 of them would be eligible for release under the point system and the 40-year age limit. Of the remaining 20,000, he estimated 10,000 would apply for discharge.

Engel told reporters that two major considerations prompted his proposal. "These men belong at home with their families," he said. "Secondly, it is not economical to keep them in the Army."

Except for a possible fight over Engel's amendment, the bill was scheduled to clear the House without a dissenting vote.



Missing Persons

Where can I find out the whereabouts of relatives, German Jews, from whom no word had been received in many months...

(All such inquiries should be forwarded to Supreme Headquarters, AEF (Forward), Displaced Persons Branch, G-5 Division, APO 757.

Give all available pertinent information such as: name, age, last known address, when last heard from and the name of the camp in which person was held.

If only the name is known, periodic checks will be made against rolls of camps, which are now being compiled. Any information obtained will be forwarded to the person making the inquiry.

GI University Please Note

To date no one has said anything on the important topic of looting. As various units smashed through Germany, looting was performed in a haphazard manner...

(And a post graduate course on how to retain the stuff!—Ed.)

Just the other day, as Headquarters Company was moving to another area, the whole column was stopped and there on the spot was a shake-down inspection for pistols and especially "good" cameras.

Brainless Germany

Referring to De Seversky's statement in S & S, June 8,—"the inflexibility of German dictatorship... has nullified German scientific advances"—I would like to ask him about a few little items...

Let us admit facts, let us never underestimate German inventiveness or before we know it we'll be lulled into a false sense of security and "brainless" Germany will have a few surprises in store for us.

Wants B-Bag Bounced

Instead of blowing it out in your B-Bag, I am more in favor of blowing out your B-Bag. For over a year now I have read with great pain and deepest sympathy the sorrows and long sufferings of the American soldier!

To see soldiers of the U.S. Army deliberately criticizing their officers in print and both officers and enlisted men writing disrespectfully of their superior officers and members of Congress, is not my opinion of a well-disciplined Army.

I do not intend to take either side in the matter, but it seems to me that this soldier has made himself liable to prosecution under AW 63. In furtherance of military justice, I am of the opinion that charges should be filed against all persons subject to military law who make such utterances.

Also in today's issue in a news item you refer to "loot" which soldiers have in their possession being their personal property and further informing them that the Army says that such things are their property. The average soldier reading this construes the word loot to mean just what it says and what it actually does mean.

I beg that, in the interest of discipline, this deplorable situation be corrected. Use this powerful weapon to good advantage, not as a means of flaunting justice and authority.—Lt. Robert E. LeCorgne Jr., 172 Labor Supervision Center.

Congratulations are certainly in order to Pvt. John Hosmek on his "Congressman" letter which expresses the views of a true American. It is most gratifying to note that Rankin's rabble-rousing, Hitler-like tactics are being recognized...

It is comforting to know American congressmen are trying to do a little something for men in the service but from past displays of Mr. Rankin's patriotism the question arises in my mind: "Has he had a change of heart or is there an election due?"—Sgt. R. B. Steele, 13 Port.

In my opinion Congressman Rankin has fought more battles for the servicemen of this war than anyone else of this war or any other. It would be a disgrace for a man of Pvt. Hosmek's ability to be in the Pfc class. Brother, if you weren't enough of a soldier to make pfc in the medics in three years, even after the blanket T/O last December for all eligible privates, some good Samaritan or congressman should look after you.

I was a Democrat too, until I read your gripe. Now I'm a strong believer in the G.O.P. If you don't like the way Congressman Rankin helps run America you better stay over here.—S/Sgt W.S.W., 744 R.O.B.

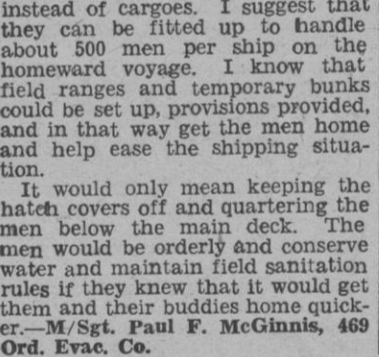
Most of us PWs while in Germany were in areas where the Allies dropped bombs day and night. If the boys in England can get battle stars, why can't we get one for the bombings of Germany?—S/Sgt. R. R. Denison.

I read in your paper about the lack of transportation going in the direction of the good old U.S.A., also the amount of men who are awaiting transportation in that direction. These men would not object to going home on the C-2 fast freighters, and they wouldn't mind the chance of the Liberty Ships breaking in half on the way to the States.

The British refused to disclose where Krupp was being confined. Informed British sources indicated he might be tried on legal technicalities involving questionable international financial deals. The British have been extremely mysterious about Krupp. He had been under house arrest since last April, when American troops conquered the Ruhr.

It would only mean keeping the hatch covers off and quartering the men below the main deck. The men would be orderly and conserve water and maintain field sanitation rules if they knew that it would get them and their buddies home quicker.—M/Sgt. Paul F. McGinnis, 469 Ord. Evac. Co.

OH, WES! WE'LL HAVE TO TAKE THIS ONE OVER-- THERE'S SOMETHIN' YOU AIN'T NOTICED YIT-- OH, WES!



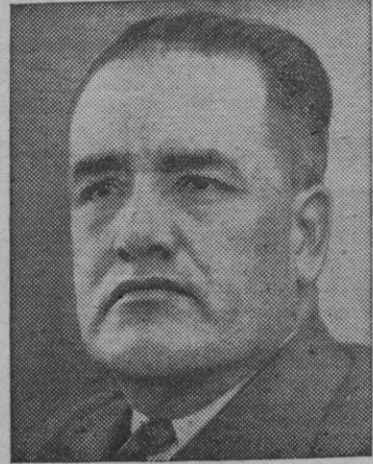
Out Our Way

By Williams

Presidential Candidates South of the Border Toss Sombreros in Ring



Gen. M. H. Guzman



Javier Rojo Gomez



Miguel Aleman

ETO Accepting Applications to 13 OCS in U.S.

Applications of qualified Army personnel in the ETO for 13 Officer Candidate Schools in the U.S. now are being accepted, ETOUSA HQ, announced yesterday.

Candidates will be considered for the following schools: Army Air Force (Administration), Armored Force, Chemical Warfare Service, Field Artillery, Engineer, Infantry, Medical Administration, Military Police, Ordnance Quartermaster, Signal Corps, Transportation and Finance.

Warrant officers and enlisted personnel who will be 18 years old and not more than 35 on the date of the completion of the OCS course are eligible. After an intelligence test, applicants will appear before an examining board for personal interviews.

Depending on transportation, men will leave the theater in time to receive delays en route or furloughs before beginning classes.

Krupp to Be Tried For Financial Deals

ESSEN, June 23 (UP).—Alfred Krupp, German munitions king and war lord, has been secretly removed from his palatial estate near here, and probably will be brought to trial as a war criminal, British military authorities disclosed last night.

The British refused to disclose where Krupp was being confined. Informed British sources indicated he might be tried on legal technicalities involving questionable international financial deals.

The British have been extremely mysterious about Krupp. He had been under house arrest since last April, when American troops conquered the Ruhr. He then was evicted from his mansion and placed under guard in a five room upstairs apartment.

Mexico Begins to Take Note Of Prospects for Highest Office

By Theodore A. Ediger AP Feature Writer

MEXICO CITY.—Mexico's political campaign preliminary to next year's presidential election has started, and two civilians and a general lead the parade of prospective candidates.

They are Miguel Aleman, Gen. Miguel Henriquez Guzman and Javier Rojo Gomez.

One of the first issues, raised by President Manuel Avila Camacho himself, is whether Mexico should have a civilian or military man as chief executive.

All the presidents since Emilio Portes Gil in 1932, and nearly all in the nation's history have been army generals.

The campaign shaping up is for the nomination of the party of the Mexican Revolution (PRM), which has won every presidential election since its birth with the 1910 revolution.

Gen. Guzman, commander of the Guadalajara military zone, is considered one of Mexico's ablest army officers. His military career began when he participated in the 1913 revolution, and reached its peak when he became a division general in 1942.

The 46-year-old general, who was born on the Texas border, in Piedras Negras, Coahuila, acquired international background when he made a good-will flight throughout Latin-America last summer for the Mexican government.

While Gen. Guzman is reputedly one of Mexico's wealthiest men, Rojo Gomez, mayor of Mexico City, is the son of a poor farm hand. As a boy he herded hogs for his father in the State of Hidalgo, just north of here.

The youth showed such alertness and aptitude that the rancher who employed his father took an interest in him and gave him an education.

Gen. Guzman has strong support in military circles, but Gomez has formidable backing of labor and other groups.

Aleman claims all-around support, including that of the majority of governors and congressmen.

He resigned as governor of Vera Cruz to conduct President Avila Camacho's successful campaign in the last election, then became secretary of the interior, a post he still holds.

Other Possibilities

Among others mentioned as presidential possibilities are: Gen. Francisco Castillo Najera, ambassador to the United States; Ezequiel Padilla, foreign secretary; Gustavo Baz, secretary of health; Octavio Vejar Vasquez, attorney and former secretary of education; Gen. Enrique Calderon, former consul in San Francisco, and Aaron Saenz of Monterrey, one of Mexico's biggest business men.

Asks Guam Citizenship

WASHINGTON, June 23 (ANS).—Citizenship for natives of Guam was proposed in legislation introduced today by delegate Joseph R. Farrington, of Hawaii, a Republican.

THE STARS AND STRIPES

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Campus Turns 'Little Tokyo'

STILLWATER, Okla., June 23 (ANS).—The Oklahoma A and M College campus has become a "Little Tokyo" for students in the Navy's new oriental language school as they began a 14-month course during which, with minor exceptions, they will speak, write and hear only Japanese.

The school is the second opened by the Navy. The other, at the University of Colorado at Boulder has already sent interpreters and translators into Pacific theaters.

Comdr. A. E. Hindmarsh, of Washington, D.C., director of the Navy Oriental language study, said the first month would be devoted to orientation and giving trainees a vocabulary of a six-year-old Japanese.

When men gather in the lounge or dining hall conversation will be all Japanese. They will see two movies a week—pictures filmed in Japan.

The men will keep in touch with the Pacific war by reading Japanese newspapers. The Navy's own miniature broadcasting station will flood their radios with newscasts in Japanese.

Entertainment Today

Paris Area MOVIES TODAY ENSA-PARIS—"Frisco Sal," with Turhan Bey and Susannah Foster. Metro Marbeuf. MARIIGNAN—"Having A Wonderful Crime," with Pat O'Brien and George Murphy. Metro Marbeuf. OLYMPIA (midnight show, 11:30 PM)—"Having A Wonderful Crime," with Pat O'Brien and George Murphy. Metro Madeleine. STAGE SHOWS OLYMPIA—"Passing Thru Paris," French variety show. Metro Madeleine. EMPIRE—ATC Band and variety show, 2:30 and 8. Metro Etoile. ENSA-MARIIGNY—"Meet the Navy," all-star Canadian Navy cast. Metro Concorde. MADELEINE—"Rhythm Rations," all-soldier variety show. Metro Madeleine. MISCELLANEOUS STAGE DOOR CANTEN—Floor show at 7:30 and 9:30. Dancing 8 to 11, partners provided. Metro Etoile. ALLIED TROOP NIGHT CLUB, 65 Rue Rochechouart—7:00 to 2 p.m., one civilian guest permitted. Metro Anvers. OFFICERS NIGHT CLUB, 14 Rue Magellan. One civilian guest permitted. Metro George V. ENSA LEISURE CENTER—Celebrity concert with stars of stage and opera. 3 PM. Metro Concorde. PALAIS DE CHAILLOT, Place du Trocadero—Grace Moore and Nino Martin. 2000. Metro Trocadero. SWIMMING 1 Rue Rouvet, 9 AM to 10 PM. For EM and officers. Metro Flandre. COLUMBIA ARC CLUB—9 AM to 10 PM. For EM and Wacs. Sunday and Wednesday, 8:30 PM to 9:30 PM. Metro Concorde. HANDBALL 74 Rue Lauriston, Free. Metro Etoile. GOLF Port Marly. Train at St. Lazare to St. Germain-en-Laye. St. Germain-en-Laye. Train at St. Lazare to St. Germain-en-Laye. TENNIS Jean-Bouin, Avenue du Général-Sarrail. Metro Porte de St. Cloud. Coubertin, Avenue Dode de la Brunerie. Metro Porte de St. Cloud. Racing Club de France, Bois de Boulogne. Officers only. 10fr. per hour. Metro Porte Dauphine.

The American Scene:

Critical U.S. Has Nothing But Good to Say of Ike

By Phil Bucknell
The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

NEW YORK, June 23.—This was the week Ike Eisenhower started off by being the nation's hero—almost its spokesman—in Washington and finished by being that "citizen of Abilene" he spoke about last week in London. Abilene, Kan., is where he was once a barefoot boy, drove an icewagon and tended furnace.

And it was in Abilene, "which cannot afford to be isolationist," that he tried to end all ideas that he would consent to a political future. Ever since the general arrived home and began making his appearances and magnificent speeches, newspapers have been hailing him as a possible next president, as one of America's greatest who should not allow his talents to go to waste after the war. But Ike said that he wanted "out" when his time for retirement came.

Wherever the supreme commander went and grinned his famous grin and talked to civilians, he has called out greater crowds than the cities have ever seen. It has not been just a great man returning, but rather the appearance of one who seemed to combine all that is believed is best in America, one against whom nothing has been said in a nation of critics and cynics where a hungry press is eager to pounce on any indication of clay feet.

To ETO veterans it has been a wonderful and heartwarming week in which one mother said, "I lost my boy in Europe but now I can see that he wasn't wasted—that it was all worth while."

It has been a week, too, when the UNCIO conference at San Francisco was at last drawing to a close although the President's original idea of presiding at the closing session Saturday was not fulfilled—and still less was the original idea of a four-week conference fulfilled. All the United Nations have at last reached an agreement which is, if not what everybody wanted, at least the foundation of something better. What is needed now is the cement of sincerity on the part of all parties to weld together a peace and the power to uphold it if necessary.

In Washington the Senate by a two-to-one majority gave the President the authority to extend the reciprocal trade agreements program for three more years and to cut tariff rates. This, in the opinion of the Administration, is a pre-requisite of any international agreement and a symbol of the country's willingness to play its part in a world organization.

U.S. Willing to Tighten Belt if Europe Needs Food

A nationwide poll by the American Institute of Public Opinion also showed an internationally-thinking people. Answering "Would you be willing to continue to put up with present shortages of butter, sugar, meat and other rationed food products in order to give food to people in Europe who need it?" 85 percent answered yes. Twelve percent were against and three percent had no opinion. Seventy percent said they would be willing to take another 20 percent cut if European needs required it.

OPTIMISTS in Rock Island, Ill., figure they may be due for some relief from the meat shortage situation—but pessimists claim someone is just filling the woodshed against a possible hard winter. Anyway, records of sales of surplus government goods show that one firm in that city recently purchased 198 butcher's blocks.

AN 11-year-old boy, an enterprising salesman in Waterloo Iowa, approached golfers with balls to sell. Asked where he got them, he said he was in partnership with his dog—a pooch which found the balls. At that moment the silent partner arrived and one of the golfers yelled: "That's my dog."



Lightning struck a Pittsburgh street car of the Charleroi suburban line last night and set it afire. Twenty-two of the passengers were hurt, mostly from glass, as they crawled out of the car.

South Dakota Gold Mines to Reopen

THERE is rejoicing in South Dakota. After being closed down since 1942 by a government decree, the nation's gold mines will reopen July 1. Production will be dependent upon the labor supply but the Black Hills district whooped it up this week on receipt of the news.

Actress Susan Peters, who doctors feared wouldn't live after a shooting accident New Year's day, this week took her first faltering steps in leg-braces, and the medics hope for her complete recovery. . . Ramon Navarro, screen hero of the '20s, was acquitted of drunken driving. . . Jimmie of the Secret Service—James Sloan Jr. who has helped guard Presidents from T. R. Roosevelt to Truman—is retiring. . . Artie Greengroin, who once used to brighten the pages of Yank, is to make a fresh appearance in book form next month—Ol' Bassar.

Negro Flier Takes Over Group After Race Dispute at Field

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP).—Col. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., crack Negro flier, took command yesterday of the 477th Composite Group at Godman Field, Ky., replacing Col. Robert R. Selway Jr., who was the center of a recent racial controversy at Freeman Field, Ind.

The War Department said Selway would retain command of Godman Field, but it was expected that Davis eventually would take over that post too.

The racial dispute in which Selway was involved flared up at Freeman Field when Negro officer students sought to visit a club that Selway had set aside for use of the Post's white instructors and administrative personnel. A separate club was maintained for Negro officers.

As a result of the dispute, which lasted several days, 101 officers were confined to quarters but all were released with the exception of three. These were charged with jostling military policeman at the door of the instructors' club.

Selway and the 477th Composite Group, formerly known as the 477th Bombardment Group, were subsequently transferred from Freeman Field to Godman.

Tool Priority Given to Vets

WASHINGTON, June 23 (ANS).—World War II veterans will get top priority over nearly all other prospective purchasers of new farm machinery, the War Food Administration announced today.

A WFA order, to take effect Monday, provides that veterans who can show need or inability to obtain farm machinery will receive preference certificates requiring dealers to give them priority. County agricultural conservation committees will issue the certificates and dealers are required to honor them before any sales other than those carrying War Production Board ratings for military or emergency farm use.

Letter to Annabella



Far from Hollywood's glitter, on lonely Saipan Island, Lt. Tyrone Power types a V-mail letter to his wife, Annabella, whose pictures are on the table in front of him. The former film hero is a transport pilot with a marine air wing in the South Pacific.

House Votes to End OPA Food-Price Rule

WASHINGTON, June 23 (ANS).—In a bitter protest against meat, sugar and other shortages, the House yesterday voted 145 to 142 to strip the Office of Price Administration of jurisdiction over food pricing and to place this responsibility with the Agriculture Department.

The action was taken by teller vote, however, and is subject to a later roll call vote.

With many Democrats absent, the Republicans found themselves with a plurality and in virtually straight party line voting pressed through this broadened version of a recent recommendation by Herbert Hoover for an "administrative revolution" to solve the meat problem.

Under the measure, offered by Rep. Thomas A. Jenkins (R-Ohio), chairman of the House Republican Food Study committee, the OPA would retain control over food rationing but lose all other authority over the nation's larder.

Rep. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.), who will become Secretary of Agriculture July 1, voted against the transfer of authority from the OPA to his own hands. He told the House he would "not run away from any responsibility, but I don't want to be a policeman."

Hoover, former President and World War I food administrator, wrote Jenkins a letter, which was read to the House. It declared that the "existence of black markets in meats and fats in every city of the country is sufficient evidence of the breakdown in control of both distribution and price."

Food Crisis Heightened By U.S., Governors Say

NEW YORK, June 23 (ANS).—Thirteen governors from what Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, of New York, described as the "food deficit" area of the U.S. have agreed that critical meat and other food shortages of the densely populated northeastern area had been aggravated by Federal regulations which failed to allow for individual state situations.

Pooling their problems at a governors' conference here as the first step toward a plan that would give their states a bigger share of the available civilian supplies, the governors declared:

1.—Equitable distribution of food has been hampered by rampant black markets, and the working man is at a disadvantage in the "privilege" market.

2.—Shortages of feed grain in the area are raising a critical egg and milk situation, and revision of price levels is necessary.

Here were some of the governors' remarks:

"Quick tempers are now becoming brittle," Gov. Charles M. Dale of New Hampshire asserted in pointing out food difficulties in his state.

Massachusetts' Gov. Maurice J. Tobin said: "The food situation is now assuming the seriousness of shipbuilding and other industries at the start of the war."

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut described his state as "at the end of the transportation line for meat and poultry" and urged a plan for co-operating with Federal authorities for better distribution.

Pennsylvania's Gov. Edward Martin said: "We're a dairy state and due to the grain shortage many dairy heads are being sold as meat."

Music in the Air

Fifteen C47 Transport planes have taken off from Villacoublay air field carrying 72,000 pounds of musical instruments and athletic equipment to Ninth AF installations in Germany.

More Chicago Drivers Back On Job; Strike Nearing End

CHICAGO, June 23 (ANS).—There was no week-end holiday for labor troubles today.

Millions of workers in the nation's war industries remained at their jobs, but the labor front was marked by scores of controversies which kept idle more than 85,000 men and women. The heavy Detroit industrial area alone counted 35,900 affected by disputes.

There was only one flicker of amity as Federal agencies worked to end the strikes and work stoppages.

Chicago Strike Ending

That was in Chicago, where the week-old stoppage of thousands of the 14,000 union drivers for the city's 1,600 seized lines appeared to be drawing to an end. Government and union officials said more drivers were returning to their jobs, and improved transportation was reported as Army drivers and escorts, already totaling more than 10,000, became acquainted with their routes.

More than one-half of Detroit's idle were from the Packard Motor Car Co., where 20,900 employees halted work on aircraft engines and marine engines for PT boats. Others idle included 7,500 at the Briggs Manufacturing Co. and 4,000 at the Budd Wheel Co.

Printers Ordered Back

Forty striking printers at the Jersey Journal, in Jersey City, and 18 at the Bayonne (N.J.) Times, whose walkout last week over new contract provisions halted publication of the papers, have been ordered by the War Labor Board to end their stoppage or appear at a show-cause hearing next Wednesday.

At Portland, Ore., the Northwestern Council of Lumber and Sawmill workers voted to ask a legal strike vote on July 15 to back demands for a 20-cent-an-hour increase. A strike would affect 60,000 lumber workers in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, California and Montana.

Meanwhile, in Chicago, 2,500 International Harvester Co. employees went back to work after a four-day walkout, while in Eau Claire, Wis., 2,000 workers at the Gillette tire plant of the U.S. Rubber Co. ended their stoppage.

In Fort Worth, Tex., about 1,000 Armour and Co. employees voted to return to work after a two-day walkout in protest over the discharge of two Negro employees and the laying off of several others who had failed to work on Emancipation Day, June 19. Union and company officials agreed to end the suspension of several employees and to reinstate one of the two men discharged.

Biddle Denies Report He'll Get Rome Post

WASHINGTON, June 23 (UP).—Francis J. Biddle, who will retire as attorney general July 1, has expressed a willingness to undertake any job that the President might ask him to, but said that the report of his going to Rome as ambassador wasn't true.

Another Job for Vets

WASHINGTON, June 23 (ANS).—Disabled veterans would be selected as superintendents of national cemeteries under a bill passed by the Senate yesterday and sent to the House. The measure also would set up a national cemetery in every state and territory now without one.

U.S. Reds Aim At New Policy

NEW YORK, June 23 (ANS).—The Communist Political Association, committed for the past year to a policy of co-operation with free enterprise, will hold a national convention July 16-23 to adopt a new "political line." The announcement was made in today's edition of the Daily Worker.

The CPA national committee named Earl Browder, the association's president, as the "chief architect" of what it termed the "opportunistic errors and mistakes of the CPA." Browder and other members of the national board retain their posts, the committee said, but the CPA president was not included when it named a three-man secretariat as "the authoritative spokesmen."

Browder, three-time candidate of the Communist party for Presidency of the U.S., led the successful movement to disband the party and form the CPA in its stead a year ago.

William Z. Foster, who as national chairman of the Communist party opposed the party's dissolution, was named to the secretariat, which was given "full authority to act." Other members are Eugene Dennis and John Williamson.

Gen. Quesada Moves To AAF Intelligence

WASHINGTON, June 23 (ANS).—Maj. Gen. Elwood (Pete) Quesada, former chief of the ETO's Ninth Tactical Air Command, has been named assistant chief of the AAF's staff, intelligence section, the War Department announced today. He succeeds Maj. Gen. James P. Hodges, whose new assignment has not been announced.

Loses Bob But She's Got Oscar

HOLLYWOOD, June 23 (ANS).—Academy Award Winner Jennifer Jones has been divorced from her actor-husband, Robert Walker. She was given the decree only after Superior Judge Charles E. Haas had frowned on her attempts to blame career clashes rather than more prosaic difficulties for marital troubles.

She sought to testify at a brief hearing that Walker tried to get her to accept radio engagements and to do other things professionally which were contrary to her wishes and against the advice of her business manager. The court cut her off and told her that those matters did not necessarily constitute cruelty.

Miss Jones won an Academy Award and a GI Oscar for her performance in "The Song of Bernadette." Walker played the leading role in the movie version of the book "See Here, Private Hargrove."



Jennifer Jones

GOIN' HOME

SOONER OR LATER

14th Transport Corps, Which Sent 2,000,000 To ETO, Prepares for Happier Assignment

By George Gaskin
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

SOUTHAMPTON, June 23.—The Army's 14th Transportation Corps, which in the 11 months after D-Day shuttled some 2,000,000 troops to the Continent, today is gearing itself for a much happier assignment—sending soldiers home.

The corps may not stage anywhere near that 2,000,000 mark for the U.S., but when redeployment really gets going here in July the port likely will deal in six-figure shipments every month.

Most of the troop movements from here will be handled by two ships—the Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth. They still are docking in Scotland, when on this side of the ocean, because the re-dredging of the canal here to accommodate their 40-foot draft will not be completed until July 15. At piers 43 and 44, where the Queens will tie up, workers speculate no end on how many men each ship will carry to the States—and how fast they will do it.

Best estimates are that they will pack about 17,000 per journey and perhaps as many as 25,000. One dockhand recalled that in June, 1943, the Mary hauled over 23,000 from New York to Scotland on one trip.

A Merchant Marine sailor, fresh from the U.S., reported he understood that the dining halls would be knocked out of both Queens to provide more troop space, and that those travelling on the ships would eat K rations. As for travelling time, a port official disclosed that since the war's end in Germany the average crossing of transports had been clipped around a third. Thus, it is expected the Queens should hit New York from here in five days at the most, probably less. The Queen Mary in 1938 regularly made the Southampton-New York trip in four days.

To facilitate loading the 14th Corps has taken over several large camps, including one at Tidworth, where homeward-bound troops, both from the Continent and U.K., will be staged.

Present plans call for 2,000 men being ferried from Le Havre to Southampton daily and the cleaning out of the staging areas at least twice a month.

"It all depends on how many ships they give us," a corps officer said.

15,000 U.S. Troops Board Queen Elizabeth, Princess Juliana Also on Ship for Trip to N.Y.

ABOARD THE QUEEN ELIZABETH, OFF GLASGOW, June 23 (INS).—Princess Juliana of the Netherlands and her attendants were the only civilian passengers booked on this gigantic luxury liner today.

The other travellers are 15,000 U.S. troops, and 600 nurses and Red Cross girls.

The ship is scheduled to sail for the U.S. tomorrow night. It will be the liner's first trip to New York since V-Day.

The troops include mainly the staffs of five general hospitals, plus Eighth AF personnel.

Veteran of 5 Years With RAF and USAAF

Reaches Boston With 276 Points; Freed by Reds

BOSTON, June 23 (ANS).—T/Sgt. Harry T. Brundidge III, veteran of more than five years flying with the RAF and USAAF in Europe, arrived here yesterday with 276 points for service and decorations.

Brundidge was shot down July 4, 1943, on his sixth mission with the Americans after making 78 raids with the RAF.

Captured by the Germans, he was released last April when the Russians overran the camp in Pomerania where he was held.

'You Certainly Have Placed Your Mark on Us,' Says British Paper, Bidding Adieu to Yanks

LONDON, June 22 (AP).—U.S. soldiers leaving their bases in Britain were told in a Sunday Chronicle article that "it has been grand having you here.

"You have certainly placed your mark on us. We shall never be quite the same again," said the Chronicle. "Centuries hence lying historians may write of the destruction you have wrought. The truth is that the city (London) had been well bombed before you arrived, and your only additions to the damage were a few thousand wads of gum on park benches and cinema seats and a few lampposts knocked over by your trucks, which some old fogies will go on calling lorries. Youngsters will call them trucks from now on—and call petrol gas."

Food, Clothing, Rubles, Jobs For Russians Leaving Army

MOSCOW, June 23.—Millions of Soviet troops in 13 senior age groups would be discharged from the Red Army under a suggested demobilization plan providing cash bonuses, food, clothing, reconstruction loans and guaranteeing jobs, Moscow radio announced last night.

Delegates Send Food From S.F.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22 (AP).—Thousands of parcels containing canned meats, sugar, powdered milk, cheese, tinned butter and other foodstuffs are en route to France from this city through a packaging and mailing service of one of the city's leading department stores.

The store, owned and operated by an American of French descent, makes up packages of food impossible to obtain in the ETO.

Since the service started last month virtually every member of the French delegation to the United Nations Conference has shipped a number of these parcels, one man sending 17 in a day. A similar service for addresses in the United Kingdom and Belgium attracted many members of those delegations.

Plane for Ike Delivered

SANTA MONICA, Cal., June 23 (ANS).—A four-engine plane for the personal use of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has been delivered to the Army by Douglas Aircraft Co.

Chief of Staff Alexei Antonov outlined the Red Army demobilization plan, effective the second half of 1945, to the opening session of the Supreme Soviet Union.

A bonus of 300 to 900 rubles for servicemen and more for officers, according to their length of service, has been established on a sliding scale basis, Antonov announced. (A ruble is worth about 17 1/2 cents in U.S. money.)

He said it was incumbent upon officials to provide employment for demobilized veterans "not more than one month after their discharge." He said farmer-soldiers would be assisted by managers of collective farms, who will provide employment and aid veterans in establishing their own farmstead. All men discharged would be provided with clothing and food for the journey home.

In areas destroyed by Germans, Russians will be given building sites, timber, and reconstruction housing loans between 5,000 and 10,000 rubles repayable in five to 10 years, Antonov asserted.

He told the assembly Russia's demobilization plan was a necessity to restore normal economic conditions in the Soviet Union. He pointed out, however, that demobilization of millions of men would not minimize the country's defenses.

Golden Gate—in '45



These redeployed GIs from the Pacific Theater made it in three years under schedule on the basis of the quip "Golden Gate in '48." Just off the troopship, the 85-plus Yanks get a look at San Francisco's Golden Gate bridge before they head for a discharge center—and home.

39 Per Cent of ETO Wacs Fall Into Essential Group

By Caroline Camp
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

Nineteen percent of the Wacs serving with all major commands in the ETO are stenographers, with the Military Occupational Specialty number of 213, and 20 percent are clerk-typists, with MOS number 405, Maj. Susan B. Weems, theater personnel officer for the WAC Staff Director, announced yesterday.

Miners First Back to Italy

WITH 12th ARMY GROUP IN GERMANY, June 23.—The repatriation of 13,000 Italians from the 15th Army area is scheduled to begin next week.

The priority system set up, calls for miners to be returned first, followed by farmers, transport workers, then persons over 50.

The Italians will be transported from reception camps by rail through the Brenner Pass. One reception camp will be located at Munich.

The Third and Seventh Armies will begin soon a like program. As Italians and small numbers of Greeks, Albanians and Montenegrins are repatriated, an equal number of displaced Germans and PWs will be returned to Germany.

'Shangri La Rescue Delayed

HOLLANDIA, New Guinea, June 23 (ANS).—Bad weather blanketed New Guinea today and it appeared that an attempt to rescue three survivors of an Army plane crash from the hidden valley of "Shangri La" must wait until the week end.

A low ceiling grounded gliders and forced postponement of test runs. Authorities insisted on thorough rehearsals before the attempt.

Gantz's Writing Led to Fighting; He Quits Writing

ATLANTIC CITY, June 23 (ANS).—"From now on I'm illiterate," said Cpl. Sidney Gantz today as he told, at an Army hospital, how he and his wife quarreled by V-mail while he was in New Guinea and wound up getting a divorce.

Gantz married Ada Eisenstein of Philadelphia in August, 1941, and everything went well until he was sent overseas and began to write letters.

"One word led to another," he said. "The first thing we knew we were quarreling by V-mail and the next thing I knew I was in the process of becoming a grass widower by consent."

When Gantz came home he persuaded his former wife to try it again. They were remarried this week.

These figures are based on a Machine Records Units survey made at the end of April. Since that time more than 1,000 Wacs have arrived in this theater.

Clerical workers who are not typists total 22.5 percent of the Wacs in the ETO, with 15.5 percent serving in communications. Mechanics, mess personnel and Wacs with miscellaneous jobs, such as draftsman, cadre, finance clerks, medical technicians, photographers and writers, comprise the remaining 23 percent of Wacs serving in the ETO.

Wacs formerly classified as typists, with the MOS number 247, now are considered in the same job-skill category as clerk-typists (405), and the theater directive under which all clerk-typists and stenographers have been named essential specialists applies equally to them.

Major commands included in the survey were SHAEF, Com Z headquarters, Oise Base, Normandy Base, Delta Base, UK Base, Seine Base, USSTAF 12th Army Group and First Allied Airborne Army headquarters.

Air Mail Service Resumed

WASHINGTON, June 23 (ANS).—Immediate resumption of air mail service to Belgium, Denmark, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland was announced today by Postmaster General Frank C. Walker. The postage rate will be 30 cents a half ounce. Letters to Belgium, Denmark, France, Luxembourg, Norway and Switzerland are limited to two ounces, to the Netherlands, one ounce.

Wipe Out Reich War Plants For All Time, Baruch Urges

WASHINGTON, June 23 (ANS).—Bernard M. Baruch urged yesterday that the United Nations break once and for all "Germany's dominance of Europe," with a specific industry by industry destruction of Germany's war potential.

The financier and adviser to Presidents also recommended in testimony before the Senate Military Affairs committee that "this German settlement be used as a basis for a comprehensive, all-embracing agreement with Russia" on major peace problems.

He said that "a new cave age of bomb shelters" would be the price of failure to achieve these objectives

British Steel Used by Nazis, German Says

WIESBADEN, June 23.—The director of one of Germany's major industrial concerns claimed that his firm was able to obtain British steel during the war for the manufacture of aircraft parts, John Mecklin, correspondent for the Chicago Sun, reported yesterday in a dispatch from Frankfurt.

Mecklin quoted the industrialist, Harvard-educated Ernst Teves, as saying the steel was obtained through Portugal and Switzerland. According to Mecklin, Teves also said he had heard that through similar arrangements with Turkey, other German industrialists were able to obtain quantities of chrome in exchange for German chemicals despite the Allied blockade of the Reich.

Warning that this is the kind of talk the Nazis might be expected to spread as part of their efforts, even in defeat, to split the Allies, Mecklin nevertheless said that Teves was a man whose testimony must be considered as reliable as the word of any German citizen can be considered today. He has been investigated thoroughly by U.S. Authorities and now functions in the important job of administrative adviser to the burgomeister of Frankfurt.

According to Mecklin, Teves also said that in his Frankfurt plant and presumably elsewhere a definite trade union movement had been organized since V-E Day and that the German Communist party was reorganizing secretly in the American occupation zone. Both of these movements are forbidden under the Allied ban on any German political activity.

Mecklin reported that Teves asserted the steel, which eventually was to return to its place of origin in landing gear and piston rings of Luftwaffe bombers over London, leaked into the Continent through Lisbon. Teves said that from there it was shipped to the Beka concern in Saint Aubin, Switzerland, which sold it in turn to German industrial concerns, Mecklin said.

M/Sgt. Teaches Reporting to GIs

SIXTH ARMY GROUP, Germany, June 23.—Forty GIs are studying journalism in a school sponsored by the 56th AA Artillery Brigade at Heidelberg, believed to be the first such school in Germany, if not the ETO.

Men teaching the courses are M/Sgt. Frenon, S. Roskelley, Spokane, Wash., reporting and editing; T/Sgt. Howard W. Greenwood, Houston, Tex., advertising; Cpl. Theodore Yasi, Lynn, Mass., composition, and Cpl. Arthur Vallely, Cambridge, Mass., presses. They are on detached service from ack ack battalions.

While learning the business of publishing, the men are producing a weekly, the Rhine Valley News. A modern German newspaper plant has been made available for the program.

100,000 Casualties Seen in Next Year

NEW YORK, June 23.—The Army estimates that there will be 100,000 battle casualties in the Pacific in the next year, according to Maj. Gen. Stephen G. Henry, assistant chief of staff of GI.

Henry told the House Military Committee that the figure is not based upon any particular plan of campaign but is an "estimate arrived at by applying losses of average experience to the number of troops we shall have ready to deploy in the Pacific."

or to ratify and enforce by universal military training and other means the United Nations charter now near completion at San Francisco.

Asserting that it was not enough to demand an "economically weak Germany," Baruch said that there must be a program of destruction "sufficiently specific—industry by industry—so that all of the occupying nations know that they have agreed to the same thing.

"Whether one wants to be nice or harsh to Germany makes no difference," he declared. "War must be displaced as Germany's chief business."

C47s Dropped Spies, Supplies Deep in Reich

LONDON, June 23.—Hundreds of spies and thousands of tons of military supplies were dropped during the war to underground units behind the German lines by a fleet of U.S. bomber transport planes, it was revealed today by USSTAF.

Operating at night, the specially trained fleet—the 492nd Bombardment Group located at Harrington—was attached to the Eighth AF. Flying from Dijon, France, its planes penetrated deep into southern Germany and as recently as April 26 dropped agents in the mountainous national redoubt.

Working with resistance movements, the trained agents, including saboteurs, observed enemy movements in France, Belgium and Holland and reported back to London by radio.

The operations required landings on makeshift fields prepared by the Maquis in territory occupied by Germans. The C47s were loaded down with 906 gallons of gas for the 1,000 mile round trip. They were without armor or armament and flew at low altitude.

The first such flight was made by Col. Clifford J. Hefflin of Fresno, Calif., after D-Day. He took four passengers to France. On the return trip he took off in a driving rain carrying two U.S. airmen, a Canadian gunner, a British gunner, a navigator, a British major who organized among the Maquis, a young French girl and man who were to attend a sabotage school and two Hindus who had been rescued from the Germans by the Maquis.

In the closing months of the European war, the group continued to fly agents and supplies from England, dropping them at night in Denmark and Norway.

Devers Honored At U. of Nancy

NANCY, France, June 23.—Gen. Jacob L. Devers, CG of the Sixth Army Group, became the first military leader to be awarded the Degree of Doctor Honoris Causa.

The degree was bestowed Thursday by the director of the University of Nancy, Felix Senn who cited the general for his "eminent services rendered to the sciences, arts and letters, to the university which gives the title and to the French nation."

Devers also was awarded the Medal of the University of Nancy, symbolizing the freedom of education in France.

Maj. Gen. Arthur Wilson, CG of Continental Advance Section, and Brig. Gen. Edmund B. Seberer, assistant commander of the 28th Inf. Div., who commanded the task force which liberated Nancy, also received the Medal of the University.

Veteran Has 90 Days To Get Old Job Back

In yesterday's edition of The Stars and Stripes, a story by Ben (Civilian) Price, 95-pointer and former staff writer, on things a newly-discharged serviceman must and should do, said that a veteran has 40 days in which to apply to his former employer for his old job. This is incorrect. A veteran has 90 days—the time having been lengthened since the original law was passed.

Soldier Hanged for Murder

LE MANS, France, June 23.—A U.S. soldier was hanged here Thursday after being convicted of murder. The sentence was reviewed and confirmed by Gen. Eisenhower.

600,000,000 Marks Deposited In Rhineland Banking Houses

12th ARMY GROUP, June 23.—More than 600,000,000 Reichsmarks, \$60,000,000 at the occupation rate and four times that amount in actual worth in German exchange—has been discovered in the banks of the Rhine province and the adjoining areas of the Saarland, Pfalz and Hessen, west of the Rhine, in the American Army's first financial report from occupied Germany.

The total is for banks now open under U.S. supervision. Credit requirements are limited today by the fact that only a small percentage of Rhineland industry is in operation. Before an industry

ETO Star Performers Lay Over Under Canvas Before Next Big Tour



This is an aerial view of Camp Boston, ETO redeployment center in the Suippes sub-area of the Assembly Area Command. Thousands of U.S. troops are being processed at this and similar tent cities before shipment to the States.

Camp San Antonio Privates' Paradise

CAMP SAN ANTONIO, Rheims, June 23.—A private's paradise, with practically no details, is what this camp will be for the 15,000 men it can process at a time for the trip home or to the Japanese war.

Col. Warren W. Christian, camp commander, says no American soldier will perform menial tasks here as long as there are German prisoners available for the work.

Eight hundred PWs are now being used to build sidewalks and collect refuse before the GIs arrive.

Mail Delivered By Parachute

WASHINGTON, June 23 (ANS).—A preview of how thousands of small communities may receive deliveries of air mail cargo by parachute in the postwar era was given yesterday at the National Airport.

A Pennsylvania Central Airlines plane, flying low over the airport, dropped sacks and parcels from 200 feet to a grass plot beside the runway. The parcels were ejected through a rear door in the plane by a special conveyor. All landed gently within a short distance of each other.

The test was witnessed by ranking mail and air cargo officials of the U.S. and foreign governments as well as aviation executives.

According to airline officials, "thousands of America's smaller communities not now served by direct air mail may soon be on air routes if parachute delivery is widely adopted."

Yankee Division Weekly Wins Newspaper Contest

First prize for overseas letter-press newspapers in the 1945 Camp Newspaper Service Publication Contest has been awarded to "The YD Grapevine", weekly newspaper of the 26th (Yankee) Inf. Div. Editor of the paper before his return to the U.S. was Cpl. J. R. McConkey of Cleveland.

600,000,000 Marks Deposited In Rhineland Banking Houses

can reopen it must have the approval of Army production control officers.

It is expected that as industries devoted to filling Allied military demands get back into operation, approval will be given and the necessary credit will come from this bank reserve.

Even under occupation, 15th Army officials revealed, bank deposits have fairly regularly exceeded withdrawals, indicating a confidence in the banking structure despite the governmental collapse. It also indicates there are few items, excepting the carefully-rationed basic necessities, for which Germans can spend their money today.

For Size, Task of AAC Makes Hannibal's Jaunt Look Sick

By Hugh Conway

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

ASSEMBLY AREA COMMAND HQ., Rheims, June 23.—Across the rolling, grassy fields of the Champagne Plain, the Army has spread a network of redeployment camps—one of the most gigantic feats in military history—known as the Assembly Area Command.

Under the command is an area so big that if a carrier pigeon wanted to make a nonstop flight from one end to the other, it would probably have to carry an auxiliary belly-tank of bird seed. One GI, newly arrived for redeployment, learned that the area covered approximately 6,000 square miles. "Where the hell is the rest of France?" he gasped.

Within this vast area, the Army is preparing to solve a problem in military logistics that, for size, makes Hannibal's elephant tour over the Alps look like a subway excursion to Coney Island.

Through the 17 camps in the area, virtually all of the 3,000,000 American troops in the ETO will be processed and either shipped home or sped to the Pacific, 13,000 miles away. The undertaking will require several months to complete. But, considering its size, it will move at almost incredible speed.

Affects Every Soldier

What is done within the redeployment area will affect every officer and enlist man in the ETO. It will bear directly upon the entire course of the war. How speedily and efficiently the work of the Assembly Area Command is executed will determine how soon GI Joe gets back to the States for keeps.

Responsibility for this tremendous undertaking rests largely upon the shoulders of Maj. Gen. Royal B. Lord of Washington, D.C., CG of the AAC. An engineer, inventor and writer, the 45-year-old general is no stranger to huge projects. In 1935, he was construction chief for the Passamaquoddy project at Eastport, Me. Later he was chief engineer of the Farm Security Administration, responsible for the construction of 100,000 buildings for resettlement of farm families.

Depot and Terminal

From his headquarters in the so-called "little red school house" in Rheims, where the armistice was signed originally on May 7, Gen. Lord will direct a territory approximately 100 miles long and 60 miles wide in the Champagne region of northeastern France.

Each of the command's 17 camps, named after U.S. cities, will accommodate 15,000 to 17,500 troops. At its peak, the AAC will hold 270,000 troops for redeployment, plus an additional 30,000 men to run the huge undertaking. Units are expected to move in and out with the regularity of a railroad terminal.

Troops scheduled for direct shipment to the Pacific will remain 25 to 45 days, while those going to the States will stay 15 to 30 days. However, as the project goes into full stride, it is expected the units will remain for shorter periods. During that time, the records of every man will be brought up to date, physical examination and shots will be given, mechanical equipment will be overhauled and new uniforms and personal gear will be issued where necessary.

Next: What Happens to a GI at a Redeployment Camp.

EM-Run Cabaret Licks High Cost Of French Clubs

MARSEILLE, June 23.—Soldiers of the Transportation Corps' Sixth Major Post have deserted Marseille's higher-priced cabarets and made their own fun in their EM-owned-and-operated night club that does a \$10,000 business every month.

The club, Casa Nostra, is open from 1300 to 2300 hours, except Saturday, when closing time is midnight, with dancing to GI and French orchestras.

The club's popularity is shown in the consumption of liquor. The highest priced drink is cognac at 20 cents. Approximately 8,000 bottles are dispensed monthly. Next comes American beer at five cents per glass—4,000 liters every month; Coca-Cola at five cents—8,000 bottles per month; and Perrierwater at three cents—8,000 bottles per month.

The club has nearly 700 members. The men may bring guests and many girls hold honorary membership cards.

Fate of Sentenced Soldier Awaits Eisenhower's Return

Whether a 23-year-old veteran of the Normandy and Rhine battles is put to death or spends the rest of his life, or part of it, in prison for refusing to obey a captain's command yesterday apparently awaited the return of Gen. Eisenhower to the ETO for answer.

The case of the soldier, Pvt. Samuel Rosenblum, of Brooklyn, came to light in New York a few days ago, when Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) told reporters the Supreme Commander had commuted the GI's sentence from death to life imprisonment.

However, in Abilene, Kan., yesterday where he was visiting his home town, Gen. Eisenhower denied he had taken any action in Rosenblum's case. According to Army News Service, he said he had asked specifically that any action be withheld until his return to Europe.

In Paris, the Judge Advocate General's office declared that "no comment can be made on the status of the Rosenblum case until the finding of the court is published." At the same time, ANS reported the Provost Marshal's office in Paris had said The Stars and Stripes story that Gen. Eisenhower had commuted Rosenblum's death sentence was "very embarrassing" to the Supreme Commander.

Yanks Await Order to Quit Russian Zone

12th ARMY GROUP, June 23.—An arrangement between Russian and American corps commanders on U.S. evacuation of Soviet occupation territory in Germany has been reached, officials here said yesterday.

The American withdrawal, originally scheduled to begin yesterday but delayed for unexplained reasons, should start shortly.

All U.S. troops are slated to be out of the Russian zone nine days after the movement order is given.

Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew had announced in Washington a week ago that U.S. troops would be withdrawn from the German occupation zones assigned to the Russians by yesterday. He declined to elaborate, saying it was primarily a military affair.)

Hundred Miles to West

Under the agreement, American troops are scheduled to pull back more than 100 miles to the west.

The seven U.S. divisions scheduled for withdrawal will vacate a 10,000-square mile chunk of Germany. The area to be left includes all of Thuringia, a corner of Saxony just north of the Czech border, and the western half of Halle-Merseburg.

The agreement does not apply to American forces now occupying part of the Western Sudeten strip of Czechoslovakia and extending as far as Pilsen.

Sixth Armd. Headed for States

Of the dozen U.S. divisions east of the U.S. occupation zone, seven are affected by the agreement. Two of them, the Sixth Armd. and the 30th Inf., will be held in a concentrated area and will be redeployed before the end of summer. The Sixth Armd. will be shipped to the states, where it will be decided whether it is to be disbanded or held in strategic reserve. The other five divisions will be scattered throughout the U.S. occupation zone.

The agreement reached with the Russians by the XXI Corps arranged three phase lines for the occupation. The Soviets have requested U.S. forces to withdraw to each phase line before the Red Army moves in, officials said. Movement to each line is expected to take two days, and an additional day is allowed for consolidation preparatory to the next move.

Poles in Russian Zone

Also Will Be Evacuated

BUCHENWALD, June 23 (UP).—Nearly 12,000 former Polish slave workers waited today for American transportation to reception camps in west Germany before the Russians occupy Thuringia and other areas west of the Elbe.

U.S. camp authorities said all the Poles would be evacuated before the Russians arrive.

Benes Seizes Nazi Firms

PRAGUE, June 23 (AP).—President Eduard Benes yesterday ordered the confiscation of all farms and corporations in Czechoslovakia belonging to Germans, Hungarians and "traitors and collaborators of any nationality."

Gen. Eisenhower has taken any action in the case," a Provost Marshal spokesman was quoted as saying.

When a Stars and Stripes reporter asked the Provost Marshal's office for a further statement yesterday, he was referred to the Judge Advocate General's office on the ground that "this does not come under the Provost Marshal's jurisdiction."

The Army News Service story, reporting Congressman Celler's remarks appeared in the Paris edition of The Stars and Stripes on Friday. Celler's announcement that Gen. Eisenhower had cancelled Rosenblum's death sentence presumably was made to several reporters.

Notification of the commutation by Gen. Eisenhower was furnished him, Celler said, in a letter from Maj. Gen. Myron C. Cramer of the Judge Advocate General's department in Washington.

The Representative announced he would intervene further in Rosenblum's behalf by seeking a reduction of the life imprisonment sentence from a clemency board recently created by the War Department.

In stories received by The Stars and Stripes, details of Rosenblum's alleged offense have not been disclosed.

Tigers Bow to Browns; Dodgers Shade Braves

Yanks Tip A's, 2-0; Chisox Tribe Divide

NEW YORK, June 23.—An error by Dizzy Trout in the fifth inning opened the door for four runs and enabled the Browns to trounce the Tigers last night, 8-4, reducing Detroit's American League margin over the Yankees to a game and a half.

Sig Jakucki sprinkled 11 hits along the route to hand Trout his seventh defeat of the season. Trout was far off his usual stride, yielding nine walks and 12 hits in addition to his costly error.

Four-hit pitching by Floyd Bevins and a homerun by Tuck Stainback in the seventh inning paraded the Yankees to a 2-0 verdict over the Athletics. Steve Gerkin was the victim as the A's suffered their tenth whitewash of the season.

Red Sox Score Early

Nine runs in the first three innings started the Red Sox on the road to a 10-5 win over the Senators. Every player in the Boston lineup hit safely, with Eddie Lake contributing a homerun, to give Emmett O'Neill an easy triumph over Johnny Niggeling.

The Red Sox chased Niggeling in the third after scoring two runs in the first, four in the second and three in the third. Santiago Ullrich took over after Lake's circuit blow and allowed one run the rest of the way.

After the Indians won the twilight opener, 2-1, the White Sox bounced back to salvage the night finale, 3-0. Allie Reynolds turned in a four-hit job for the Tribe in the first game, while Orval Grove scored for the Chicagoans with a six-hitter in the nightcap.

Reynolds Walks In Run

The lone run off Reynolds in the early game came as a gift when he walked Pitcher Thornton Lee across the plate. The Indians, meanwhile, counted one run on a homer in the third by Don Ross and scored the eventual winner in the fourth on two singles and a sacrifice.

Grove was afforded fine hitting support in the windup, with Johnny Dickshot collecting three of the five hits served up by Ed Klieman. Dickshot scored two of the three runs, while Guy Curtwright scored the third.



American League				
	W	L	Pct	GB
New York 2	Philadelphia 0	Boston 10	Washington 5	
Cleveland 2-0	Chicago 1-3	(twilight-night)		
St. Louis 8	Detroit 4	(night)		
Detroit	32	22	.593	—
New York	30	23	.566	1 1/2
Boston	29	25	.537	3
Chicago	30	27	.526	3 1/2
St. Louis	25	26	.490	5 1/2
Washington	25	27	.481	6
Cleveland	23	30	.433	9
Philadelphia	20	33	.377	11 1/2
Detroit at St. Louis				
Washington at Boston				
Philadelphia at New York				
Only games scheduled				
National League				
St. Louis 5	Chicago 2	Brooklyn 8	Boston 7	(night)
New York 2-4	Philadelphia 0-5	(twilight-night)		
Pittsburgh 3	Cincinnati 1	(night)		
Brooklyn	35	21	.625	—
St. Louis	31	24	.564	3 1/2
Pittsburgh	31	25	.554	4
Chicago	28	23	.549	4 1/2
New York	31	27	.534	5
Boston	27	26	.509	6 1/2
Cincinnati	23	29	.442	10
Philadelphia	15	46	.246	22 1/2
Boston at Brooklyn				
New York at Philadelphia				
St. Louis at Chicago				
Only games scheduled				

Runs for the Week

American League						
	M	T	W	T	F	S
Boston	X	1	P	4	10	
Chicago		1	5	4	X	4
Cleveland		X	3	0	1	2
Detroit		0	4	5	5	4
New York	X	0	P	14	2	
Philadelphia	X	3	5	P	0	
St. Louis	X	4	1	X	8	
Washington	X	11	7	P	5	
National League						
	M	T	W	T	F	S
Boston	X	9	15	X	7	
Brooklyn		2	P	12	9	8
Chicago	X	X	5	5	2	
Cincinnati	X	1	X	0	1	
New York		1	2	10	X	6
Philadelphia	X	P	3	2	5	
Pittsburgh	X	X	3	4	3	
St. Louis	X	0	X	4	5	

NEW YORK, June 23.—Elongated Howie Schultz swatted a single in the ninth inning to break a 7-7 deadlock and gift the Dodgers with an 8-7 decision over the Braves last night for Brooklyn's sixth straight victory and their 13th in the last 14 starts.

Augie Galan opened the home half of the ninth by luring a walk. He took second on Dixie Walker's sacrifice and raced home on Schultz' hit after Luis Olmo had been purposely passed. Mort Cooper opened for the Braves and Hal Gregg started for the Bums but neither was around at the finish. Tom Seats was the winner; Tom Early was the loser.

Cards Top Cubs

The Cardinals snapped the Cubs' five-game winning skein by registering a 5-2 triumph behind Ken Burkhart's five-hit pitching. Burkhart held the Cubs hitless for five innings in winning his seventh game, then coasted the rest of the way as the Cards unleashed a 12-hit assault on Paul Derringer, Paul Erickson, Bob Chipman and Mac Stewart.

Buster Adams drove in four runs for the Cardinals with three hits and scored the other run personally. Peanuts Lowry homered for the Bruins in the seventh.

Singles by John Tonelli and Rene Montague thwarted Van Lingle Mungo's bid for a no-hitter as he twirled the Giants to a 2-0 victory over the Phillies in the first half of their twilight-night doubleheader. However, the Phillies walked off with the late game, 5-4. The Giants scored single runs in the opener off Lefty Scott in the second and seventh innings.

Mungo Pitches Two-Hitter

Three runs off Harry Feldman in the fifth sent the Phillies out front in the second game and they added two more in the sixth for a 5-3 lead. The Giants counted once in the ninth off Charley Sprull, but Dick Barrett came in to halt the rally.

Aided by five double-plays, a triple by Babe Dahlgren and a homer by Bob Elliott, the Pirates humbled the Reds in a night game, 3-1, to end their losing streak at five straight. Nick Strincevich was the victor over Ed Heusser, who previously had stopped the Bucs three times in a row.

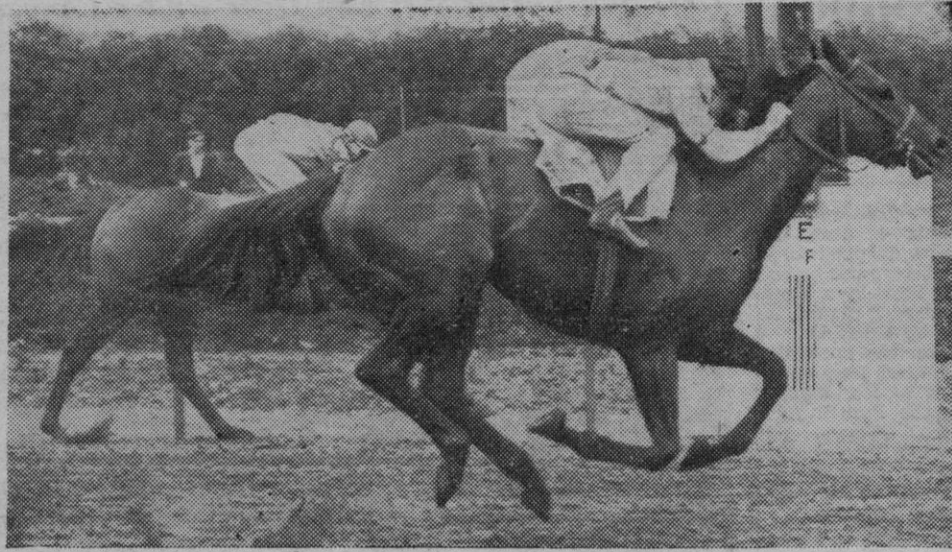
Boudreau Fines 3 Men For 'Indifferent Play'

CLEVELAND, June 23.—Manager Lou Boudreau, of the Indians announced today he had slapped fines on Outfielder Paul O'Dea, First Baseman Mickey Rocco and Infielder Dutch Meyer for "indifferent play" at the end of Thursday's fifth inning against Detroit.

LONG AT SHORT By Pap



Preview of Polynesian's Victory in Preakness



With Wayne Wright in the saddle, Polynesian (6) shows his heels to Pavot, 1944 juvenile champion, as the 3-year-olds sprint across the finish line in the Withers Stakes at Belmont Park. It was Pavot's first defeat, but Polynesian repeated in the Pimlico Preakness last Saturday, while Pavot finished a badly beaten fifth in the nine-horse field. Polynesian's time in the Withers was 1:39.4 and he paid \$29.80.

Jim Dykes Spiked by Browns In Battle to Save Ex-Marine

CHICAGO, June 23.—Manager Jimmy Dykes of the White Sox today termed Wednesday night's attack by the Browns on Carl Scheel, his batting practice pitcher, "the most brutal display I have ever witnessed in baseball."

Hare, Lott Head U.S. Net Squad

By John Wentworth
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

LONDON, June 23.—Charlie Hare, co-captain with George Lott of the U.S. Army tennis team which hooks up with a British Empire squad in an international match at Wimbledon Saturday, June 30, said today that the American team had "reported in" and would work out for the next week on the famous British courts which were the scene of Davis Cup matches before the war.

The only men missing, Hare reported, are Lt. John Doeg, U.S. singles champ in '31 and Wimbledon finalist in '32 and Sgt. Budge Patty, U.S. Junior champ in '38, '39 and '40.

The schedule calls for two three doubles matches and two singles for an eight-man team.

Lott, well known to American net fans, and Hare, who captained the British Davis Cup team twice and was a doubles finalist two years in succession, plan to pair up for one doubles team. Another strong combination will be Maj. Frank Guernsey and Lt. Russell Bobbit. Paired together as civilians, they ranked third in the nation in '38 and '39.

Other members of the team who worked out at Wimbledon today are Sgt. Richard McKee, former Miami U. star; Lt. William Weissbuch, 1940 Eastern States champion; S/Sgt. Robert Harman, listed seventh in the nation in 1942; Lt. (JG) Edward Moyland, former Middle States title-holder; Lt. Archie Henderson, nationally ranked in 1937; Pvt. Tom Falkenburg, National Junior doubles kingpin in 1939-40, and Pfc William Vogt, nationally ranked Philadelphian in 1939.

Irving Vaughan, Tribune baseball writer, reported that Scheel, a discharged Marine veteran, taunted St. Louis players during the game and "they swarmed into the Sox dugout and beat their tormentor almost into insensibility."

The melee started when George Caster, Browns' relief hurler, was removed from the game by Manager Luke Sewell. As Caster left the mound, he threw the ball into the Sox dugout, whereupon Dykes rushed out to protest to Umpire Art Passarella.

Several Browns emerged from their own dugout and others came in off the field as the umpires attempted to order the players back to their positions.

"But," according to Vaughan, "Pitcher Sig Jakucki, apparently enraged at the jockeying he took from Scheel Tuesday night, plowed past the umpires for the Chisox bench. Jakucki leaped into the dugout, followed by other teammates. Fans surged onto the field and weren't dispersed until five minutes later when police arrived. "Scheel was kicked and pummelled," continued Vaughan, quoting witnesses. "And when Dykes tried to separate his pitcher from the Browns, he suffered spike wounds on his arms and legs."

Ray Robinson To Miss Draft

NEW YORK, June 23.—Ray Robinson, Harlem's "uncrowned welterweight champion," will not be inducted as previously announced, a spokesman at the Grand Central Induction Center said today.

The spokesman, who asked that his name be withheld, told an Associated Press reporter that "Washington notified us it did not favorably consider Robinson's reinduction."

Robinson was discharged from the Army early last year. He had been reclassified 1A by his local board several months ago and had taken his physical exam.

Feller Fans 15 Men As Sailors Win, 5-0

GREAT LAKES, Ill., June 23.—Bob Feller finally displayed the form that made him the American League's outstanding pitcher when he fanned 15 and pitched his Great Lakes nine to a 5-0 triumph over the Chanute Flyers yesterday.

The former Cleveland ace held Chanute to six hits, scored two runs and batted in a third. It was the sailors' 12th victory in 15 starts this year.

Manpoyer Shortage Hits Gal Golfers

OLD GREENWICH, Conn., June 23.—Lack of caddies caused a cancellation of the one-day Women's Westchester-Fairfield Golf Assn. tourney at Innis Arden today.

Thirty-five feminine swingers reported for play but only 14 volunteered to carry their own clubs. Half of these quit after the first nine.

Once Over Lightly

By Gene Graff

Stars and Stripes Sports Editor

ANTI-SPORTSMEN in the ETO who think all professional baseball players find soft berths in the Army, sitting behind typewriters or winding yo-yos, can't apply their usual yardstick to the 87th Infantry Division, which currently is sweating out a junket to the States and then

reassignment in the Pacific. For the 87th has two former major leaguers on the morning report, and neither is any different than the other 15,000 joes in the division.

The players-turned soldiers are Pfc Billy Johnson, Yankee third baseman in 1943, and Jake Early, first-string Senators catcher for five years. Early, who is married and has two children, lacks about 20 points of getting a discharge, while Johnson hasn't enough points to even bother with a visit to the chaplain. So they both apparently will have to wade through the Pacific war before returning to the diamond.

EARLY, who was drafted in March, 1944, joined the Golden Acorn Division at Fort Jackson, S.C., and came to the ETO as an ammunition bearer in a cannon company. He fought from Metz to the Battle of the Bulge and through to the end of the war, suffering only from one brief seige of battle fatigue and earning three battle stars.

Johnson, whose sensational major league debut—he was named the "Rookie of 1943" and chosen on the All-Star major league team—was nipped when he was caught in the draft, came to the 87th as a replacement the day before the division launched its Koblenz attack. He spent his first day with the unit manning a machine-gun along the Moselle, then fought through until VE-Day.

IN addition to their combat chores, Johnson and Early pull KP and other company duties just like anybody else.

Because they refuse to be glamorized, as are very popular freaks or public heroes, they are very popular with the men. "They never bitch about anything and they are just as regular as the guys who used to be shoe clerks or bakers or something else," seems to be the consensus among their buddies.

Johnson and Early are not particularly disturbed about their own futures because they know they can make the grade again. But they are concerned about other young fellows in the service who have the talent to make good but are "losing the best years of their lives." In a small measure, Johnson and Early are helping these prospective major leaguers by spreading their baseball knowledge during the frequent bull sessions.

All of which proves some ball players aren't riding the gravy train, if proof of this ever has been necessary.



Jake Early



Bill Johnson

Behind The Sports Headlines

By John Carmichael
Chicago Daily News

IT'S more than ten years ago since a couple of Lane Tech youngsters named Phil Cavarretta and Frankie Dasso were being sought by major league teams. Phil signed with the Cubs and Frank with the Red Sox. For many years while Cavarretta was playing regularly with the Cubs, Dasso was experiencing the tribulations of a farmhand—now here, now there. Today, after almost a decade, he is just finding himself as a member of the Cincinnati Reds. In the last couple of weeks, two more Lane Tech stars have come to the end of their high school careers. Catcher Milt Majercik has signed with the Cubs and now is "down on the farm" in the North Carolina League. No bonus, no fanfare, no trumpets, Pitcher Irv Medlinger, on the other hand, got himself a flock of publicity, a \$1,200 bond bonus and a Red Sox contract. He's been shipped to Louisville. Is a 10-year parallel in the making?

By Will Connolly
San Francisco Chronicle

TWO incidents last week in widely separated cities, Los Angeles and Brooklyn, served to establish legal precedent for how far a baseball zealot can go with impunity in heckling players, managers and umpires. The more celebrated case is that of Leo Durocher, who was booked on a charge of beating up a 21-year-old discharged serviceman. The more obscure case is that of a Los Angeles playground instructor umpiring a sandlot game. A 16-year-old saw no wisdom in the umpire's decision and said so through several innings. Eventually the arbiter reached the end of his patience, seized the tormentor and clouted him. A police judge upheld the right of the player or fan to nag the umpire, in effect, because he found the ump guilty of battery and passed sentence. Thus the precedent is fixed.

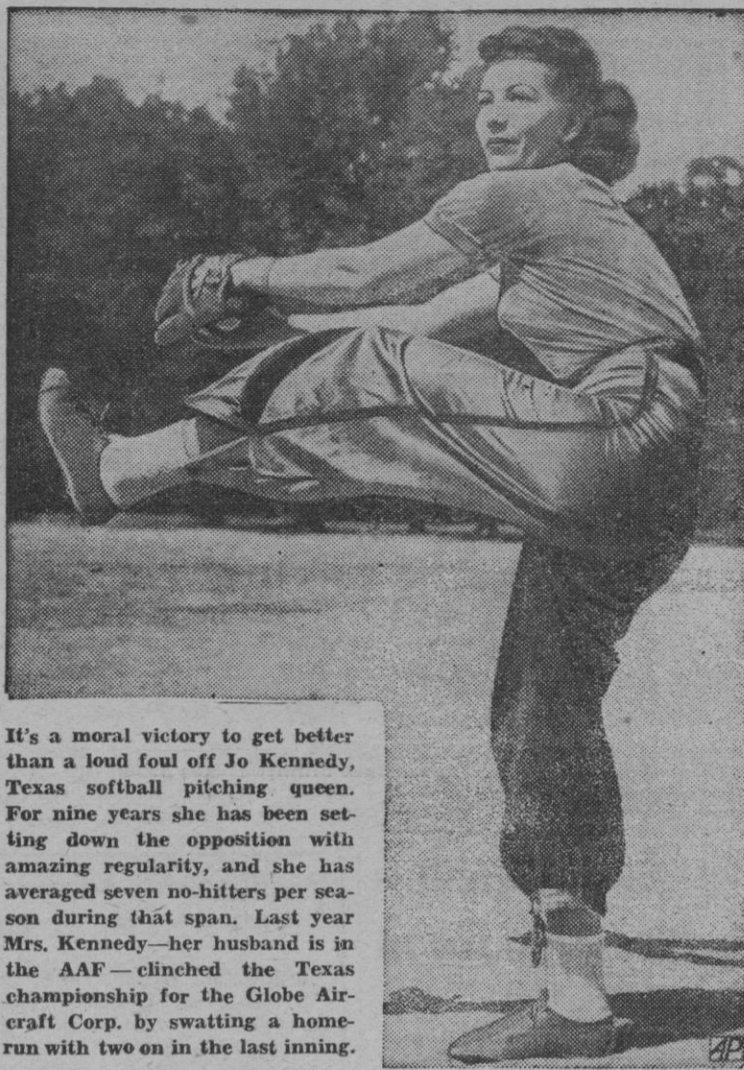
By Shirley Povich
Washington Post

MATTERS are beginning to present themselves a bit more clearly in the American League after two months of hodge-podge and complete uncertainty. The Detroit Tigers are beginning to stand out in more than dim outline as the team to beat in the pennant scramble. The Tigers are in first place, and that's understandable. If the Senators don't own the best pitching staff in the league it's because the Tigers do. It's significant that the Tigers have been playing the best ball in the league despite the loss of Al Benton, who won five in a row before suffering a broken leg. With Benton's return—and if Hank Greenberg rejoining the club is faintly the Greenberg of old, the Tigers could gallop in.

By Dave Egan
Boston Daily Record

A COUPLE of million men now are being discharged from the Army, and baseball takes heart from that fact, but it is doubtful that many young ball players will be among them. Under the point system that is used, combat service counts heavily, and many ball players, through no fault of their own, saw no front-line action. Like members of the band, they were held out for morale purposes, so that their chances of being discharged now are slim. It seems to me that ball players and boxers should be placed in a special category. Their civilian careers are short; they are losing the most productive years of their lives while in the Army; there is something to be said for discharging them as promptly as possible, and Senator Chandler should say it. If he would worry a little bit more about baseball and a little bit less about racing, he'd be doing a constructive service for the two sports.

Perfect (Softball) Form



It's a moral victory to get better than a loud foul off Jo Kennedy, Texas softball pitching queen. For nine years she has been setting down the opposition with amazing regularity, and she has averaged seven no-hitters per season during that span. Last year Mrs. Kennedy—her husband is in the AAF—clinched the Texas championship for the Globe Aircraft Corp. by swatting a home-run with two on in the last inning.

15th Army Athletic Program Opens Today With Baseball

HQ FIFTEENTH ARMY, June 23.—First game of the Fifteenth Army's baseball league will be played tomorrow afternoon when nines representing the 106th and 28th Divisions meet on the 28th's home field at Kaiserlautern.

League competition will match teams of four fifteenth Army units—the 35th, 28th and 106th Infantry Divisions and the 23d Corps. The five-week schedule calls for a series of 12 games to be played by each team. The winner will represent the Fifteenth Army in the ground forces championship series. Opening of the baseball schedule marks the first big event in the Army's all-sport athletic program which also includes a softball league, a track and field meet, swimming, golf, tennis, archery and horseshoes championships. Golfers will be the first to compete with a tournament scheduled for amateurs on July 14-15 and one for professionals on July 21-22. Both tournaments will be played at the Army rest center at Dinant, Belgium.

The Army swimming team will be selected at a meet to be held on July 15 under auspices of the 28th Division trackmen. Archers and horseshoe pitchers will meet at Koblenz on July 22 in the 35th Division stadium, and tennis players will compete on July 21-22 at 15th Army Headquarters at Bad Neuenahr.

The Army swimming team will be selected at a meet to be held on July 15 under auspices of the 28th Division trackmen. Archers and horseshoe pitchers will meet at Koblenz on July 22 in the 35th Division stadium, and tennis players will compete on July 21-22 at 15th Army Headquarters at Bad Neuenahr.

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Red Stick Beats Buzfuz Is \$3,000 Belmont Test

NEW YORK, June 23.—Ted Atkinson, the nation's leading jockey last year, whipped Walter Jefford's Red Stick to victory in the \$3,000 Brookwood Purse at Belmont Park yesterday.

The 3-year-old grandson of Man o'War broke fifth in the six-furlong test, drove to third at the quarter, moved to second at the head of the stretch and passed Buzfuz in the straightaway to win by a length. Esteem, the odds-on favorite, trailed in third place, four lengths behind Buzfuz. Red Stick paid \$21.80.

Oatmeal, with Johnny Adams in the saddle, romped to victory in the Elkwood Handicap, navigating the mile and a half in 2:36.2 and paying \$10.10.

Alfios Wins at Delaware
The \$3,750 War Relief Purse at Delaware Park was captured by Bobanet Stable's Alfios, who covered the mile and 70 yards in 1:43.2. In addition to winning the regular purse, Alfios earned \$10,000 in war bonds after beating Reztips and Art Brown. Tickets on Alfios were worth \$4.50.

Two veterans, Swiv and Sonohal, ran off with the two divisions of the State Purse at Suffolk Downs. Swiv, a bay 5-year-old making his 1945 debut, turned in better time for the six furlongs, 1:11, while Sonohal was clocked in 1:12. Whose, leading all the way under the guidance of Eddie Bianco, won the Chicago Heights Purse at Lincoln Fields, beating Choppy Sea and Happy Pilot.

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Nelson's 68 Sets Pace

DETROIT, June 23.—Byron Nelson, Toledo's barnstorming golfer and umbrella salesman, scored birdies on the last three holes yesterday to register a four-under par 68 in the first round of the 72-hole "Big Four" invitation tournament at Plum Hollow Country Club.

Nelson was out in 35, then took 33 on the home nine. His steady playing, which gave him a score in the 60s for the 14th time in his last 15 rounds, earned him a one-stroke lead over Sammy Byrd, home pro and former Yankee outfielder.

Jug McSpaden had a dismal day as he posted a 74, while Craig Wood, "duration Open champion," turned in a 76.

The tournament is a benefit affair to provide a golf fund for returning servicemen at the Army's Percy Jones Heberal hospital.

Babe Reaches Golf Finals, Despite Mother's Death

INDIANAPOLIS, June 23.—Babe Didrikson Zaharias proved herself a real champion yesterday when she received news of her mother's death prior to teeing off in the semi-final round of the Women's Western Open golf tourney, then stroked her way to the finals.

Unable to make a plane reservation to the west coast, she elected to go through with the defense of her championship. And like a champ, she came from behind to defeat Mrs. Albert Becker of Englewood, N.J., in a stubborn battle.

Dorothy Germain eliminated 17-year-old Babe Freese, 3 and 2, in the other semi-final test to qualify for a return match with the Babe. The Babe defeated 7 and 5 Miss Germain in the finals last year.

Minor League Results

International League
Montreal 9, Newark 4
Rochester 8-6, Jersey City 7-1
Toronto 6, Syracuse 3
Baltimore 14-4, Buffalo 4-1

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

Southern Association
Birmingham 7, Atlanta 5
Chattanooga 3-10, Nashville 0-0
Little Rock 7, Mobile 1
Memphis 8, New Orleans 4

Eastern League
Williamsport 7, Wilkes-Barre 6
Scranton 4-1, Elmira 2-9
Utica 2, Binghamton 1
Only games scheduled

Pacific Coast League
Seattle 8, Sacramento 5
Hollywood 14, San Francisco 9
San Diego 2, Portland 0
Los Angeles-Oakland, not scheduled

W L Pet
Portland...48 32 600 San Diego...41 42 494
Seattle...44 35 557 Sacram'to...39 42 481
S. Fr'isco...41 40 506 Los Angeles...39 43 476
Oakland...42 41 506 Hollywood...31 50 383

W L Pet
Wilkes-B...23 18 561 Elmira...20 21 488
Chattanooga...22 18 561 Birm'gham...24 32 429
N. Orleans...24 20 545 Memphis...23 32 418
Mobile...32 27 542 Nashville...16 39 291

W L Pet
Atlanta...36 21 625 Little Rock...26 29 473
Chattanooga...22 32 593 Rochester...21 33 389
Milwaukee...32 24 571 Syracuse...18 32 360
Louisville...34 25 576 Minneapol...22 35 386
Toledo...31 27 534 Kansas City...20 36 357

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Hayes 'Too Quiet,' Mack Tells Vets

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Connie Mack told veterans in Walter Reed hospital why he traded catcher Frankie Hayes to the Cleveland Indians for Buddy Rosar when he visited the hospital with Russ Christopher, Dick Seibert and Coach Earl Brucker last night.

The quartet made the rounds of wards and held a baseball barbering session in the gymnasium. One vet asked Connie why he had made the deal for Rosar. Mack explained, "Hayes is a wonderful catcher, but he's too quiet during a game and doesn't pep it up."

The quartet made the rounds of wards and held a baseball barbering session in the gymnasium. One vet asked Connie why he had made the deal for Rosar. Mack explained, "Hayes is a wonderful catcher, but he's too quiet during a game and doesn't pep it up."

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Phils' Bitsy Mott Released by Navy

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—Herb Pennock, general manager of the Phillies, tonight revealed that Bitsy Mott, former Philly infielder, had been discharged from the Navy at Bainbridge Naval.

Mott started as the Phils' regular second baseman this spring and then was called to the colors.

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Mott started as the Phils' regular

UNRRA Offers Jobs in ETO To Dischargees

A list of jobs for those eligible for discharge, but who don't want to sweat out waiting for transportation home before they become civilians, was announced yesterday by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

For those who qualify for the jobs, the salaries will range from \$1,800 to \$6,800 yearly, plus food and lodging and a dependency allowance. Those employed will be provided transportation home at the end of their service.

May Ask Separation

With a letter of employment from UNRRA, non-essential soldiers and officers with an ASR score of 85 or more, or who are at least 40 years old, and Wacs with 44 points may apply for immediate separation from the service, according to Brig. Gen. R. B. Lovett, theater adjutant general. Only those eligible for discharge will be considered by UNRRA.

The UNRRA needs for refugee centers in Germany, for missions to liberated countries and for its headquarters staff, the following types of personnel:

Directors and assistant directors of assembly centers; welfare officers and assistant welfare officers; administrative officers responsible for ordering supplies; stores administrative officers; stewards, to supervise the feeding of from 3,000 to 10,000 persons; administrative assistants; account and financial officers and chauffeurs.

Experience Desired

UNRRA wants persons between 25 and 40, in exceptional cases up to 50, who have had responsible and relevant experience.

Though not necessary, helpful qualifications would be college degrees and ability to speak French, German or other European languages, UNRRA officials said.

Applications may be made to UNRRA offices at 67 Avenue des Champs-Elysées, Paris, or 170 Great Portland Street, London, W1, England. Applications should include the applicant's name, rank, serial number, organization and APO, age, education, language qualifications, and principal experience, including names of employers, dates of employment, salaries received, present assignment and other military experience.

UNRRA representatives will be in the Adjutant General's Sections of the following headquarters from June 25 to July 9, to interview applicants: 12th Army Group, Third Army, Seventh Army, Seine Section, Com. Z (25 Blvd. des Italiens, Paris), Oise Intermediate Section and Delta Base Section. Advance written applications will not be required for interviews.

UNRRA is an international organization, subscribed to by 44 Allied nations. Those appointed to positions will work with the nationals of other member nations.

Army Winding Up District of Rennes

The U.S. Army establishment in the Rennes district, once the site of the Brittany Base Section, is being reduced to 50 men, Com Z announced yesterday.

Thus Rennes becomes the first U.S. military district in France to be practically eliminated. Others will be closed down from time to time.

Of 250,000 German prisoners which the Army is planning to turn over to the French by early July, about 63,000 are imprisoned in the Rennes area. The 50 American soldiers to be left there will handle administrative details of the transfer of jurisdiction over the prisoners, who will help reconstruct French cities.

Poles . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

London during the war. Witos is a veteran Polish peasant leader.

Poles in exile and supporters of Mikolajczyk and Stanczyk generally hailed the Moscow agreement "as a happy solution of the problem," according to press reports.

The Polish question long had been one of the chief points of friction between the U.S. and Britain, on one hand, and Russia on the other. Settlement of the issue was complicated by the fact that the Poles were sharply divided into three distinct groups: Extreme Leftists, as represented by the Lublin faction, extreme Rightists, who backed the London exile cabinet, and the middle-of-the-road Poles, who followed Mikolajczyk and his group.

Nice Work If You Can Get It—But There's No Future in It



Along with the guy who sprays delousing powder all over German girls, Cpl. Raymond J. Wick, of Lorain, Ohio, has what looks like one of the best deals in the occupation forces. He's a 30th Div. guard of women prisoners at the Magdeburg PW camp. Wick is known as "Chief" to the 226 ex-Wehrmacht frauleins. The girl in shorts and her friend on the right were German film actresses...so they say.

Ike Wants to Be Just Citizen When He Doffs His Uniform

The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

ABILENE, Kan., June 23.—Slated to return to Washington Monday and to Europe early next month, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, his turbulent American welcome over, spent today quietly with his family.

Cheered and praised by America as few men have been, the Supreme Commander on his Abilene homecoming emphatically denied that he intended to capitalize on his popularity by entering politics, as has been suggested in some quarters.

He told reporters that when he takes off his uniform it will be to return to private life.

Saying he wanted to settle the question once and for all, the general declared: "I am in the federal service and I take the orders of my Commander-in-Chief. When the War Department turns me out to pasture all I want to be is a citizen of the United States."

'Long Way from Pacific' Asked if he would go to the Pacific, Eisenhower said: "I'm going back to Europe and that's one long way from the Pacific."

To his townsmen, the general insisted that he was not a hero, but merely the symbol of "all the heroic men you sent to war."

Speaking yesterday to 10,000 wildly cheering neighbors in Eisenhower Park, the old city park renamed for him six months ago, the general said his homecoming was the realization of a dream but that the real thing—Abilene was celebrating was the end of the European war. Another remark was addressed to the nation: "It has been my great honor to command 3,000,000 men and women in Europe. If you as a community accept each one of these people back to your heart as you have me, not only will you be doing for them the one great thing they desire, but for my part you will earn my eternal gratitude."

Sergeant Shares in Tribute London gave the general a price-less sword and New York hung a medal on him. But the gift from his own home town probably meant more to the Supreme Commander than any he's ever received.

On the case of the solid gold wristwatch he proudly accepted from his delighted neighbors is engraved: "To Ike Eisenhower with affection from the people of Abilene."

The proudest GI in Abilene today and perhaps the happiest in the world was grinning Walter Sapp, Abilene's No. 2 hero. Due for a discharge after nine years in the Army and five campaigns, the sergeant occupied a seat of honor near the general at Ike's welcome parade.

It provides for a General Assembly of all 50 United Nations and a Security Council of 11 members, the Big Five powers having permanent seats on the council.

Also provided for are an 18-nation economic and social council, an international trusteeship council, an international court of justice and various subordinate organs.

The security council is the motivating force for the maintenance of peace, being empowered to make recommendations for settlement before resorting to sanctions or force. The Big Five nations have the right of veto in the security council on all major decisions, although procedural questions, including discussion and hearing of disputes, would be decided by a majority of any seven members.

The General Assembly will be the "town meeting of the world," and the international court will settle legal disputes. It will be optional whether the members agree to accept the court's jurisdiction.

Deadly Cable Found Across German Road

12th ARMY GROUP, June 23.—A thin cable stretched across the road at just the height to decapitate a jeep driver has been found at Neuhaus, north of Trier, intelligence officials reported today.

There have been occasional instances of wire stretched across roads in occupied Germany, but this is the first report received here of a cable used for the purpose.

The cable was believed strong enough to break the wire cutter often attached to the bumper of a jeep for protection against such sabotage.

Island Yields 7,000 Jap PWs

(Continued from Page 1) ington yesterday, Lt. Gen. Roy S. Geiger spoke at ceremonies at which the American flag was officially raised over Okinawa.

"We have met the Jap on his homeland and with his crack troops and we have destroyed him," he said. "Any Jap who believes he has a chance for victory is a plain damn fool."

Geiger Named to Head Pacific Fleet Marine Force

WASHINGTON, June 23 (ANS).—Lt. Gen. Roy S. Geiger has been appointed commanding general of the Pacific Fleet Marine Force, succeeding Lt. Gen. Holland M. Smith, Marine commandant, Gen. A. A. Vandegrift announced yesterday.

A veteran of 38 years in the corps, Geiger, promoted to his present rank only three days ago, took over command of American forces on Okinawa this week after Lt. Gen. Simon B. Buckner Jr. was killed by an enemy shell.

A veteran airman of two wars, Geiger organized the First Marine Air Wing on Guadalcanal in 1942, and later commanded the First Marine Amphibious Corps during the battle for Bougainville. Smith will head the Marine Training and Replacement Command in San Diego, Calif.

Okinawa Victory 'Big Step' Toward Japs' Defeat—Truman

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The Okinawa victory has brought "another long step toward the total defeat" of Japan, President Harry S. Truman said today in reply to a message from Prime Minister Churchill congratulating America on winning one of the "most intense and famous battles" in military history.

Huge Moscow Parade Today

MOSCOW, June 23 (AP).—Moscow will stage a huge military parade tomorrow in which thousands of men and machines will be reviewed by Marshal Stalin in Red Square. The victory banner which the Russians hoisted above Berlin's Reichstag will be carried in the procession.

Leopold Fails In 2nd Try to Form Cabinet

BRUSSELS, June 23 (UP).—King Leopold's second attempt to form a new government and pave the way for his return to Belgium failed today with the refusal of the Liberal, Lt. Gen. Ganshof van den Meersch, to accept the job of forming a cabinet.

The general, who is Military Auditor of Belgium, is understood to share the growing view that in the best interests of Belgium the King should abdicate.

Van den Meersch, prosecutor of alleged Nazi collaborators, recently visited Salzburg to confer with Leopold. His refusal to organize a new cabinet was taken as the last resort at Leopold's disposal for his return to rule Belgium.

Dr. Albert Marteaux, Communist leader and Minister of Public Health, warned that any attempt by Leopold to govern from outside Belgium would start a general strike of vital services and public utilities and would unite the Communists, Socialists, Liberals and trade unions against the King.

Earlier reports said Leopold had asked former Premier van Zeeland, a Catholic and a banker, if he would be able to form a business-men's government. Critics said this would be badly received as resistance opinion always raised the point that big business had been in collusion with the Germans.

Shuffling of Government Completed by Dutch

AMSTERDAM, June 23 (AP).—Professors William Schermerhorn and William Drees announced today they had completed the formation of a Dutch government in which Schermerhorn will be prime minister and minister for general affairs, and Drees will be minister of labor.

According to well-informed sources, the cabinet will not include Pieter Gerbrandy, who had been expected to be retained as minister without portfolio to maintain liaison with the Allies for the duration of the Pacific war.

There are 14 members in all, with E. N. Van Kleffens being retained as minister of foreign affairs.

New Norwegian Premier Calls Cabinet a Coalition

OSLO, June 23 (UP).—Einar Gerhardsen, the youngest Premier in Norway's history, said today his new government might be considered a little more Leftist than the government in exile, but that actually it was a broad coalition cabinet supported by all four major political parties.

It was announced that Norway had formed a united political front for reconstruction, which was described as the major problem facing the provisional government when it officially assumes power at noon on Monday.

Army to Free Extra Doctors

WASHINGTON, June 23 (ANS).—The War Department has established a special board to pass on the release of unessential medical officers, Sen. Hugh B. Mitchell (D-Wash.) announced yesterday.

Mitchell said he had been informed of the action by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson. In a letter to Mitchell, Stimson said: "The board will pass on discharge on the following basis: Military necessity, with officers qualified and needed by the Army being retained, and Adjusted Service scores, with officers holding the highest scores—other factors being equal—to be separated from service."

Stimson said the shift of military hospital cases from Europe to the U.S. had resulted in the need for more Army doctors in the States. "When this hospital load can be diminished," he wrote "our medical officers will then become available for one of two purposes, Medical assignments in the Pacific theater or demobilization and return to civilian status."

MacArthur Uses Flying Headquarters

SANTA MONICA, Cal., June 23 (ANS).—Gen. Douglas MacArthur is using a giant four-motored C54 Skymaster as a "flying headquarters" to direct operations in the accelerated Pacific war drive, the Douglas Aircraft Co. announced. The big plane, named "Bataan," was flown away from the plant here by Lt. Col. W. E. Rhoades, MacArthur's personal pilot.



THE STARS AND STRIPES magazine

Power in the Pacific

U.S. Fleet Massed Against the Japs Has Developed Into a Mighty Force Since the Debacle of Pearl Harbor 3 1/2 Years Ago

By Jack Caldwell

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

BLOWING lilac-tinted clouds like giant puff balls hung lazily over the blue waters off the forward Naval base of Guam as units of the powerful U.S. Pacific Fleet steamed silently westward. In front of them sprawled Japan's fortified islands 1,500 miles away. Behind them lay thousands of miles of ocean dotted with putty-colored islands,—and carefully-tended white crosses, rusting hulks of smashed ships.

The going was slow and hard in the critical weeks following the Pearl Harbor mauling by Jap sneak forces. Remnants of our battered and greatly outnumbered Far Eastern sea arm had been sent south in an effort to halt the enemy's drive for the Dutch East Indies and Australia. A miniature armada of submarines and motor torpedo boats alone boldly faced the enemy's numerically superior fleet off the Philippines, fought a delaying action to give the U.S. and its Allies as much time as possible to get organized for the surface and air actions that were to come.

That was little more than three years and six months ago. The Mikado's Navy was bloated with victories—and the fighting was far from Tokyo.

Today the war has come home to Japan, although it is unlikely that the average Jap knows that the great imperial fleet, in which he has taken such pride since it met and defeated the Russians in Tsushima Strait in 1905, is only a shadow of what it was when it steamed against Pearl Harbor.

He is probably unaware that far more than two-thirds of his merchant fleet—the empire's lifeline—rusts on half a hundred beaches or at the bottom of the sea. He probably has no idea that he has had no victories at sea since his cruisers and destroyers surprised a U.S.-Australian Squadron off Savo Island in the Solomons, on the moonless night of August 9, 1942, and sank four of our ships and damaged two others. And what he doesn't know is hurting him.

BACK in those early war days a task force consisted of one carrier, two cruisers and six destroyers, and for some time was the only sea barrier against the rampaging enemy as we waited for him to come down toward Australia. For that matter, all the carriers the Navy had operating in the Pacific could be counted on two fingers. In those dark days the whole technique of Naval air warfare was new, in the experimental stage, and the Navy naturally was jittery and afraid of losing ships. Then it was "All hands man your battle stations" with all hatches battened down at the slightest provocation.

Today the Fleet boldly roams the Pacific, hunting down Jap ships and planes. Now you hear: "I hope they come out and fight." But battered remains of the Nipponese Navy, reportedly 97 percent destroyed after such actions as Midway and Coral Sea, have retired to home waters.

Today, behind the simply-worded communique: "A powerful task force struck..." lies months of assembling hundreds of destroyer tenders, storeships, motor torpedo

boat tenders, cargo ships, hospital ships, oilers, tankers, attack transports, repair ships, salvage vessels, tugs, submarines, cruisers, battleships, aircraft carriers, destroyers—each necessary in her appropriate position when the zero hour strikes. With those ships must be co-ordinated air forces and ground fighting men.

The terse announcement: "A beachhead was established..." likewise adds up into astronomical figures which would floor a layman. It involves the combined punching power of the home front, numerous supply channels often stretching thousands of vulnerable miles through hostile waters, and the full hitting power of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard and the Maritime Service.

The Lingayen Gulf amphibious landings required 1,033 ships, ranging from battleships to landing craft, and Naval personnel amounting to 273,000. Iwo Jima was invaded with the aid of some 800 Naval vessels manned by more than 220,000 officers and men, while landing of men and equipment on hotly-contested Okinawa last Easter morning was supported by 1,400 warships.

IT was during the Lingayen Gulf beach assault that a Naval first-aid kit performed an errand of mercy. The landing craft snaked through a veil of violent Jap mortar fire, miraculously reaching the sandy beach with all hands safe. Later, a crewman suffered a slight wound and opened the craft's first-aid case. Imbedded

(Continued on Page VII)



... There is restlessness among the French, and worry about the winter yet to come.

Hunger in the Spring Air

In the Shadow of France's Glittering Avenues and Gay Cafes
Thorny Problems Cause Unrest Among the People

By David A. Gordon

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

LOVERS stroll through the little parks along the Champs-Elysées, the moon silvers the Place de la Concorde and the rooftops of the French capital, and autos send long shafts of light through the wide boulevards. But this spring in Paris and in the rest of France is not all moonlight and romance. There is hunger in the spring air, and restlessness among the French, and worry about the winter that is yet to come upon a country which shivered miserably through last winter in heatless homes.

Thorny problems that thrust out sharply amid the beauty of a lush countryside and the smart hats and dresses of some of the Parisiennes who stroll along the fashionable boulevards, are illustrated in the crowds of poorly-dressed, anxious men and women who wait at the Paris railroad stations for the returning prisoners of war, the antiquated charcoal-burning trucks on the roads, and the bitter complaints about the "marché noir," the black market, that rise on all lips.

Nobody seems able to point the finger definitely at black-market personalities and name names, but the Leftist parties charge that the men responsible for Vichy are behind the black market, and that through a nefarious scheme seek not only to garner huge profits, but to wreck the efforts of the De Gaulle government to build a democratic France again.

FRANCE is beset by shortages—of coal, of ships, of housing, of food, of clothing—and fights a black market whose operators have fastened their greedy paws on every commodity needed to keep a people alive. At night, the cabarets on the Champs are jammed by civilians who are comparatively well-dressed and who spend thousands of francs without worry. But the average Frenchman makes only 4,000 francs a month. The average Frenchman cannot afford the night clubs.

A French family cannot obtain meat, butter or eggs in the regular market. Black-market prices are often beyond its means. The cost of a kilo (2.2 lbs) of meat ranges from 400 to 500 francs on the black market, or from \$8 to \$10. A man's suit on the black market costs 20,000 francs or about \$400, while a pair of shoes costs at least 5,000 francs. That is why some Frenchmen and women wear old wooden shoes. That is why their clothing looks so shabby.

Add to the list of rarities on the regular market tobacco, cheese, coffee, tea, chocolate, sugar, fruit and soap, and the picture of life in the average French household is gloomy. The French have a bread ration estimated at 350 grams a day at a cost of seven francs 20 centimes for one kilo. Until recently, the government subsidized the cost of bread, and Frenchmen paid five francs for one kilo.

Furthermore, the French have been told that the rationing of all foods, except bread, is to continue four or five years longer. Bread rationing may end soon because the last wheat crop was good and imports from North Africa and elsewhere will soon be resumed. But, wine and sugar rations will stay the same and there is no prospect for an increase in the 400,000 tons of meat which have been available to the French yearly since 1941. Prior to the occupation, France consumed 1,700,000 tons of meat each year.

THE government has sought to provide milk for babies at low cost, so that children of three years of age and younger might get one liter a day. However, crippled transportation has made fruits and vegetables difficult to buy and French children still are not getting all the vitamins they require.

The French are badly in need of housing. Recently a government official estimated that 1,500,000 homes were destroyed during the war and that 5,000,000 people in France are homeless. The problem of the taking care of three to four million repatriated prisoners of war has proved so crucial in itself that a separate ministry was established in the government. It has not fared too successfully. One million have already returned to France and found unhappiness transcended only by the misery of their imprisonment under the Nazis. Irked by what they considered lack of proper action by the government, 50,000 of them turned out in a demonstration in Paris recently.

Their demands are for clothing, a payment of money ranging from pay for one to three months, and special steps to restore them to the productive life of the nation. The government finally requisitioned clothing stocks in the capital, but many former French prisoners still walk through the

streets dressed in German prison camp uniforms. These people haven't the means to buy on the black market.

FRANCE will solve few of its problems until it obtains coal. This problem lies at the root of the country's economic paralysis. Because continental railroads are coal-fired, transport suffers. As a result, distribution of France's meager food supplies is uneven. Only 12 of the country's 110 blast furnaces are producing, for lack of coal for electricity and steam power, and so the rebuilding of bombed-out areas suffers. The textile mills, which should be running in high gear to produce clothing for the coming winter, are operating at only 14 percent capacity because of the coal shortage, even though warehouses are stocked with wool and cotton. And above all this, with the recently-announced drop of 300,000 tons in coal production during the last month, the people face another heatless winter.

In the midst of these problems, which grow out of a four-year German occupation and the destruction wrought by military operations in France to expel the Germans, French political opinion has moved steadily to the Left. Complete results of the recent municipal elections, as tabulated by the Ministry of Interior, show that in 1,634 communes, excluding Paris, the Communists have majorities as against only 310 Communist municipal councils in 1935. The Socialists have majorities in 5,259 councils as against 1,376 in 1935.

The Radical party, which in 1935 was the political strong party of France, in control of 9,162 councils, obtained a majority in only 6,436 councils in the recent elections. Rightist parties, which controlled 22,685 councils in 1935, now have majorities in 15,656 councils. Rural communities for the most part voted for the Right and Center parties in the recent elections.



Pfc Karl Kjendal in Oslo home of brother peruses family album with brother and sister.

In Oslo

Homecoming of 99th Sweet—and Bitter

By Earl Mazo

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

OSLO, Norway.

WHEN the 99th Infantry Battalion—the U.S. Army's special Norwegian-American outfit—came to Norway a few weeks ago, practically every man had someone he knew waiting on the Oslo docks. Within a few hours of landing two men applied for permits to marry. But it was a homecoming for most of the 99th filled with bitterness as well as happiness. T/4 Arne Thomassen, a medic from Brooklyn, who was a native of Southern Norway, found out that his favorite cousin had been killed when attempting an escape to England to join the Norwegian air force, and later he was told that a relative "in the north" had been a notorious quisling. Pfc Karl Kjendal, another native Norwegian who settled in Brooklyn, found his policeman brother and nurse sister in Oslo, well and healthy. One man learned that his wife had died two months earlier.

The 99th's arrival had been thoroughly heralded by all the Norwegian press and radio. "They are Americans, but they are our own," one Oslo paper said. Another paper embarrassed most 99th men by going completely overboard on a story about the "great war achievements of our brothers," crediting the 99th with everything done in Kiska, Africa, Italy and Europe by all elements of the 474th Infantry Regiment, of which the 99th is now the Third Battalion. "Hell, our record is good enough to stand alone. We don't want people praising us for what others have done," said Pfc Ernest Larsen, of Hollywood.

That "record" starts as a big military secret. The 99th was activated as a special organization, without a T/O but serving as something like a battalion, in July, 1942. There were a lot of stray Norwegians in America who wanted to fight, and someone in Washington figured it might be a good idea to keep them on hand for the "inevitable invasion of Norway."

L. T. COL. HAROLD N. HANSEN, a young, tough-as-nails soldier who commands the outfit now, took over right from the start, and planned to have only Norwegian-speaking officers and GIs. Norwegians and Norwegian-Americans came from everywhere. The only original requirements for joining the 99th were a will to fight Germans and a knowledge of the Norwegian language. Veiled in the most secret hush-hush the War Department could devise, the 99th began ski and mountain training within a few weeks of activation. Everything pointed to action in Norway.

But about a year later the 99thers found themselves without skis and snowshoes—headed for regular doughboy duty in Europe, via England.

From Omaha beach to deep in Austria the 99th had its share of hard fighting, heroics and casualties. Always "special," and "secret" until V-E Day, the outfit served in Europe with organizations like the Rangers, Second Armd. Div., 30th Inf. Div., 101st Airborne, and finally, just before the over-the-Rhine offensive which ended the war, joined elements of several Ranger Battalions and a Special Service Force outfit to form the 474th Infantry Regiment.

Hard fighting and the casualties that resulted cut into the original Norwegian core of the 99th, and although Norwegian-Americans still predominated, the battalion had its replacement sprinkling of everything else American. Before the battalion was committed in Normandy its several hundred "alien" Norwegians all became American citizens—that left only one non-citizen in the Viking outfit—a Mexican.

Tactically, the 99th in Norway (as a unit of the 474th Infantry) is part of the American and British operational force which is moving hundreds of thousands of Germans out of the country and "keeping the powder dry just in case..." For men of the 99th it means patrols and parades, but the first week of this duty showed that there would be a lot of time for just lolling around.

THE 99th's newspaper, The Herald-Saga, in its first edition offered this advice to its few non-Norwegian-Americans:

"It is impossible within this short space to teach you Norwegian. So, the only alternative for you is to meet an English-speaking girl. This is not done by going up to every girl you see and making the inquiry, 'Do you speak English?'"

"If she can, she is probably too smart to let you know. You must, in this case, use the psychological or 'disarming' approach. After you have espied an attractive young lady, you approach her, smile, and say, 'Pardon me, but could you please direct me to (such and such) street?' Having been caught off-guard, if the lady in question speaks English, she will answer.

"Immediately you say, 'Ah, you speak English,' and the rest is up to you."

* The exchange of currency was an effort not only to set the credit machinery of the country on a firm footing, but to discover illegal fortunes.



A Veteran Soldier Tells What He Admires About His Supreme Commander

By Sgt. Thomas Hardy
Special to The Stars and Stripes

BAD WIESSEN.

THE FELLOWS in my outfit are glad to see the folks back home are making a big fuss over General Eisenhower. We feel that he rates it. The way we figure it is that General Ike is strictly for soldiers.

Naturally, you can't have everything your own way in the Army. But if you got a legitimate gripe, General Ike is the kind who would see that you get fixed up.

I'm a tank commander with the 753d Tank Battalion, that's attached to the 80th Infantry Division, and we first went into combat in Sicily with General Ike running the doings. The first part of the campaign every one had C Rations. I suppose it was a carry-over from the African campaign where they fed nothing else but Cs and some British rations. We were in Africa but we didn't get into action there. In Sicily, they came out with the 5-in-1s. Now, I imagine General Ike had something to do with that.

I come from Des Moines, Iowa and the fellow I worked for in the summer during school vacations reminds me a lot of General Eisenhower. His name is Dale L. Maffit and he runs the Des Moines water works. He didn't look like him but he had the same disposition. He would go out among the employees the way General Ike goes among the GIs.

MR. MAFFIT would go out into the plant and talk to anybody and everybody. If you had a complaint, you told it to him and he listened to it, if you were right he'd try to change things around. Everybody was pretty happy under Mr. Maffit. I never knew anybody to quit and they were satisfied with their job because they knew the boss was with them and doing the best he could for them.

From what I read about General Ike and from what fellows in different outfits tell me, I guess that's the way General Ike is,—strictly a GI general. Now Mr. Maffit didn't have as many working for him as General Ike has. So he could talk to almost every one who worked for him. It would take General Ike the rest of his life, I guess, if he tried to talk to every GI under his command. But from the looks of it he tried to talk to as many as he could.

SGT. Hardy was asked to tell what he thought about Ike. His story was not a contest winner—there was no contest and he was the only one asked. The idea was for a soldier to try to express what he felt about one of the most respected gentlemen of our times. Sgt. Hardy is presently stationed in Germany, where Stars and Stripes Staff Writer James Cannon picked him out at random and took down his story. It is typical of most GIs that Sgt. Hardy has never seen his Supreme Commander in person. As he says: "It would take General Ike the rest of his life, I guess, if he tried to talk to every GI." Yet there are few GIs who, even without the benefit of his personal acquaintanceship, feel that they don't know him. Ike—he's a good Joe.

Although General Ike never came to our outfit, we always felt that if he did, you could tell him the truth about how you felt and he'd understand what you were talking about.

A fellow I know tells the story of how his outfit was setting up a CP around an olive grove in Italy just before Cassino. General Ike suddenly pulled up in a jeep, with a long column of assorted generals and colonels trailing. He stood in the mud, chatted with them and asked how the chow was. Things like that.

Guys up on the slope knew someone big had arrived and they yelled down, "Who's visiting?" And my friend and his buddies yelled back, even though the general was standing with them, "It's Ike." You see, he's Ike, not General Eisenhower, in everyone's mind.

Another fellow I know once compared General Ike to a platoon sergeant—only on a big scale. When a replacement fresh from the States comes into a platoon, it's a smart sergeant who makes the guy feel that he is needed, that everything will be all right. The same with General Ike. He'd talk to the men in a pleasant, informal way. It's usually hard talking to a general. My friend said it was pretty easy with General Ike.

ONE GI told me that the General dropped in on his outfit unexpectedly one afternoon last winter and one of the fellows told him they had been promised an extra blanket apiece but the requisition had bogged down somewhere. Within a week the

blankets were delivered. You gotta hand it to a man like that.

You noticed he asked to see a big league ball game when he went back. He was really hurting to see a ball game, just like we all are. That's what I mean. Sure, he is a big man and he's going to be in the company of big men while he's home but that made a big hit with me personally. I mean it goes to show you that he has the same kind of likes and dislikes that we have. Being a big man hasn't made him forget that.

Just because a general wants to see a baseball game and just because he will listen to a GI isn't absolute proof that he is a great general, but it makes him one with me. It means he knows the fellow who is leading. He knows why they hate being away from home and why they all want to get home as quick as they can.

The guys in my outfit sometimes gripe about the brass. But it's a funny thing, none of them considers General Ike as being one of the brass. I look at his face and it tells me a lot. He looks like an older GI with five stars on his shoulder. He looks like a good and kind man.

GENERAL IKE never gave us any snow jobs. That's another reason why I personally like him. He knew that combat is the toughest thing in the world and he told us it was a tough job. We knew we had to do it and we did it. Either that or Hitler would have had us goose-stepping up Locust Street. He never made out that war was a big game or the Army was a lot of fun. He gave it to us straight, and we felt good about that.

I imagine that a general like Eisenhower has a lot of worries. What one soldier thinks or what two soldiers think don't seem important. But if you find out what enough soldiers think, you know how the Army thinks. That is, if they tell you the truth. And soldiers told Ike the truth. I'm sure of that. And when a general knows what his Army is thinking about, I think he's that much better off.

I'm just an ordinary GI and that's the way I feel. I got 91 points if I get the Central Europe Star and 86 if I don't. I want to get out of the Army as soon as I can and get back to Des Moines. Even though he will be the big boss of Germany and all that, I'll bet you General Eisenhower would like to stay in the States, too. Anytime a guy misses baseball as much as he does he's homesick, whether he's a general or a GI.



The Soldier's Soldier
... He has a wonderful face



He tries to talk to as many as he can



He wanted to go home to see a ball game

The World...

AT HOME Statesman Ike

Newspapermen who attended Gen. Eisenhower's press conference never failed to be impressed by the sagacity of the Supreme Commander, his forcefulness in presenting his remarks. The conferences were viewed as brilliant sessions in the strategy of the war. We reported in part only because of the General's modesty as commander-in-chief, and because much of what was said was necessarily of the record. When General Ike visited London and made a speech that was widely reported, the world discovered the same simplicity and directness in Ike's talk, the same deep humanity, applied now to public affairs, that newspapermen had long known in the General.

Accordingly, it was no surprise to some when commentators began to say last week that Ike's recent speeches, plus his victorious homecoming, had made his political future a matter for serious speculation. A British information service survey led off the discussion with this remark: "The Supreme Commander's speeches of the last few days have aroused tremendous confidence in his political as well as his military ability."

More Than Military Talent
In New York Mark Sullivan's comment was much more direct. "There is an instinctive feeling," he wrote in the New York Herald Tribune, "that there may be more in General Eisenhower than military talent, that he has the capacity for thought and judgment in other fields, that his gift for leadership might be made of use in the immense and intricate problems of peace. The world is hungry for leadership and the special kind of leadership they need is the kind that Gen. Eisenhower seems able to provide."

This was the plainest call yet heard for the utilization in other fields of the American military commanders returning from the war. Despite such bold speculation, however, there were many who felt last week that the Supreme Commander at this date wished for no political position, that Ike's desire, like that of many another soldier, was to get the war over with and go home.

The VFW Accuses

In a calm, unemotional voice a man stood before the United States House of Representatives in Washington and described treatment of American soldiers in a hospital he had seen. For almost an hour he spoke, describing suffering, brutality, and mistreatment. He told the Congressmen of men with severe lacerations from beatings, others whose wrists and arms were lashed, some helpless in straitjackets.
The Congressmen, sweltering in the heat of the June afternoon, listened in hushed silence to what sounded like a description of a German concentration camp. Strangely, the speaker was talking of a neuropsychiatric hospital for veterans at Northport, Long Island. The report came from a special investigating committee of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, was prepared by Frank M. Whitaker, VFW Service Officer for the Dept. of New York and read by Joseph M. Stack, of Pittsburgh, senior vice-commander in chief of its VFW.

Labeling conditions at Northport as "sickening," Stack gave an hour-long comprehensive report which pictured the hospital as gravely in need of doctors, nurses, and other trained personnel. A skeleton staff of 22 doctors and 46 nurses at Northport are administering the needs of 2,768 patients.

Only Few Attendants

In one ward, he said, 48 "violent" patients were left in care of only two attendants. The patients were seated in chairs packed closely around three walls of the ward. The doctor in charge, asked to explain, stated that a few minutes earlier one of the



Dorothy Thompson
... Germans Cannot Be Trusted

patients had dashed across the room and crashed his head against an unprotected window. The doctor said that he had asked that the windows be enclosed, but that the requests had been "overlooked" or "forgotten."
Attendants at the hospital changed the VFW were Army "misfits," unadaptable for other military duties. Hospital chief Col. Louis Verdel, testifying before the House Veterans Affairs Committee, said that he was unable to take disciplinary action against offenders because there was a division in authority. Verdel said that there is widespread discontent among both Negro and white soldiers assigned to hospital duty and that their dissatisfaction has had a bad effect on patients and other attendants. Asked if he regarded attendants who had mistreated patients as "sadistically inclined," Verdel said that he felt that these incidents had been "acts of impulse," not sadism. He also remarked that it was difficult to substantiate such charges because attendants refused to testify against each other.

Hospitals Inadequate

Backstepping the VFW indictment of the Northport hospital and a coincident charge that "47 percent of all hospitals visited by the VFW committee were inadequate," were reports by the American Legion and the Disabled Veterans of America, whose observations, while not as sensational as those of the VFW, concluded that there was "room for plenty of improvement."
Rep. John E. Rankin (D-Miss.), chairman of the House Committee on Veterans Affairs, said, "I resent the War Department's attitude toward these hospitals. It seems to me that these cases involve negligence on the part of the War Department; rather than the Veterans Administration."

Simmering, Congress awaited testimony from War Department representatives, a formal report from their own investigating committee.

Balloon Bust

A few weeks ago what had been back-page gossip in several Oregon counties was confirmed and announced in Washington: six picnickers, five children and a woman, had been killed by a balloon-bomb, launched from the Japanese home islands and carried to the U.S. by prevailing winds, a tricky system of gadgets and balloons.

After almost a month of silence, tight-lipped censors last week again allowed a few bits and pieces of information about Japan's fantastic balloon attack on the Western Hemisphere to trickle through to newspaper readers.
Stripped of details, the announcement revealed that three balloons have landed as far east as Michigan this year, others have landed in many areas west of the Mississippi and in Canada and Mexico. Property damage has been inconsequential. Most of the balloons (which fly at high altitudes across the Pacific in an estimated four days) have hit in remote areas where the incendiaries burned themselves out and the explosives were ineffective.

How far inland they may penetrate is anyone's guess. Vagaries of the wind and barometric-pressure devices which release cargo and sandbags determine the length of flight, the report said. They are equipped with fancy mechanisms for destroying the balloons by fire, but the gadget seldom works and many have been found intact.

Mission to Moscow II

In 1936 President Roosevelt made Joe Davies Ambassador to Russia with this message for Josef Stalin: that the war brewing in Europe might be prevented if the warring countries could be convinced that Americans and Russians meant business about keeping the peace. Joe Davies' mission to Moscow did not avert the war, but it bettered U.S.-Russian relations and dramatized the attempts of two great national leaders to keep the 1939 catastrophe from occurring.

Last week another Presidential emissary was back from Moscow. To Harry Hopkins President Truman publicly gave credit for securing concessions from the Russians on two issues that threatened Allied unity—the "Big Power" veto at San Francisco, and the Polish question. The Russian agreement to accept a change in the veto formula saved the San Francisco conference from almost certain deadlock. The Russian move to begin conversations toward broadening the Russian-sponsored Polish government broke the deadlock on an issue that has worried Washington and London for months.

Diplomatic Triumph

The London press called Hopkins' mission a triumph of "soft-collar diplomacy," and was grateful for Hopkins' patience, Stalin's statesmanship, and Stettinius' initiative. The American Secretary of State had addressed a personal appeal to the Russian Premier through Hopkins just before the



Uzanas in the Hartford Courant
Problem Child

Russian delegation agreed to compromise on the veto question.
Hopkins' achievements in Moscow were a reminder that the former social worker and WPA administrator is one of the best informed of all Americans on Allied affairs. When Germany invaded the Low Countries in 1940, Hopkins moved into the White House as friend, counsel, and confidant to President Roosevelt. In the five years since, he has handled the job after job that have kept him in touch with Allied leaders and their countries' requirements.

His first foreign assignment took him to London early in 1941 to explore British lend-lease needs. As lend-lease administrator he flew back to England in July, then to Russia, to learn of Russian requirements. He is credited with knowing Stalin better than any other Westerner, and seemed the logical choice when President Truman wished to emphasize to the Russians that Russia's co-operation was vitally important.

FERA Head

Hopkins is 55, hails from Sioux City, Iowa, where his father was a harness maker. In 1931 he gave up social work to become temporary relief administrator for Franklin Roosevelt in New York State, two years later he took over the greatest spending program in history as head of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. The bitter Pacific real estate deal was being negotiated in blood and the Japs were paying dearly; more than 80,000 of the original 90,000 island defenders have been wiped out. The Mikado had declared that if the Allies took Okinawa they'd be able to take Japan.
The Japs' fate on the hotly-contested island obviously was sealed but their fanatical determination to delay the end was diminished. On the Kunishi ridge sector

How the Cartoonists View It



A Case for Firm and Stern Treatment

ailing since 1940, and for years has shuttled between the Mayo Clinic and White House assignments in Washington. While the Moscow mission was announced as his last, he is scheduled to be with President Truman at the Big Three meeting in Berlin. He helped arrange the meeting, in fact, during the Moscow visit.

THE WAR Okinawa Finale

In Okinawa last week, U.S. soldiers and marines inched through rat-in-the-hole defenses for the final kill. Among the maze of ridges, spurs, knobs and gullies in the enemy's diminishing foothold on the southern edges of the Pacific stepping-stone, the fanatic Japs utilized every cave, every underground passage for the 11th-hour resistance. To the natural fortifications afforded by the plateau comprising no-man's-land, the enemy added their own; dugouts and pillboxes, and converted stone tombs, where natives bury their dead.
The fight was hard and bitter, increasing in intensity daily since U.S. forces invaded the 921-square-mile Okinawa, located 325 miles from Japan, last Easter Sunday morning. The bitter Pacific real estate deal was being negotiated in blood and the Japs were paying dearly; more than 80,000 of the original 90,000 island defenders have been wiped out. The Mikado had declared that if the Allies took Okinawa they'd be able to take Japan.
The Japs' fate on the hotly-contested island obviously was sealed but their fanatical determination to delay the end was diminished. On the Kunishi ridge sector

near the southern beaches, a screaming Jap, clutching a grenade in each hand, was cut down by rifle fire in a suicide rush at a U.S. Marine installation. Another banzai was roared alive by a flame-thrower as he dashed madly at an Army patrol that had just returned from a mission.
That was the way the doughs and leather-necks were driving the Japs from Okinawa, heading for Tokyo where they have a special mission. It's for their late commander, Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr. who was killed in action last week. The Tenth Army commander's favorite toast had been: "May you walk in the ashes of Tokyo."

Strategy, Oil

Less than two weeks after the initial landings, General MacArthur's Australian troops were in control of British North Borneo. This was just a fraction of Borneo's total area—the island is the third largest in the world and as big as New England and the Middle Atlantic States combined—but already the Allies were in possession of what they wanted most there.
The Japs had seized Borneo a few weeks after Pearl Harbor for its strategic location and its oil. Last week the Australians were in control of three airfields from which Allied fighters and bombers would soon be able to strike at Jap land and sea supply lines between Singapore and Shanghai. The sheltered Brunel anchorage is big enough to take a great number of ships of any size.
The Brunel oil installations were burning when the Australians took them. When repaired and again put in operation, these wells on the Island of Tarakan, now also in Allied hands, would provide, it was



Messner in the Rochester Times Union
The Task at Hand

estimated, almost half the oil needed to carry the war to Japan.
The number of Japs still left on Borneo was unknown, large sections of the original garrison having been sent to Cnina and Indo-China for reinforcements. The British-and-Dutch-reinforced island has 2,300,000 regular inhabitants, only 6,000 of whom are whites. The "wild men" of Borneo live in the interior, large parts of which are still unexplored. In the south of Borneo are large Dutch oil refineries. The Japs guarding them could fight only delaying actions, for the Allied sea blockade eliminated the possibility of additional Jap reinforcements.

INTERNATIONAL Russians Unveiled

As the San Francisco conference—its chief work accomplished—drew to a close an aspect of the meetings entirely separate from the matters taken up by the delegates began to assume importance. The non-Russian delegates, it was apparent, had unlearned many of the things they thought they knew about the Russians when the conference opened two months ago. Some newspapermen felt this might be as important an achievement at San Francisco as the international charter adopted there. Bert Andrews, a New York Herald Tribune reporter, listed some of the early misconceptions about the Russian delegates and the disproofs finally apparent to many non-Russians. They included:
THE RUSSIANS WANT EVERYTHING THEIR OWN WAY.—So, says Mr. Andrews, did every body else—the Americans, the Latin

...We Live In

Americans, the French, and a lot of others. What those who repeated this assertion really meant was that the Russians knew a lot about international poker and were willing to push their hand if they thought they could win.
THE RUSSIANS DON'T REALLY WANT A UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION. A hard one to kill, but disproved for all but the unbelieving when the Russians receded from their stand on the veto question, and went along with the views expressed by the other four members of the Big Five.

THE RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVES ARE AFRAID TO TALK WITHOUT INSTRUCTIONS FROM MOSCOW. Mr. Molotov and Ambassador Gromyko didn't dare speak without "orders" from Moscow, according to this one, but it was entirely different and apparently all right for the Americans and British and French to "consult with their capitals" and "report to the conference the position their governments have instructed them to take."
THE RUSSIANS ARE DIFFERENT. Maybe so, says Mr. Andrews, but as far as international conferences are concerned they don't look much different. Their idea seemed to be to outsmart the other poker players on important issues. But that seemed to be the idea of the American delegation, the British delegation and the others too. The important thing is that an acceptable United Nations charter was formulated at San Francisco, establishing the conference as the only poker game in history in which everybody won.

THE RUSSIANS WANT EVERYTHING THEIR OWN WAY.—So, says Mr. Andrews, did every body else—the Americans, the Latin

Session in Simla

Center of Indian politics this week was Simla, north Indian village nestled on the shelf of the towering Himalayas. Simla's cool mountain breezes were expected to lend a tempering influence to the controversial discussions that face Lord Wavell and the 21 Indian leaders he has invited there. The delegates will discuss Britain's offer of a new government in India, which last week had renewed the hope, dormant for many months, that an Indian settlement might be effected.
The British offer was designed to win the support of all Indian political parties until the defeat of Japan. After that, the British held out their original 1942 promise of dominion status within the Commonwealth for a united India, or complete independence if the Indians chose.

Released from Jail
Indian Nationalists gratefully accepted the release of the last 15 All-India Congress Committee members jailed two-and-a-half years ago. Then they examined the other concessions offered; a new executive council that would be all-Indian with the exception of Viscount Wavell and General Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander in Chief in India and Minister of War; an all-Indian foreign service with its own diplomats abroad, and a British High Commissioner to represent United Kingdom interests in India, as is Britain's custom in full-fledged dominions.
Mohandas Gandhi, India's great Nationalist leader, was cautiously optimistic, nevertheless, wired Viscount Wavell: "I have no place in your conference, and as an individual I can only tender advice," the Mahatma wrote. Other Indian Nationalists, examining the proposals informally, noted that the Viceroy retained the power of veto, and commented on the lack of responsibility of the Government to the Central Legislature.

Music for Berliners

Berliners living in the ruins of their city had one thing for which to thank the Red Army. This was Berlin radio, which in a few short weeks had been changed from a frantic propaganda mill to a bright, entertaining broadcasting station. Observers from the German capital reported that Berlin radio was on the air for 19 hours out of 24. Its programs abounded with items Germans have not heard for ten years. There was, in addition to German classical music including that of the Jewish composers, plenty of jazz and swing—eliminated by the Nazis long ago as detrimental to German youth.
A new series, "These you have loved and missed," will give Berliners Marlene Dietrich, Lucienne Boyer and Richard Tauber, artists whose husky, nostalgic songs were famous in the "decadent" days of the German Republic. Interlarded with this musical fare were interviews with enthusiastic Berlin housewives, and a little straight propaganda. So artful is the combination, said one observer, that Germans will undoubtedly accept the propaganda as the price of good entertainment, much as Americans accept "Krispy-Krunch" announcements along with Jack Benny and the Boston Symphony.
Other experts, thinking of the competition Radio Hamburg and Radio Munich were going to have, were saying that Americans and British would have to work hard and fast to keep good listener ratings in the Reich.

EUROPE Germans 'Mentally Ill'

On a sultry August afternoon in 1934 a contingent of American, French, and British newsmen lounged on the platform of the Gare du Nord in Paris, awaiting the arrival of the afternoon train from Berlin. One man carried a huge bouquet of roses, another a basket of sandwiches and fresh fruit. The Berlin train steamed into the station and Dorothy Thompson stepped down onto the platform as flash bulbs popped around her and she was pressed with questions, sandwiches and flowers. Twenty-four hours earlier she had been ordered to leave Germany, the first foreign correspondent expelled from the Reich for criticizing the New Order.
In subsequent years Miss Thompson continued to blast Hitler Germany, its policies, and Nazi sympathizers in the U.S. in her widely syndicated column. In 1938 she again became a national news story when during a Bund rally, she heckled fat Nazi Fritz Kuhn, and was bodily ejected from the meeting. Strangely, in an article on what to do with a defeated Germany published last November in Newsweek, Miss Thompson opposed the Morgenthau "hard peace," advised her readers that there are good Germans as well as bad.
Thompson Returns
Inside Germany for the first time in eleven years, Dorothy Thompson last week announced that she had "stopped thinking in terms of good Germans and bad Germans."
"Since revisiting Germany," she said, "I am more discouraged than ever about the possibility of rehabilitating the German people. I now believe that most German people are mentally ill and suffer from split personalities, combining Jekyll and Hyde characteristics."
"Which side of their personality expresses itself," she observed, "depends upon who is in control of them. I think it will be years before the Germans may be trusted to control themselves again."
Miss Thompson finds American Military Government policies in defeated Germany "unsatisfactory," saying that they are negative and lack direction. "Government without policy seems to be our present purpose," she remarked. "Sooner or later the German people are going to ask 'What is Germany's bridge to the future?' The fact is that we Americans don't have an answer. Our whole role in Europe is hazy and needs clarification."
She is, she concluded, impressed with the lack of formality in the American Army overseas. "It seems to me like just a lot of men working together. My trip has convinced me that the best propaganda our country has produced is the individual American soldier."
Miss Thompson will return to the U.S. early next month, she said. She has been accompanied on her European tour by her husband, Maxim Kopf, Czech painter, who is on a photographic assignment for the Ladies Home Journal.

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Britain's First Election in Ten Years

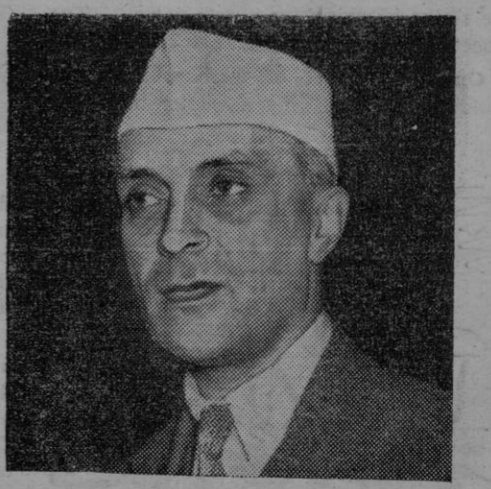
IT has been almost ten years since the people of Britain have washed down election talk with their mild and biters but today in pubs from London's East End to Cornwall's Land's End the publican's call of "time please" comes like the pounding of a gavel in the House of Commons. Oddly enough from an American standpoint the mere fact that they're having an election at all on July 5 is itself one of the main campaign issues. This is due to factors peculiar to the British wartime political set-up.
The normal life of a British parliament is five years. It may end sooner if the Prime Minister, who with his cabinet represents the majority party in the House of Commons, requests the King to call a general election when he no longer can get a working majority to support his policies or when he seeks a vote of confidence to strengthen his hand.
A British parliament may also perpetuate itself in time of crisis. The present parliament was due to expire in 1940 but, since the country's very existence hung in the balance at the time, all parties agreed to prolong it and did so until their political truce crumbled this spring. It has been the longest parliament in modern British history, exceeding that of World War I by almost two years.
Though no national election has been held since 1940, the government has not been frozen to its original political mold. The war cabinet, which has just passed into British history as the "famous coalition," was created and led by Winston Churchill of the Conservative party, which had the majority in the House of Commons. It included Conservatives, Labour party members and a few ministers from the Liberal party.
The coalition functioned smoothly during prosecution of the war in Europe and formulation of peace aims but as victory approached and more attention was devoted to domestic post-war problems the old party lines began to assert themselves. The result is that each of the major parties, holds the other responsible for the crack-up of the "famous coalition."
Churchill for the Conservatives contends that it was his desire that the coalition

continue until the defeat of Japan but that if a general election was inevitable it should not be delayed because prolonged concern over electioneering would hamper the course of public business.
The Labour party, of which Ernest Bevin is the dominant figure, charges that his decision was a Conservative plot designed to have the election coincide with victory in Europe so that the Conservatives could cash in on Churchill's popularity as a war leader and thereby obscure domestic issues.
While these charges are flung back and forth, the people of Britain are being asked to decide between two drastic types of government. The Labour party, in its campaign leaflets and oratory, bluntly states: "The Labour party is a Socialist party and proud of it. Its ultimate purpose at home is the establishment of the Socialist Commonwealth of Great Britain." The Conservatives claim that with the war unfinished and a large part of the electorate serving in the armed forces overseas the people ought not to be asked at this time to decide on so violent a change.

DESPITE its drastic program as compared to major parties in America, the Labour party in Britain has shown itself to be a formidable political force.
In the last national election of November 14, 1935, the Conservatives won 387 seats in the House of Commons on a total national vote of 10,488,626 and the Labour party captured 154 seats with a total popular vote of 8,325,260. Thus the popular vote of the Labour party reflected strength beyond the total number of seats won.
Against the chance of the Labour party exceeding or supplanting the present Conservative majority in the House of Commons the strong appeal of Churchill as a personality and his experience as a war leader must be considered, however. Many observers feel that both major parties are apt to be returned to Parliament in roughly their present strength. In such an event, Churchill has stated that he will continue to have labor represented in the cabinet. If this happens, then the Liberals who are led by Sir Archibald Sinclair and are always good for a few seats in the House of Commons, may exercise a "balance of power" influence.
The British people appear to be taking the election seriously even if in a subdued manner. It is hard to judge election interest in Britain by outward appearances because it lacks the ballyhoo and extravaganzas to which Americans are accustomed. But, you'll find it in the fervor of local political meetings and the endless chatter of the pubs.
Although parties are national in their appeal there are no nationwide elective offices under the British system. The candidates from the Prime Minister on down must stand election locally. Curiously, they may not and almost always do not live in the district where they are running but are adopted by local committees. The big wigs of each party tour the country as at home in behalf of the party and so they are given constituencies that are "politically safe" in order that they can afford to stump elsewhere without having to worry over their personal political fortunes.
Although election day is July 5, the results will not be known until July 25 primarily due to the large amount of absentee voting from overseas.



Mr. Churchill has strong popular appeal



Pandit Nehru
... He'll See Gandhi.



By Bob Wronker
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

HOME is more than where the heart is. Home is the place where you say "Babe" instead of "Mademoiselle" where you can take a girl to the movies without dragging along the whole family, where you drink beer instead of cognac, and where an "X" in a circle means the spot where the accident occurred in a crime picture instead of "off limits." All this and much more of quaint customs, taboos and manners of the race known as Americans you have theoretically forgotten.

But no matter how long you've been in the ETO, you will remember, if you think hard... the place where Americans come from, where money can be kindled instead of crumpled, and where when you say third floor, you don't mean fourth.

There was this day centuries ago when they handed you a quaint little book describing native customs peculiar to British and French. Now that war has ended here and the flow of GIs is reversing itself, various sharp characters in Europe and the Pacific have retreated stealthily to lonely foxholes, chalets, palm-thatched



huts and pup tents where, in solitude, and a silence punctuated only by shrieks of delight, they have contrived guides of their own, barbed masterpieces based on the original foreign guides, designed to indoctrinate men who on redeployment are going back overseas to the old country.

BY NOW, all theaters, these guides—scrawled, mimeographed, typed or printed—have become part and parcel of GI folklore. Soiled and dog-eared, they whiz from hand to hand with the speed of off color jokes and chain letters. Like both, nobody knows who wrote them, or from whence they came.

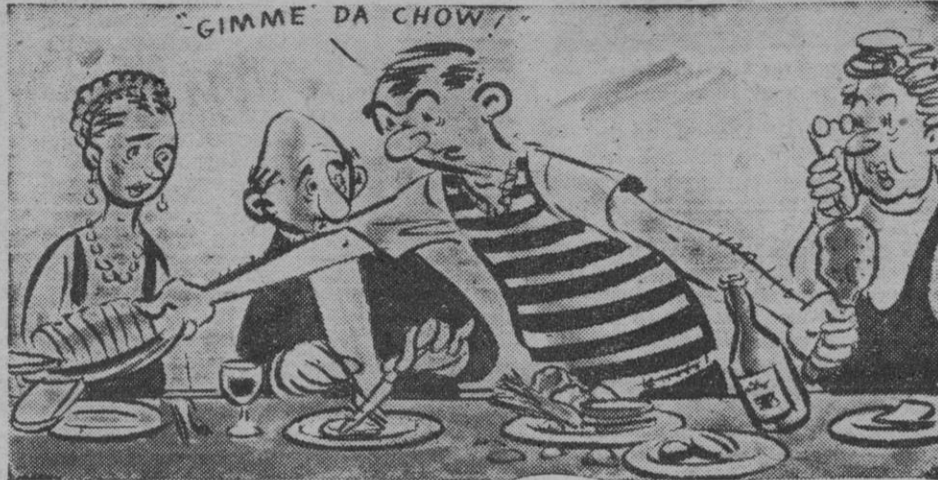
That the need is urgent is revealed by a recent news story from Texas about the reaction to civilian life of a newly discharged GI with considerable combat time. This particular veteran found civilian living conditions so strange that he promptly dug a foxhole in the backyard where he sleeps happily four nights a week. The sheets, muttering about "soft-living."

On this subject of sleeping says one guide: "Upon retiring a soldier may find



Guides to U.S.

Some Suggestions on How to Behave Oneself In That Strange Country Overseas



that a pair of pajamas has been laid out on the bed for him. It should be explained that pajamas are a two-piece garment which are donned after all clothing has been removed. When confronted by these garments, the GI should feign an air of familiarity and act as if he were used to them. It is definitely not cricket to rear back and roar, "How the hell do you expect me to sleep in a thing like this?"

Probably the best known guide to the U.S. originated in the Pacific with, legend has it, the Navy. It was soon picked up and began circulation wherever there were Americans throughout the world. In it, unwary returnees can find uplift and re-orientation on vital subjects of drink, food, sex and manners.

FOR INSTANCE, in case you might have forgotten, when visiting in a private house and the host taps on the door to wake you up for breakfast, it is customary to say, "I'll be there shortly," instead of "Go.....!" At the typical American breakfast, you will find strange foods such as canteloupe, shredded wheat, and milk, strange in appearance, but tasty. If occasionally, butter made from cream is served, and you wish more, turn to the person nearest you and quietly say, "Please pass the butter," rather than "Throw me the damn grease."

American dinners, it is emphasized, consist of several items served on separate



dishes. Men will refrain from the common practice of mixing items such as corned beef and chocolate pudding, or lima beans and peaches to make them more palatable.

According to the guide, Americans have a strange taste for stimulants. However, drinks in common use in the Pacific, such as Kava, Five Ulcers, Pineapple Swipe, or Gasoline Bitters and water are not ordinarily acceptable in civilian circles. To these can be added Italy's sour vino and green gin distilled from radiator drip-

pings and sea water. When, on special occasions you are offered whiskey, a common American drink, exercise extreme control. It is considered a reflection on the uniform to snatch the bottle from the hostess and drain it, cork and all.

Many beautiful girls, who have not been liberated, reside in America. Most of them are gainfully employed as stenographers, sales girls, beauty operators and welders. Contrary to current practices, they should not be greeted with resounding wolf howls, hound dog bays, or two-tone whistles. A proper greeting is, "Isn't it a lovely day?" or "Have you ever been in Chicago?"

LIKEWISE, in movie theaters, it is not considered good form to whistle every time a babe over eight or under eighty crosses the screen. Since seats are provided, helmets are not required. If you can't see because of the man in the front, take another seat; don't say rudely, "Move your head, jerk, I can't see the damn thing," hitting him over the head at the same time.

On the subject of hitting, never strike persons of draft age in civilian clothes, says the guide—they may have been released for medical reasons. If you must ask for his credentials and if he can't show any, then hit him.

Perhaps the most delicate subject is etiquette, and, one of the first things to learn, if you retain the helmet, is to refrain from using it a chair, wash bowl, foot bath, or bathtub, all devices which are furnished in the American home. If you have a dif-

ference of opinion with an acquaintance, correct him with "I do believe you have made a mistake," rather than, "Brother, you really ———!"

Along the same lines, when your hat is mislaid in a friend's house, turn to the host and say, "I don't seem to have my hat; could you help me find it?" Do not say, "Don't anybody leave this room; some son-of-a-..... stole my hat!"

An entirely different type of guide is aimed exclusively at gals left behind, to

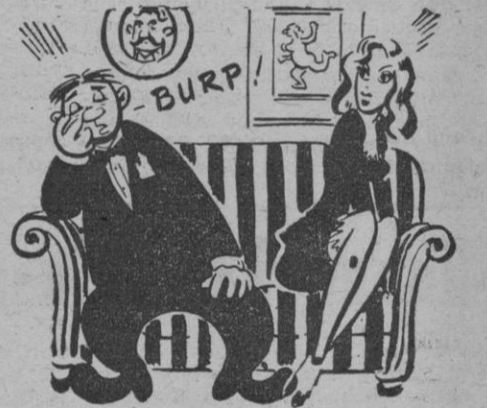


prepare them for the shock of the GI who will come bounding in the front door one day. They are told:

IF, on occasion, he belches and says: "Must be the damned chow!" don't feel hurt. It is merely habit and not a personal reflection on your culinary efforts. It is a good idea to attempt to "protect" him socially. Try to keep him from meeting men in uniform, living locally, who have never been overseas. Results may be disastrous if these latter GIs try to make him feel that he was well supported at home or, if he is headed overseas again, come up with remarks like: "Gosh, I wish I could go with you when you return."

Don't call the family psychiatrist if he parks a rifle in the corner and every morning pours a little water down the barrel. It may be the one he cleaned so often that he has dishwasher hands and he's just keeping that promise to help it corrode. But caution him, gently, of course, that there are such things as ash trays for cigarette butts and that he really doesn't have to crawl under the rug every time he wants to smoke.

FORGIVE and understand his lapses when he uses profanity or some foreign tongue; pretend you understand him. Remember he is starved for affection, but ignore it when he lovingly calls you "Carina



Maria" in the candlelight—you may remind him of someone he left overseas. Try to make his first meals as nearly GI as possible, and gently remind him that he used to help wash the dishes.

Be on the alert for his hygienic habits as they may embarrass you; if he leaves the house with a shovel and the daily paper, remind him of existing sanitary facilities. To further make him feel at home, be sure the bed is not too neat or well-made, and during the night set off long strings of firecrackers. If he becomes sluggish and lies in bed until eight or nine in the morning, make him understand this is not normal or good for him, since he is used to arising before breakfast.

With both gals and GIs alerted and indoctrinated to the novelty of each other, return to life among the natives, species Americanus, should easily turn out to be one of the future's more interesting experiences. Naturally, there is the possibility that neither will have changed as much as all the "guides" indicate; in that case, however, someone may well issue the final guide, to end all such.



Power...

(Continued from Page 1)

In the tightly packed supply of cotton, gauze, adhesive tape and splints was a jagged five-inch piece of steel. Its deadly flight toward several huddled marines was stopped dead cold after it had torn through the boat's flimsy plywood side.

Much of the long striking and sustaining power of the Fleet is credited to the waddling aircraft carriers, which shoulder the bulk of air work against both sea and land targets when ground air bases are too distant to perform the function. The immenseness of these floating landing strips was expressed sometime ago by a British pilot after landing on the huge flight deck of the U.S.S. Saratoga: "Sir, I feel as if I had landed in your state of Texas."

Teamwork between carriers and battleships has cost the Japs plenty. In a five-month period between August 24, 1944, and January 26, 1945, for example, Admiral William F. Halsey's powerful Third Fleet, comprising battleships, carriers, cruisers and destroyers, knocked out 4,370 planes, sank 82 combat vessels and 372 auxiliary and merchant ships, plus numerous small craft. For these deadly strikes the Fleet paid a comparatively small price: 449 planes and the light carrier Princeton.

ON a night patrol through enemy waters, a sudden lurch of a sub-chaser hurled a crew member into churning Pacific waters. Seldom in dangerous waters does a large vessel dare stop for a man overboard. But the U.S.S. Ajax, a repair ship cruising nearby, hove to and began searching the area.

Fifteen minutes... a half hour... two hours passed while the Ajax's searchlight groped through the inky blackness. Then, a sharp-eyed signal man on the bridge spotted the victim's bobbing head. As a rescue craft drew up to the exhausted youth he cracked to his rescuers: "Cripes, but it's about time you got here!"

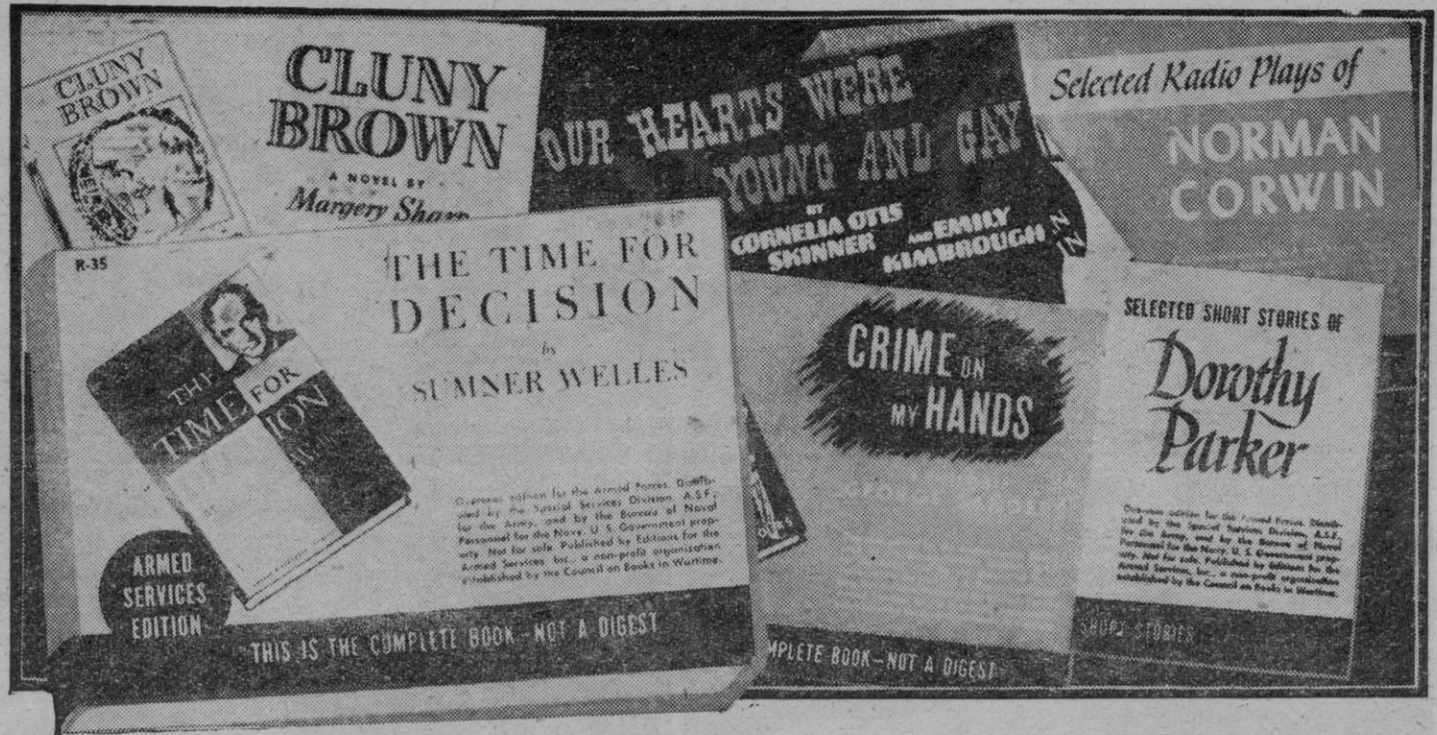
The Navy's sweep across broad expanses of the Pacific in support of the Allies' offensive march along the road to Tokyo has silenced old critics of the "island hopping strategy," long ago advocated by the Pacific Fleet's commander-in-chief, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz. The doughty seadog fooled his kibitzers by by-passing the hardest nuts to crack—like Ponape, Truk, Yap and most of the Palau group, whose occupation would have been costly in time and manpower. Instead, he made a series of long jumps—Eniwetol, Saipan, Guam, Okinawa—which have brought the Fleet's guns to the position where all the world waits for the final jump to China and Japan's own home islands.

When that will come is anybody's guess. But it is a far different speculation than the worry of where Japan next would strike—in the days of Pearl Harbor.

THE STARS AND STRIPES Magazine

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Vol. 1, No. 4



Good Books for the Asking

A Globe-Girdling Program Is Meeting the Needs of Soldiers Who Like to Read in Their Leisure Time

By Carl Pierson

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

AMERICAN book publishers are awaiting the postwar period with an anticipation inspired by the possible wide-reaching effect of the "Council Books" program. Started in September, 1943, "Council Books," are volumes selected and published by a non-profit corporation, "Editions for the Armed Services, Inc.," set up by the Council on Books in Wartime. The Council's advisory committee, made up of authors, publishers and educators, each month selects 40 books which they believe will interest the soldier. Their selections are based on what they think the soldiers want—not what someone thinks is good for them.

The author of each selected book gets a small royalty and the initial printing is 140,000 copies. Latest figures show that more than 70 million are being published a year.

The Council turns the books over to the Army or Navy. The New York Port of Embarkation is informed of this theater's needs and the sets are sent by APO to every unit in the theater. Allocation is on the basis of one set for each 150 men, each 50 hospital beds or each small detachment or isolated unit. All an outfit has to do is ask for them.

SELECTIONS run the gamut from humor to horror, biography to history, plays to poetry. The emphasis is on entertainment rather than education. Contemporary fiction and humorous books top the list with historical novels, mysteries and Westerns close on their heels. The demand for poetry is small but so steady that the Council includes at least one anthology each month.

Reaction to the plan has been reported heart-warming. Men away from home, many of them following a monotonous routine, have turned to reading as a form

of escapism or education. Letters received by the Council show that while most of them come from men to whom books always were important, some come from persons who formerly thought books were just the thing to take up shelf-space.

Each series is indexed by letter and number. Thus, the very first "Council Book," "The Education of Hyman Kaplan" was A-1 while the third book in the fourth series, "Blazed Trail Stories," was D-93. The series being distributed in the ETO at this time is the "R" series. When this is completed, all sets from "A" through "R," inclusive, will have been distributed, and there will be no more of those series available. Titles still having a heavy demand possibly will be reprinted in some future set.

THE Special Services Division in this theater has requested that the "expedient" policy toward "Council Books" which prevailed during the war in Europe and under the fluid conditions of combat be revised. It recommends that wherever feasible and as often as possible, permanent unit libraries be established in order that the sets now in circulation get the widest possible use.

In addition to the "Council Books," a standard set of about 25 magazines is assembled and distributed weekly to each unit in the theater on the same basis as the "Council Books."

Questions involving failure to receive the books or magazines should be forwarded to the Chief, Special Services, Hq., European Theater of Operations, APO 887.

GI Bookshelf

This month's set of Council Books is the "R" series which includes: music, poetry, horror, Westerns, humor, historical—and Colonel Stoopnagle (no one has classified him yet!).

Best-selling *Cluny Brown* (R-22), a novel by Margery Sharp, whose heroine of the same name has as much sense as most girls, is willing, good-tempered and tall. If it is also true that "she doesn't know her place," that only serves to make the yarn even more humorous and spicy than you might expect.

Those who came through England were treated to a number of interpretations of the English people. In *The American Character* (R-16), D. W. Brogan places the shoe on the other foot and treats the British to an interpretation of the Americans.

Deems Taylor, long popular as commentator on the Sunday afternoon concerts of the N. Y. Philharmonic Orchestra and guest

expert on Information Please, collects in *Of Men and Music* (R-23), the best of his intermission commentaries and other musical essays.

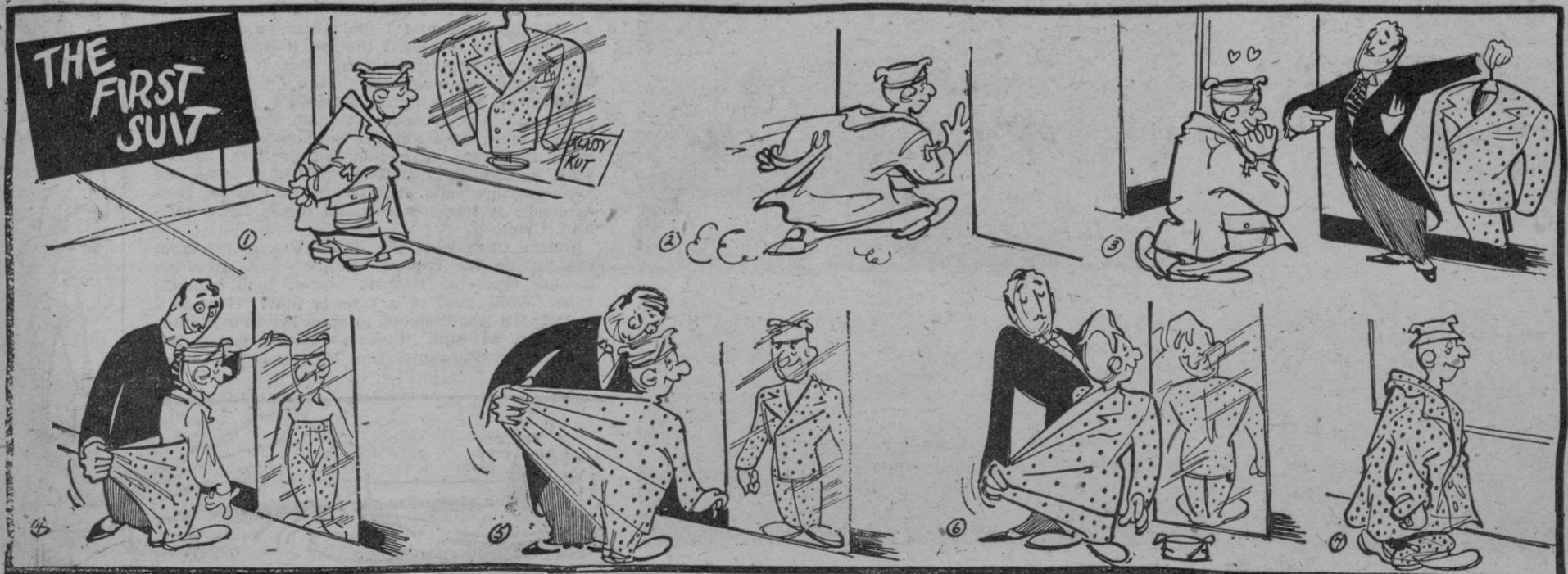
You Wouldn't Know Me from Adam (R-8) is Colonel Stoopnagle's autobiography, more or less. There isn't a true statement in it. But you meet such interesting people.

Crime on My Hands (R-15) by George Sanders, it says here in fine print, is more than a routine detective story, telling how George (the same) Sanders solves the dilemma of a dead extra on a movie set. He wasn't in the script. But he was dead. And you could just ignore him and go on with the shooting. Or could you?

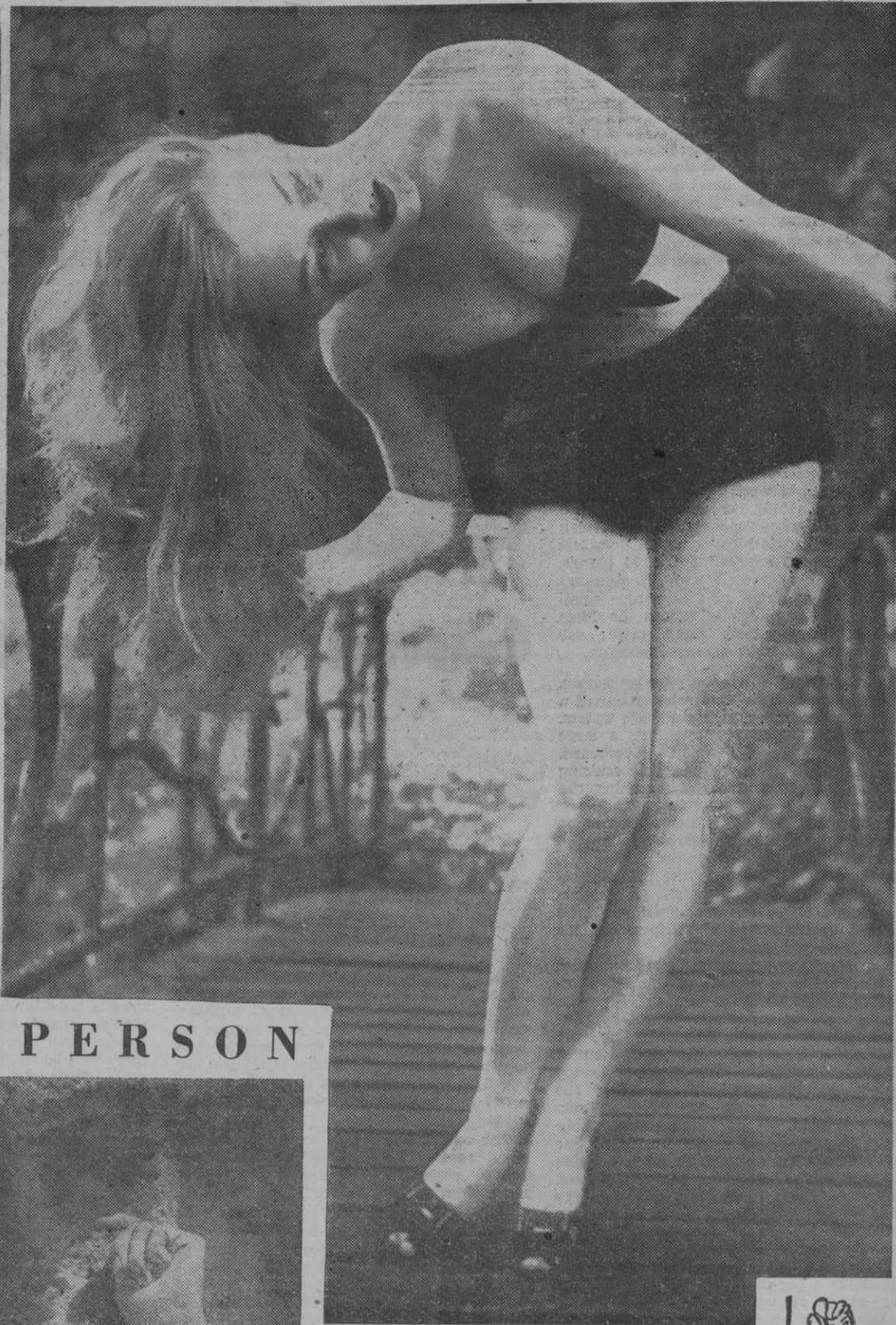
Alan Le May turns up with another Western mystery, *Winter Range* (R-18). Hero Kentucky Jones does some crime detecting, some gun blasting—and still finds time to pitch a little woo. Good stuff for the Western fans.

'Tomorrow, the World!'

By John R. Fischetti



Look Who's Here



THE PINUPS IN PERSON



By Martin Harris

Stars and Stripes Staff Photographer

It has been this photographer's experience that most cheesecake captions are corny, inaccurate, and needless. And they are seldom written by the man who took the pictures. This is a protest against such captions. Without regard for literary style, I am going to set down pertinent bits of information about the three young ladies, on this page; they are members of the Copacabana Revue, now touring the ETO for USO-Camp Shows and Special Services.

On the top is 34-inch-busted June Bright, a 20-year-old unmarried blonde from Morrill, Neb., who is not drying her hair. Most caption writers would take one look at that photo and write: "Lovely June Bright, Powers girl who put Coca Cola on the map, has just washed her hair and now she is drying it."

Well, she isn't. I have no idea when she last washed her hair and I don't care. She has her hair that way because I thought it would make a good picture and she agreed. Yes, it shows her off to good advantage, too.

At upper left, is Edith Durston, a jolly Powers model with a good sense of humor. That of course, doesn't show, but I consider the humor department more important than her 35-inch bust, 25-inch waist or 35-inch hips. Most girls have about the same measurements, anyway. Before I forget, she's a blonde, is five foot ten and comes from Hartford, Conn.

Helene Cline is at the left. You can tell from the "e" on the end of "Helene" that she's the demure type—the Harpers Bazaar high fashions type. What kind of a pose is that? How do I know? It's just designed to show her 34-inch bust, 24 waist, 34 hips. She's a Powers model, too, comes from Winston-Salem, N.C., and is five-foot nine.

