

B.D.I.C.

The Weather Today
PARIS & VICINITY
Partly cloudy, max. temp.: 80
STRAITS OF DOVER
Partly cloudy, max. temp.: 78

The Weather Today
RIVIERA
Partly cloudy, max. temp.: 82
GERMANY
Partly cloudy, max. temp.: 72
Sunday, Aug. 12, 1945

Vol. 2—No. 33

Allies Accept Jap Offer, If Hirohito Will Bow to Control; Reply Waited

Manchuria Rented by Five Red Drives

MOSCOW, Aug. 11.—Fast-driving mobile units of the Red Army continued to overrun large sectors of Japanese-dominated Manchuria today in their three-way squeeze on the big industrial center of Harbin.

At least five powerful Russian columns were driving for the heart of Manchuria from east, north and west after gaining 105 miles yesterday to capture Hailar, 130 miles inside Japan's stolen empire and the first major prize of the new outbreak of fighting in the Far East.

South and east of Hailar, two Red Army offensives carried to the foothills of the Hsingan mountain range, a formidable natural barrier guarding Harbin from the west. Neither column—one pushing down the Chinese Far Eastern Railway and the other moving eastward from the lakes region of Dalai Nor and Buyer Nor—was meeting heavy enemy resistance.

Mongolian Cavalry Help

For all practical purposes, 27,000 square miles of northwest Manchuria, where it bulges into Outer Mongolia, had been cut off by Soviet tank forces and cavalrymen of Outer Mongolia, which declared war on Japan yesterday.

On the other side of Manchuria, the Red Army attack was featured by a steady advance westward along the eastern end of the Chinese Far Eastern railroad, also toward Harbin. Soviet tank units were reported only nine miles from Muling and its adjacent airport, while some 45 miles further west was Ningan, an important junction feeding the Korean seaports.

The Japanese were giving ground steadily in this sector.

In the extreme northeast corner of Manchuria, below Khabarovsk, a companion Russian column had effected two new crossings of the Amur River and had taken a town on the west bank of the Ussuri River.

The fifth main Red Army column opened operations in the Blagoveshchensk sector, roughly halfway between the western and eastern offensives on the long, curving front.

Drive Toward Tsitsihar

Soviet troops in this area were moving on Mergen (Nunkiang), terminus of a branch railroad connecting with the Chinese Far East and about a third of the way to the large rail city of Tsitsihar, where a linkup with forces assaulting the Hsingan mountains might

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No Mass Release; Draft, Shift Go On

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (UP).—Neither mass discharges nor an end to redeployment or the draft will come with a Japanese surrender, authoritative sources said yesterday.

A Selective Service spokesman noted that under the draft law, registrants are inducted for the duration and six months after the "date of the termination of hostilities."

The "date of the termination of hostilities" does not mean when the shooting stops. The law defines it as "the date proclaimed by the President... or the date specified in a concurrent resolution of Congress, whichever is earlier."

It was pointed out that President Truman has not yet formally proclaimed the end of hostilities in the European war. Thus it is possible that a Japanese surrender might not bring a prompt proclamation of the end of hostilities in the Pacific.

See Release of 5 Million In Year After VJ-Day

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP).—The Army has a VJ plan for demobilization. Details are top secret, but informed sources figure on a reduction to 3,000,000 men one year after Japan's surrender.

Informed sources speculated that when peace comes, current demobilization will be stepped up but no wide-scale discharges will take place until the enemy homeland and islands formerly held by the Japanese have been occupied.

In other words, the Army will take no chances on the failure of any belligerent Japanese to comply with the surrender. A Japanese Army of probably 2,000,000 will have to be disarmed in the home islands alone.

In the meantime it is probable that the Army will make every effort to release promptly approximately 550,000 men eligible under the point system. Already it has

(Continued on Page 8)

ETO, Pacific to Have Equal Ship Priority

FRANKFURT, Aug. 11.—ETO troops will have equal travel priority with those in the Pacific when hostilities end, it was reliably learned today.

USFET G-4 officials, who had relinquished top priority to forces under Gen. MacArthur on V-E Day, have been returned certain priorities on troop transports, it was revealed.

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GIs Eye Pacific-Bound Ships, Cock Ear for Tokyo's Answer

By Robert J. Donovan
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

The immediate fate of thousands of troops in the assembly and staging areas at Rheims, Le Havre and Marseille hung in the balance yesterday as diplomats pondered the issue of continued war or peace in the Orient.

Theater Service Forces announced that redeployment was continuing as scheduled, pending new orders from the War Department, but indicated that the situation would change with the cessation of hostilities against Japan.

The statement said:
"Processing of troops and materiel for redeployment from the European theater..."
(Continued from Page 1)

World Waits—Argues Over Hirohito

After short-lived victory sprees, peoples of the world waited tensely yesterday for the end of hostilities while arguing pro and con the Japanese insistence on retention of the Emperor.

Discussions on the peace bid raged in homes, streets and bars even as the Allies sent a conditional acceptance to the Japanese offer, under which the Emperor would

be strictly controlled by Allied military commanders.

Bursts of joy over the news of the Japanese surrender offer took such forms as snake dances in Piccadilly, a kettledrum and bagpipe parade in Melbourne, the dropping of 380 tons of shredded paper in New York City, setting off of firecrackers in Chungking and widespread hilarity in Honolulu and Manila.

For civilians and soldiers alike, the news of the approaching end of almost six years of war brought visions of a world of normalcy, undisturbed by bombs, shells and bullets. For American soldiers, the news meant a speedier return to their wives and sweethearts and their children from all the scattered bases wrested from the enemy at a

(Continued on Page 8)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (ANS).—The Big Four Allied powers today made a conditional acceptance of Japan's offer to quit the war—an offer which itself had been conditional and based on retention of Emperor Hirohito's sovereignty.

The two principal conditions of Allied acceptance were that the Emperor must subject himself to the orders of a Supreme Allied Commander and that a government in Japan be ultimately established with "the freely expressed will of the Japanese people."

This language did not offer any assurance of a permanent continuation of the Sun God throne—about which the Japanese people will themselves have the last say.

There is at present no designated Supreme Allied Commander as mentioned in the reply to Tokyo, but White House Press Secretary Charles Ross said he would be an American.

In the reply to Japan through the Swiss Government, Secretary of State James F. Byrnes said the U.S. would accept Japan's conditional acceptance of the Potsdam declaration, provided the enemy met five stipulations. This viewpoint, Byrnes, said, was also that of Russia, Britain and China.

The Allied reply, made known after a 24-hour period of conferences among the four capitals, put the next move up to the Tokyo Government.

Since transmission is handled by wireless, the surrender conditions deemed acceptable in Washington, London, Chungking and Moscow could be in official Japanese hands by nightfall, Eastern War Time.

The Associated Press said tonight it was considered doubtful that a reply—and a possible end of the war—would be forthcoming before late Sunday or Monday.

Byrnes outlined five conditions of surrender in his message:

1—From the moment of surrender, the authority of the Emperor and the Japanese Government to rule the state shall be subject to the Supreme Commander of the Allied powers, who will take such steps as he deems proper to effectuate the surrender terms.

2—The Emperor will be required to authorize and ensure signature by the Government of Japan and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters of surrender terms necessary to carry out provisions of the Potsdam declaration and shall issue his commands to all Japanese military, naval and air authorities and to all forces under their control, wherever located, to cease active operations and to surrender their arms, and to issue such other orders as the Supreme Commander may require to give effect to the surrender terms.

3—Immediately upon surrender, the Japanese Government shall transport the prisoners of war and civilian internees to places of safety as directed, where they can quickly be placed aboard Allied transports.

4—The ultimate form of the Government of Japan shall be in accordance with the Potsdam declaration and shall be established by the freely expressed will of the Japanese people.

5—Armed forces of the Allied powers shall remain in Japan until the purposes of the Potsdam declaration are achieved.

THE B BAG BLOW IT OUT HERE

Rumors 'Round & 'Round

Believe me, I appreciate the trouble you have gone to in checking on what happens to arms and souvenirs we have sent home. Your letter arrived here yesterday stating that Customs Service knew of no tampering with fire arms sent by mail.

I am also happy to add that nearly everything I have sent home has been reported to me as being complete and in good condition. This also applies to the rest of the men in my outfit.

Apparently, the rumors of sabotage, boring holes in rifle barrels, etc., were just that—the sort of thing that always starts when men are on edge—or where uncertainty and dissatisfaction exist. I regret that I was among those taken in. —T/4 G. P. Voorhies, Ord.

Anzio Star

Have we forgotten about the Star for Anzio? So far they have given many stars, but why is there a doubt about a star for Anzio? Every man that was there will tell you there never should be any doubt. —Cpl. J.F. Featherstone, 84 F.A. Bn.

Pen Mightier Than Sword?

I am over 42... seeking a discharge under the authority of letter 29 May 1945: "Discharge of Enlisted Men," Hq. ETOUSA, File AG 220.8 MPGA, quoting contents of Sec. 1, WD Cir. No. 125, 25 April 1945, as amended.

I have written seven applications for discharge. The first letter was dated 12 May, and the last one 3 July. Three letters were written before the letter dated 8 May, 1945, HQ. ETOUSA, File AG 229.8 MPGA, subject "Discharge of Enlisted Men" was rescinded. Four letters have been submitted since the letter dated 29 May, same subject, Hq., etc., etc.

The first letter was addressed to the CO of my unit... the second to CO of the unit with whom I was on detached service... third to the Commanding General, Oise Int. Sec., through channels... fourth to CO of the section to which I was assigned. The sixth letter was addressed to the Commanding General, ETOUSA, through channels... seventh to the CO of my unit.

After the first three letters I called at the Inspector General's office and complied with the suggestion of his office by writing another letter. A later letter to the IG was acknowledged with the advice that a copy of my letter had been sent to G-1. Twenty-seven days later, I wrote the IG that no word has reached me to indicate any action is being taken. No response to this communication.

On the 18th July, I wrote to my unit by registered mail, asking the reason why no action has been taken on my applications. No response.

Who knows what action I must take to receive action on my application?—"43 Years Old."

Speed Cops

I'm on my way to the Pacific... We were late on orders... as a consequence we were picked up in Paris for driving 25 miles an hour. Result was a four-hour delay and a bad taste in our mouth. —Sgt. S. M. Sharp, Inf.

Go Home—Alive

It was a Sunday afternoon and in spite of the discomforts of the 40 and 8s, the passengers didn't mind... They were headed for home.

Most of them got there, too, I guess, but I know of one that didn't... He died on the roof of that car. It hasn't been minutes before that his head had struck the understructure of the road bridge near the station.

There are many such bridges along the line and other low structures, too. Heed the order of your train commander and remain inside the cars. Stay off the roofs of the 40 and 8s and soldier if you're going home, you'll get there;—alive.—Lt. V. V., 8 Traf. Reg. Gp.

The Colonel and the Lady

To that young, tall and handsome QM lieutenant colonel who left the side of his charming Mademoiselle to reprimand a female first lieutenant because she neglected to salute him the other evening as he and his companion were merrily strolling down a street in Paris, I wish to say this.

"Sir, I am quite sure, the mademoiselle was not only duly impressed with your rank, but also the authority you

displayed when you called back one said first lieutenant. But, sir, I am an American girl who has been in this man's Army long enough to realize that although officers can be made by an act of Congress, gentlemen are usually born!" —A Lady Officer.

Case History

Just read the B-Bag letter signed "Psycho".... I'm a "psycho" also... and emerged from a hospital in England last December. From there to Reinforcement Depot. For an examination, a doctor asked: "How do you feel?" "All right, I guess." "OK, next."

Then I was placed on night duty at the 1st Base Post Office. Seven at night until seven the next morning. My nerves were gone in a week. I complained, was sent on sick call. Received some pills with the recommendation to get more sleep.

Then I found a solution. I went AWOL and liquored up. Brought back by the MPs three times. A night in the guard house, a day on the trash wagon each time, then night duty again. But drinking does help. Then, marked as a trouble maker, off to a new depot. Assignment in an office, new job, easy work. A three-day pass, drink, bad nerves, overstayed two days. On return, a new assignment.

This time, training cadre... rifle, bazooka, grenade ranges. Sick call for me. A few pills, nothing can be done. I'm told: "Get more sleep." Then the depot broke up and I arrived in France. So far, one case of VD, and I'm sweating out another. A few drunks but I'm always broke now.

Previous to coming overseas I had a good record. Four and a half years Army service. A wife and child. Money saved up. No drinking. I'm all right though. I can talk without stuttering. I can hold a cup of coffee without dropping it. I show no outward signs of mania.

I remember a psychiatrist who said: "It is all in your head, soldier. You will be all right when you get home." If I don't get there soon what a mess they'll get!

So, to sum up, I say that I agree. There should be follow-up treatment of psycho-neurotics. There are thousands. And to blazes with GFRG Hq. who say differently just for "Army needs."—Psycho II.

Back for Seconds

Excellent results were obtained from the bitching done in your column on condition of Camp San Antonio. We can now hang our washing on the tents at anytime and our blankets twice a week. We have PWs now working for us. But, our bitch now is why the pass list posted every morning for the next day is cancelled the same night. We build our hopes during the day only to lose 'em that same night... Discontented Men, 295 Q.M. Co.

Sweatin' It Out



"I'm essential to th' war effort, Willie. They held up my discharge until the latrine in Barrack 27 is clean"

Gets Canada Post



Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, former MTO Supreme Commander, was named Governor General of Canada on July 31 by King George VI of England. He succeeds the Earl of Athlone.

Births

Folks at Home Send These GIs Swift News of Sir Stork's Arrival:

PFC Orbert Ashurst, Columbia, Mo.—boy, July 7; Lt. Kenneth W. Baumann, Chevy Chase, Md.—Kenneth W., Aug. 7; Sgt. Corbert C. Ballard, Madison, W. Va.—girl, Aug. 6; Pfc James H. Wilson, Zellenople, Pa.—boy, Aug. 3; Lt. John Barr Taussig, Philadelphia—Laura Jayne, July 27; Pfc Lewis C. Carte, Wellsburg, W. Va.—Lewis, Aug. 2.

CAPT. Orville B. Hull, Kansas City, Mo.—Michael Brandon, Aug. 5; Sgt. Louis Fishoff, New York—Barbara Ellen, July 18; Cpl. Clyde H. Hiatt, Provo, Utah—boy, July 18; Cpl. Raymond Galnes, Chicago—Michael Wallis, July 19; Lt. Earle A. Layton, Carroll, Iowa—Lee Randall, Aug. 2.

CPL. S. E. Mahan, South Dartmouth, Mass.—Frederick N., Aug. 2; Sgt. Eimer W. Fry, Rockford, Ill.—boy, Aug. 2; Cpl. David Riener, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Linda Ann, Aug. 3; Capt. D. B. Van Evers, Hinton, Iowa—boy, Aug. 2; Cpl. William I. Webb, Graham, Tex.—girl, Aug. 3; Sgt. William C. Brown, Oregon, Mo.—girl, Aug. 4; Sgt. Roy Horwath, Bethlehem, Pa.—David Michael, Aug. 4.

Sgt. James O. Taylor, Rio Grande City, Tex.—Daniel James, Aug. 8; Lt. Arnold Visser, Waupun, Wis.—Ardell Fay, Aug. 8; Pvt. Donald Alexander, Sweetser, Ind.—Donald Eugene, July 13; Sgt. George McMaster, Philadelphia—George, Aug. 7; Sgt. Richard Henry Powell, Miami, Fla.—girl, Aug. 7; Chap. Morton Townsend, Richmond, Va.—Nancy Randolph, Aug. 7.

PFC William H. Grimes, Enterprise, Ala.—Charles William, Aug. 7; Sgt. Paul S. Grow, Ravenna, Ohio—Donald Ray, Aug. 8; Chap. C. B. Howells, Arlington, Mass.—Robert Rhys, Aug. 8; Cpl. Phillip A. Smith, Houlton, Me.—Gloria, Aug. 6; Cpl. Carl G. Hafner, Detroit—Patricia Jo Ann, Aug. 2; Pvt. Coleman L. Barnett, Joplin, Mo.—Coleman Leon, July 15; Pvt. Stanley Olmstead, Canton, Ohio—Sandra Kaye, July 9; Lt. Joseph K. Sager, Hazleton, Pa.—Ellen Roberta, July 26.

Sgt. Robert R. Steinau, Cincinnati—boy, Aug. 5; Lt. Sidney H. Gottlieb, Marlin, Tex.—Ronnie Jean, Aug. 9; Capt. D. M. Poundstone, Pueblo, Colo.—boy, Aug. 9.

The American Scene:

'Extra' Cry Resounds In World-Shaking Week

By Philip H. Bucknell

The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—It seemed as though every newspaper was an "extra" this week. Rarely before in history has so much news of major importance happened in a single week. Before people had even begun to digest the incredible story of the atomic bomb, they were hit with the force of a one-two punch by headlines blaring Russia's entry into the Pacific war and Japan's offer of surrender.

It is probably correct to say, however, that the story of the atomic bomb threw a damper over the normally startling news that came later. People just couldn't seem to comprehend the unprecedented force discovered by Anglo-American scientists, and the more they thought about it, the more fantastic it seemed. The scope of the terrifying new weapon set people to thinking far beyond its use in war, to the day when, as some scientists promised, atomic power may become the world's chief source of energy.

Little hysteria accompanied the news of Japan's willingness to capitulate. In one or two cases war stocks dropped but within a few hours an upward move in prices reflected a healthy belief in the future. But undoubtedly the problems accompanying a speedy reconversion program are great and both labor and industry are waiting anxiously for the report which J. A. Krug, who has been charged by the President with the problems of beating swords into ploughshares, is expected to make on Monday.

Disaster Strikes on the Home Front

IT was also a week of domestic disaster. The forest fire in Oregon was still spreading and the death toll increased. The crackup of the westbound Empire Builder in North Dakota was one of the nation's worst railroad wrecks. And Maj. Richard Ira Bong, America's Pacific ace, was killed on Tuesday while testing the new jet-propelled P80 airplane. The risking of Bong's life as a test pilot after he had been brought back for a "safe" assignment has caused considerable criticism. The Veterans of Foreign Wars has demanded that no person who has been honored for "extraordinary heroism in action above and beyond the call of duty" be assigned hazardous duty at home.

A GALLUP poll shows that if a Presidential election were to be held now 58 percent of the people would vote Democrat, an increase of four percent over May's poll and over the poll taken at the time of the last election.

A report from the Philadelphia agency for Business Loans to Servicemen, Inc., says that of every five veterans who apply for assistance under the GI Bill of Rights, one wants to open a bar and grill. Grocery and produce stores are next in popularity, followed by the trucking business, electric and radio repair shops and service stations.

IN Miami there is a campaign for the construction of an airport at Virginia Key, which is being tied up with Miami's long-expressed wish for a deep channel to provide better shipping facilities. The Miami Herald, in an editorial, expresses mystification why the attempt to put the city on the map, as regards coastal traffic, should be tied in with the construction of an airport.

GEORGIA this week voted itself the new constitution that was promised by 38-year-old Gov. Ellis Arnall by better than a two to one majority. It sets up a merit system for state employees, preserves budgetary and prison reforms introduced by Arnall and provides local self-government for the counties.

Shortages Again Topic of Protest

IN Tennessee, Sen. Tom Stewart has been protesting the shortage of fat, salt meat and lard. South Carolina also has been feeling the lack of fat. Fortunately, the canteloupe season is in full swing and muscadines will be ripening shortly.

THE Mitchell County Fair, to be held in Osage, Iowa, this week, will feature the usage of feed sacks apart from their more normal functions. One division has been set aside to exhibit sack prints made into dresses, aprons, curtains, pajamas and lunch cloths.

From New Jersey and Missouri come stories of climbing animals. Jack Stokes, Trenton, farmer, couldn't find his cow one morning this week and thought black market rustlers had rounded her up. When he went up to the second floor of his barn he found she had mounted a flight of rickety stairs to where, presumably, the view was better. And a police station in Kansas City is harboring a goat apprehended on a second floor apartment house porch.



Paris Area

MOVIES TODAY

MARIIGNAN — "Affairs of Suzanne," Joan Fontaine, George Brent.

ENSA-PARIS — "The Fighting Guardsman," with Anita Louise and John Loder, Metro Marbut.

OLYMPIA — Same as Mriagnan, Midnite show only 11:30. Metro Madeleine.

VERSAILLES CYRANO — "Salty O'Rourke," Alan Ladd, Gail Russell.

MAISONS LAPITTE PALACE — "The Clock," Judy Garland, Robert Walker.

STAGE SHOWS

MADELEINE — "No T/O for Love," Musical comedy. Metro Madeleine.

OLYMPIA — "Summer Follies," variety. Metro Madeleine.

EMPIRE — 317th ASF band, GI entertainment, 1430 and 2000 hours.

ENSA MARIIGNY — Weekly celebrity concert, 2000 hours. Metro Clemenceau.

SPECIAL EVENTS

SALLE PLEYEL — "Information Please," Kieran Adams, Fadiman, Beatrice Lillie, Reginald Gardiner.

TROCADERO — Air Force band concert, 2000 hours.

MISCELLANEOUS

EIFFEL TOWER CLUB — Open 2000 hours to 0200 hours. Bring civilian date. EMS only. Metro Trocadero.

SEINE SECTION PX, 112 Rue Provence — Gift Shop for officers and EMS on leave. Metro Havre-Caumartin.

Nancy

CAMEO — "The Affairs of Susan," Joan Fontaine, George Brent.

EMPIRE — "The Corn is Green," Bette Davis, John Dall.

Dijon

DARCY — "Those Endearing Young Charms," Lorraine Day, Robert Young.

Rheims Area

MODERNE — "The Great John L.," Linda Darnell, Gregory McClure.

SPORTS EVENTS

HQ COMMAND ATHLETIC FIELD — Com Z All-Star baseball championship. Big league stars. 1830 hours.

Soissons

CASINO — "Twice Blessed," with Preston Foster and Gail Patrick.

CASINO ARC CLUB — Opens 0930 daily.

TRIPLE "S" CLUB — Ice cream, cokes. Opens 1430 hours.

Metz

SCALA — "Pillow to Post," Ida Lupino, Sidney Greenstreet.

Le Havre

SELECT — "In the Bag," Fred Allen, Jack Benny.

Troyes

ALHAMBRA — "Doughgirls," Ann Sheridan, Jane Wyman.

PARAMOUNT — "Twice Blessed," Wilde Twins, James Craig.

THE STARS AND STRIPES

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Vol. 2, No. 31



Millions to Lose War Jobs When Japs Surrender

Rationing, Controls Face Quick End

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (ANS).—Harshly contrasting prospects faced home-front Americans today as the nation's war years appeared to draw to a dramatic end.

Talk of early peace suggested an end to rationing, shortages and wartime restrictions. But it had somber overtones, too, for millions of war workers will be unemployed when Japan surrenders.

The big problem is reconversion, guiding the nation from war to peace smoothly, without hardship and without producing the familiar paradox of plenty and want existing side by side.

The government announced that a master reconversion plan, prepared by the War Production Board and approved by War Mobilization Director John W. Snyder, will be put into effect upon Japan's surrender. Details of the program have not been made public.

Gas Rationing to End

Thousands of key government officials, meanwhile, worked to mobilize the nation's tremendous wartime energy for the triple task of providing relief for Europe and the Philippines, making more civilian goods available to peoples all over the world, and preventing a rapid rise of unemployment at home.

On the rosy side of the picture, civilians looked forward to an almost overnight easing of some shortages.

Gasoline rationing is expected to end almost immediately and tires will become much more plentiful with tire rationing slated to end after two or three months, of uninterrupted production. Shoe rationing will stop by the end of the year, perhaps sooner.

Official Washington was less optimistic about the food situation, however. OPA spokesman promised some rationing relief, but they pointed out that VJ-Day can have no marked effect on the over-all food supply. Relief and military needs must still be met and this year's crop is still a question mark.

But women can look forward to nylon hose, and one official pointed out that the nylon now going into a single 125-foot rope, one inch-thick, would provide 10,000 pairs.

All types of clothing, including men's shorts, dresses and underwear, girdles and children's apparel will be easier to find within a month. Supplies of cotton, rayon and woolen garments will be substantially increased in three months.

The outlook on other items is: Fuel oil.—The shortage will soon be over and while some restrictions might be retained, rationing will be relaxed before winter.

Automobiles.—Rationing will continue only long enough to assure that essential motorists get new cars from the 250,000 scheduled to be made in 1945. After that everybody can buy them.

Radios.—About 2,500,000 will be produced by the end of the year and they will be ready for civilians by Christmas.

Contrasting with this picture of growing plenty was official estimate that 5,000,000 munitions workers will lose their jobs within 60 days after a Japanese surrender.

Job Mobilization

The estimate of the cut in munitions employment, made by qualified officials who asked anonymity, would trim by about 63 percent the total of around 8,000,000 workers now engaged in war production.

Of the 5,000,000 slated for release, it was said that many, perhaps half, would leave the labor market and would not be classed as jobless. The others would be added to the current unemployment roll to swell the total to around 4,000,000.

The officials said the War Manpower Commission would be called upon for a vigorous program of postwar job mobilization to reduce unemployment as rapidly as possible.

219 Billion Nest Egg To Cushion Reconversion

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (ANS).—The American people have a \$219,000,000,000 nest egg that will be a safeguard against the employment dislocation that reconversion will bring.

This nest egg comprises liquid assets held by individuals, business concerns and is in the form of cash, bank deposits and government securities.

Other safeguards will be continuance of price, rent and modified wage controls after VJ-Day and ability of many industries to resume peacetime production at once.

U.S. Acts to Cut Miners' Draft, Aid Their Diet

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (ANS).—A seven-point program to increase coal production, calling for faster release of high-point miners in the armed forces, draft deferments for civilian miners and increased food supplies in mining communities, was announced today by War Mobilization Director John W. Snyder.

Coal output, particularly in the East, "must be immediately increased if the nation is to avoid further rigid curtailment of both industrial and home use of coal in the coming year," Snyder said. His order putting the program into effect followed disclosures that the Office of Price Administration soon will provide a better diet for miners in an effort to halt "meat strikes."

Due to the meat shortage, American miners were getting fewer calories than miners in Germany and liberated countries.

Col. Ingersoll Marries Divorcee in Nevada

CRYSTAL BAY, Nev., Aug. 11 (ANS).—Lt. Col. Ralph M. Ingersoll, author of "Battle Is the Payoff" who is on leave as editor of the New York newspaper PM, married Mrs. Elaine Geiffer Cobb, staff member of Life magazine, here after she was divorced Thursday at Reno from Lt. Mortimer H. Cobb, whom she charged with cruelty. It was the second marriage for Ingersoll, now a member of the General Staff Corps.

Changes Her Mind—In Time

HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 11 (ANS).—Screen actress June Vincent gave birth to a seven-and-a-half-pound son, William P. Mayer Sterling. Miss Vincent planned to have the baby born in San Diego, where her husband, Navy Lt. William Sterling, is stationed. She started driving for San Diego but turned back and made it to Presbyterian Hospital here just in time.

Night Club Pianist Weds Minister



The Rev. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., and his bride, Hazel Dorothy Scott, night club pianist, leave the Bethel African church in their car after their marriage in Stamford, Conn. The Rev. Powell, minister of Harlem's Abyssinian Baptist Church, is New York's first Negro Congressman. He was 21 minutes late for the wedding because of tire trouble.

Florida Scenery Is Nice in Spots



Martha Gray, enjoying the sunshine at Winter Haven, Fla., sports the shape and the swim suit that made her famous as the "polka dot pinup."

Congressional Opinion Split On Jap's Conditional Offer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (ANS).—Congressmen split widely today in their reaction to the qualified Japanese surrender offer, with a considerable group holding that nothing short of unconditional capitulation should be accepted.

There was every shade of opinion, ranging from the contention that leaving the Emperor's sovereignty unimpaired would ease the Allied job to the argument that the throne is the very core of what must be wiped out in Nippon.

At two extremes stood Sen. Brian McMahon (D-Conn.) and Sen. Styles Bridges (R-N.H.). Others were in between in their opinions.

Urges Acceptance

Said McMahon: "If the Japs are allowed to keep their fantastic god-Emperor, we may get an armistice and not an end to the war."

Bridges commented: "By the retention of the Emperor, the Allies probably could deal with an organized Japanese government."

"No invasion will now be neces-

sary and another week or so of pounding will not only finish the war but Hirohito as well," said McMahon. "Better this than to live in terror that the fanatical followers of Hirohito will get hold of atomic bombs to wipe us off the face of the earth ten years from now."

Bridges said that the Japanese offer should be accepted "if the retention of the Emperor will not interfere with the necessary stiff and stern peace terms laid down by the Potsdam ultimatum."

Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), who has lost a son in the war and has another with the fleet off Japan, said "we would have been just as much justified in compromising with Hitler or Mussolini."

War Criminal

Sen. Hugh B. Mitchell (D-Wash.) said: "I know that President Truman will not accept any surrender with a reservation which would allow the Japanese government to quickly return to a militaristic regime."

Sen. Tom Stewart (D-Tenn.) said: "I wouldn't give an inch. Damn the Emperor. He's a war criminal." Sen. Joseph H. Ball (R-Minn.) said: "I think the Allies can and should permit the Japanese people to retain their Emperor if that is their desire. However, to permit him to regain great power would, I believe, lessen the chance of democratic and peaceful elements in Japan from gaining ascendancy."

Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) said: "Unless there is some good military reason, I hope the President accept no offer short of unconditional surrender."

112 Men Lost in Sinking Of Destroyer Escort

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (ANS).—The destroyer escort Underhill has been sunk in Philippine waters with the loss of 112 officers and men, the Navy announced today.

At the same time, the Navy announced that American submarines, operating in Far Eastern waters, have sunk 13 more Japanese ships, including a light cruiser.

Of the Underhill casualties, one officer and 13 enlisted men are listed as killed and nine officers and 89 enlisted men as missing.

Gloria Blondell Divorced

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 11 (ANS).—Gloria Blondell, actress sister of Joan Blondell, has divorced Navy Ensign Albert Broccoli, a member of the family that gave its name to the vegetable, upon testimony he was "very condescending to my friends." They were married July 26, 1940.

Army Grounds The Jet-Bong's Death Plane

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (INS).—The War Department announced today that the flying of the Army's new jet fighter plane, the P80 "Shooting Star," has been "temporarily restricted."

The announcement said operation of the new craft, whose speed has been revealed as exceeding 550 miles an hour, has been held up pending further investigation.

The Army's action was taken after Maj. Richard Bong, top ace with 40 Japanese planes to his credit, lost his life in a test flight of the P80 in California.

Bong's death was followed by a demand from Sen. Wiley, (R-Wis.) that the War Department make a full investigation to determine whether the plane was suitable for combat flying.

Truman May Call Congress

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (ANS).—Congressmen today faced the possibility of having their annual summer vacation cut short once peace with Japan is declared.

The decision to call Congress into session before its Oct. 8 reconvening date rests with President Truman.

House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D-Mass.) said in Boston that he felt it would be necessary for Congress to reassemble in the event of peace, and that he was keeping in touch with the President and leaders of both parties.

Of the 30 or so Senators and House members remaining in the capital, most were agreed that Congress should act quickly in tackling the problems of reconversion and re-employment. Some questioned, however, whether Congress could accomplish anything in the mean time that could not be done by changes in administrative regulations or by executive orders.

Japs Studied Atom At U.S. University

BERKELEY, Calif., Aug. 11 (ANS).—Japanese physicists from the University of Tokyo spent months before the war working here with University of California scientists at the radiation laboratory which harbors the famed cyclotron, primary unit in development of the theory of the atomic bomb, Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence, Nobel prize-winning physicist, revealed today.

One Japanese scientist spent most of 1938 and part of 1939 at the laboratory which, since the war began, has been one of the government's most closely guarded secrets.

The Japanese were among many scientists from throughout the world who came to study with Dr. Lawrence and use the atom-smashing equipment which he developed. The Japanese remained until a short time before Pearl Harbor.

Dr. Lawrence did not say whether the Japanese had learned anything here which would aid them in developing their own version of the atomic bomb.

Byrd Machine Candidate Virginia Primary Victor

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 11 (AP).—William Tuck, of South Boston, who was backed by Sen. Harry F. Byrd's organization, was nominated for governor in yesterday's Democratic primaries.

Tuck's lead over Moss Plunkett, of Roanoke, whose campaign against what he called "machine misrule" made it a test of strength with the Byrd's organization, was better than two to one with 80 percent of the vote counted.

Lipstick Writes End To Actor's Marriage

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 11 (ANS).—Robert Haymes, who like his brother, Dick Haymes, is a screen actor and singer, was divorced today by Actress Dian Haymes, 21. She testified he often stayed out all night or came home early in the morning "frequently with lipstick stains on his shirt."

Allies to Continue Offensive Until Official Surrender

Planes Batter Kyushu Anew, Tokyo Reports

GUAM, Aug. 11.—Emperor Hirohito and his approximate 70,000,000 Japanese subjects were told in effect today by the two top U.S. commanders in the Pacific that mere talk of peace would not spare them the horrors of actual warfare. Unless "specifically directed otherwise," Adm. Chester W. Nimitz informed correspondents, all Allied forces will continue their "offensive action" against Japan right up to the time of an official enemy surrender.

Nimitz said that neither the Japanese nor the Allies had stopped fighting despite the enemy peace offer. His announcement, made at 5:30 AM (EWT), further warned that vigilance against "enemy attacks and treachery should be exercised even if a general surrender should be announced."

Only B29s, Fleet Inactive

Simultaneously, Gen. MacArthur's headquarters in Manila disclosed that "Far Eastern AF and U.S. 13th AF" planes are continuing their operations as usual. No targets were identified immediately, but Tokyo Radio reported that 150 Allied fighter-bombers had fire-bombed the Kyushu town of Kurume.

Only in the matter of Superfortress and U.S. Third Fleet attacks did the helpless Japanese receive a temporary respite from the around-the-clock assault on their homeland.

Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, director of the strategic air war in the Pacific, revealed that normal combat flights by B29s and smaller planes, as well as any previously-scheduled atomic bombing of Japan, had been cancelled for the day.

Yesterday, however, B29s attacked the Tokyo area anew and continued mining Japanese waters. Eighteen enemy interceptors rose to meet the assault, but Mustangs escorting the Superfortresses shot down six Japanese aircraft, probably destroyed another and damaged 11 more. All of the 102 Mustangs returned safely to their bases on Iwo Jima.

Tokyo Admits Bombing

British planes blasted the Sendai naval base, 100 miles northeast of Tokyo, with the 16-inch guns of U.S. battleships, standing only two miles from the northern, Honshu shore, bombarded the steel city of Kamaichi.

The fact that the atom bomb dropped on Nagasaki destroyed only 30 percent of the city—compared to the 60 percent of Hiroshima laid waste in Monday's first use of the new super-missile—was credited to the irregular physical nature of Nagasaki's built-up area.

The area of destruction ranged along both sides of the Urakami River for two miles.

Doughboys Aids a Damsel in Distress



S/Sgt. Raymond L. George, of Pittsburgh, does an emergency tailoring job for a little French miss who appealed to him for aid at Camp Baltimore, Assembly Area Command redeployment center near Rheims.

GIs 'Adopting' 2d Set of Twins

442ND TROOP CARRIER BASE, France, Aug. 11.—Men of this command have donated more than \$1,000 toward the adoption of a second set of twins from the same family of orphaned French children. The group adopted the first pair of homeless tots last Christmas by donating more than \$2,360 under the auspices of The Stars and Stripes War Orphans Fund.

Collections made under the fund assure needy orphans of food, clothing and shelter. The money is administered by the American Red Cross and French welfare agencies. U.S. soldiers have given more than \$62,000 to date and have sponsored 135 children.

75th Div. GIs Share Rations With Children

ASSEMBLY AREA COMMAND, Aug. 11.—Armed with chocolate bars, hard candy and chewing gum pooled from their weekly rations, headquarters troops of the 75th Inf. Div., stationed at Chalons, went calling on 300 poor and orphaned children this week. The delegation, which included many GI fathers, was met in the playground of the local grammar school and entertained by the pupils in an impromptu program of folk-dancing and gymnastics.

Refinery Switch In 12 Hours for Cars

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (ANS).—Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. Inc. said today it would be able to convert its ten major refineries throughout the country to civilian gasoline production within 12 hours after V-J Day.

The refineries, the company said, now manufacture 50,000 barrels of aviation gasoline daily, accounting for 10 percent of the country's production.

Mrs. Wainwright Says Her Hopes Are High

SKANEATELES, N.Y., Aug. 11 (ANS).—Mrs. Jonathan Wainwright, wife of the lieutenant general who has been a prisoner of the Japanese since the fall of Corregidor, said yesterday she "hoped as I have been hoping for four years" that news of the reported Japanese surrender offer was true.

The last word from her husband came in April, when a message reported to be from him was broadcast by the Tokyo radio, saying he was "well and comfortably housed."

GIs in Berlin Overjoyed, But Split on Terms

By a Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—Stunned and overjoyed by reports of the Japanese peace offer so soon after the Russian declaration of war and the unleashing of the atomic bomb, soldiers in Berlin today were about evenly divided on accepting the enemy's terms.

Almost half of the Americans interviewed, felt that the U.S. should reject the Jap demand that Hirohito's reign be continued.

But others favored acceptance. T/4 Louis Hudson, 82nd Airborne from Somerville, Texas, expressed the belief that Hirohito could be useful as an Allied puppet by giving his divine approval to Allied peace terms.

However, Pfc. Julian Head of Anniston, Ala., called Hirohito a war criminal and demanded his punishment. He said that the atomic bombs and the Soviet offensive on the Asiatic continent would bring Japan to its knees in a few weeks.

Real Taxicabs Available in Paris Again

One of the first moves to restore Parisian transportation to normalcy was revealed yesterday when the French Ministry of Information announced that privately-operated taxicabs are available at an initial fee of 15 francs, plus eight francs a kilometer.

French cabbies will ply their trade from outside local police stations. Meanwhile, the drivers, who formerly chauffeured jeeps for the U.S. Army, reported that "business was poor" because the public does not realize as yet that taxi service is available to every one. Some expressed the hope that they would soon be permitted to wait for fares outside railway stations, theaters and night clubs.

Although it is not known how many taxis will be available for general public service, Paris night life is in for a big boom, "once we get going," taximen said. At present Parisian night life is limited by Metro subway service which ends at 11:15 PM. Night club habitués, who like to hang around until the 2 AM night club curfew, either have to walk home or hire bicycle cabs or horse-drawn hansom cabs.

For the time being, according to French cabbies, hansom-cab and bicycle-taxi operators will still continue to draw the "bulk of the taxi trade," because they are allowed to wait for fares at any public place. However, the taximen said, the new low auto cab rates will eliminate the black market prices extorted by hansom-cabs which range from 27 to 400 francs a kilometer. Bike-cab rates are equally as expensive.

Death Toll 34 In Rail Wreck

MICHIGAN, N.D., Aug. 11 (ANS).—Thirty-four persons died yesterday in a Great Northern Railway collision caused when the first section of the westbound Empire Builder stopped to cool a hotbox Thursday night and was telescoped by the second section. Fifty others were injured, ten seriously.

Crews digging into the debris recovered 23 bodies and could see another under the tangle of timbers and twisted steel.

Eighteen of the recovered bodies were those of service personnel, including two Navy nurses, Ft. Snelling (Minn.) authorities took charge of the service men's bodies and said identities would not be reported until next of kin had been notified.

Railway officials said that because of current travel conditions difficulty was being experienced in identifying civilians.

The trains came together at 7 PM a short distance west of the station at Michigan, a prairie community of 500 persons.

Allies to Mark Anniversary Of Southern France Invasion

Theater Service Forces announced yesterday that American, French, British and Russian soldiers will observe next Wednesday the first anniversary of the Allied invasion of southern France. Ceremonies will be held at nine of the landing points along the Mediterranean coast from St. Raphael to Hyeres. Troops representing the Third, 36th and 45th Inf. Divisions, which made up the landing forces, will be honored by the French government.

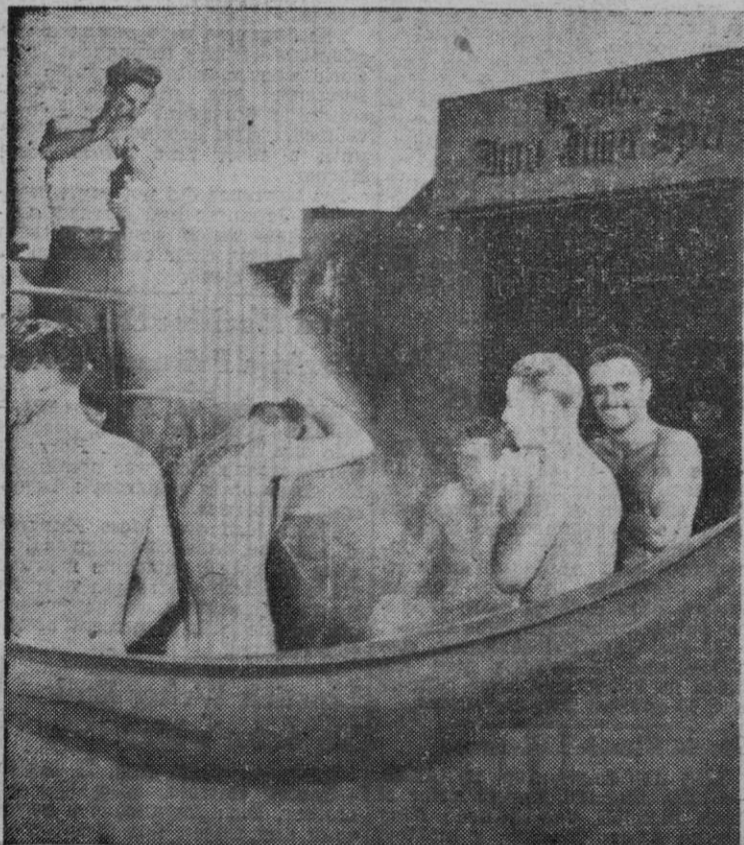
In remembrance of the Navy's part in the operation, the destroyers Memphis and Gridley will stand off shore during the ceremonies. At Dramont, at 9:35 AM, French

officials will lay the cornerstone of a monument dedicated to all the invasion forces. The 20,000,000 francs monument has been paid for by popular subscription in France.

A monument erected by the 36th Div. at the point where it landed at Dramont will be unveiled by the division commander, Maj. Gen. John E. Dalquist.

Two Third Div. monuments will be dedicated at St. Tropez and LaCros, respectively, and a plaque honoring the 45th Div. will be presented by the French in a ceremony at St. Maxime. There will be a banquet Tuesday at St. Raphael.

Not Ritzy—But Mighty Refreshing



Hot sulphur springs on Iwo Jima have been harnessed to provide invigorating health baths for fatigued P51 pilots of the Seventh AF. The spa was set up by Lt. Col. J. E. Walthers, flight surgeon.

News in Brief

Spanish Exiles to Return

MADRID, Aug. 11 (Reuter).—The return to Spain of the exiled Spanish politicians Alejandro Lerroux and Niceto Alcala Zamora has been officially authorized, it was announced here today. Zamora is a former president of the republic, now living in Argentina, and Lerroux was a radical party leader. He has lived in Portugal since the Spanish civil war.

Ask More Gold Mining

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (UP).—The Senate Small Business subcommittee has called on the War Production Board to lift the restrictions on gold mining. It said that more gold was needed for domestic and world trade and industrial purposes.

Asks Vast Medical Research

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (ANS).—Sen. Brien McMahon (D-Conn.) said yesterday he had recommended to President Truman the creation of a United Nations group for medical research which would be "similar in scope and ability to that for men to work on the atomic bomb."

4 Million for Cancer Study

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (ANS).—The Alfred P. Sloan Foundation has granted \$4,000,000 to provide

and partly maintain a projected Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research in conjunction with a memorial hospital here, Alfred P. Sloan Jr., sponsor of the foundation, announced.

Canine Shipments OK'd

CASERTA, Italy, Aug. 11 (UP).—A directive issued through the Mediterranean Theater of Operations said that soldiers may ship dogs and certain other pets home on War Shipping Administration vessels if they obtain permission of their respective unit commanders and pay freight charges. Pets may not be taken home on Army or Navy transports.

Knotty Holdup Problem

CHELSEA, Mass., Aug. 11 (ANS).—Two holdup men entered Henry Gordon's poolroom, took \$80 from the proprietor and three customers, then forced all four at gunpoint to take off their trousers. After knotting the legs of the discarded trousers, the thieves fled.

Wife Divorces Fred Perry

SANTA ANA, Calif., Aug. 11 (ANS).—Mrs. Dorothy Breaux Perry has received an interlocutory divorce decree from S/Sgt. Fred Perry, former world's champion tennis player. Perry is stationed at the Santa Ana Army Air Base.

Want to Get Out? Kill Five Japs and Prove You're a Girl

MANILA, Aug. 11 (ANS).—Maj. Gen. William H. Gill, commanding the 32d Inf. Div., gave an honorable discharge today to 13-year-old Virginia Weems who posed as a boy and served three years with Filipino guerrillas.

Virginia, whose father was American and mother a Filipino, was born on Marinduque Island, near Mindoro. Her widowed mother was interned at Santo Tomas by the Japanese when the war broke out.

Virginia donned boy's clothes and joined a guerrilla medical unit, rising to corporal after Americans landed on Luzon from Lingayen Gulf in January. Her unit, the Buena Vista Regiment, was attached to the 32d Division.

Virginia served through heavy fighting along Villavefde Trail in northern Luzon and was credited with killing five Japanese. She still wears a khaki uniform because she has been unable to get a dress at the convent in Caygayen Valley, where she is studying to be a concert pianist.

Action in a Hurry

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (ANS).—The War Department disclosed yesterday that Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Farrell left Washington by air with the first atomic bomb only nine days before it was dropped on Japan.

British to Reduce Propaganda Activities in Germany

English Assert Reich's Tired of Allied Tactics

By Joe Fleming

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—The Germans are tired of being propagandized by the Allies and as soon as possible will be given the opportunity of handling their own information services, Maj. Gen. W.H.A. Bishop, British Information Control officer, said yesterday at a press conference where he outlined the policies to be followed in the British Zone in Germany.

Bishop said his agency, which regulates press, radio, movies and entertainment, would not be "another propaganda ministry." He said his agency would, nevertheless, try to drive "false ideas" out of the German mind.

War Guilt to be Stressed

He emphasized that their war guilt would be brought home to them but at the same time he said that to insist on compulsory attendance at films showing horrors of the Nazi concentration camps was inadvisable.

Denying that this attitude represented decreased determination to impress the Germans with their crimes, Bishop said, "it's a question of how far we can go. We don't want to sicken them."

In order to build up a sense of responsibility in the defeated Germans, Bishop said that the British would allow a carefully selected group of Germans to publish newspapers, books and other publications and to produce music, drama and other entertainment. These Germans, he said, would operate under broad general instructions and would have their licenses revoked for infringements.

New Service Set Up

Bishop said that for newspapers there would be two types of licenses—conditional and full licenses. He said newspapers with full licenses would be examined after publication while conditionally licensed papers would be pre-censored.

He announced that a central news service had been set up at Hamburg to provide these newspapers with domestic German news gathered for the most part by Military Government. He said that domestic news would be interchanged with news gathered in the American Zone and that he hoped a similar arrangement would be made with the Russians.

He said all news would be presented objectively "with no slant one way or another."

Mayen Bridge Attackers Will Receive Citation

Brig. Gen. Richard Saunders, commander of the Ninth Air Division, will present a Presidential Unit Citation to the 387th Bomb Group for its part in the attack on the Mayen bridge last December. The award will be made Tuesday at the U.S. Army Air Forces Exposition.

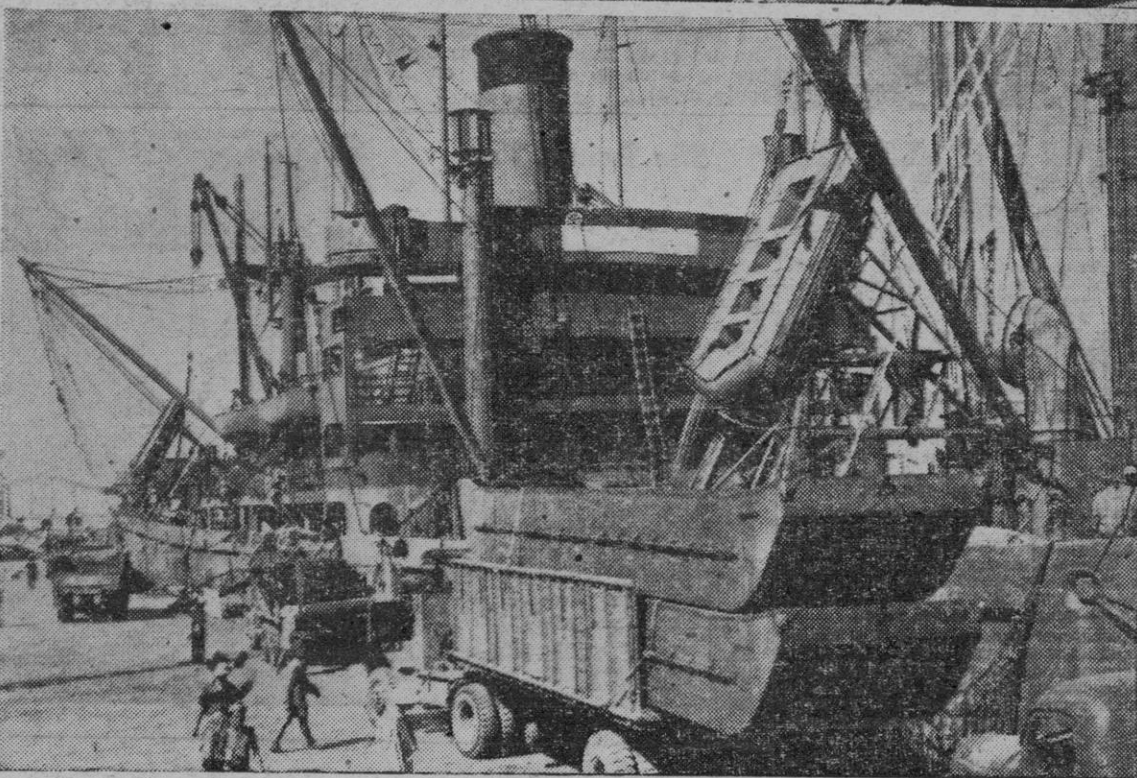
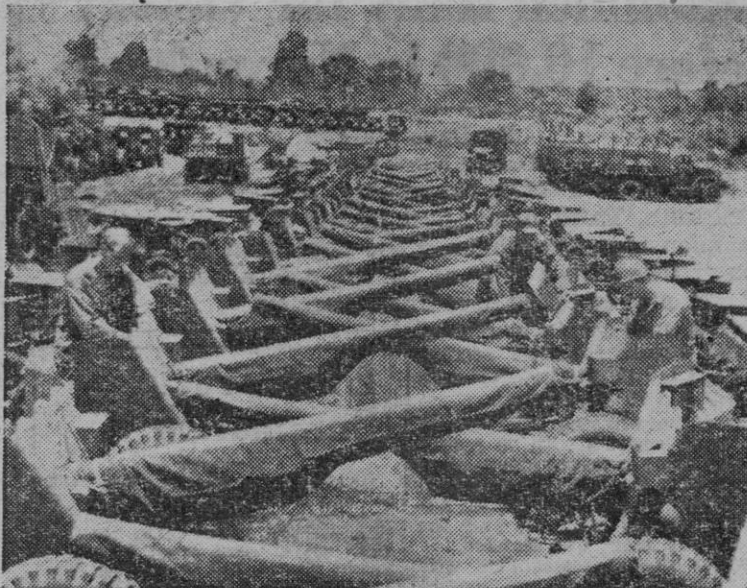
While 36 Marauder bombers flew overhead, about 300 men of the group will parade from the Trocadero to the exposition near the Eiffel Tower for the presentation.

Mona Flies High



This sketch of Mona, pinup favorite of the Antilles, adorns the noses of six different planes in the department, proving that a girl with poise and personality can go places.

Invasion Supplies Pile High at Manila Depots



One of the many ships bringing supplies in daily unloads her cargo of assault boats at Manila. Harbor facilities at the city were wrecked by the Japs but the Yanks have restored them to four-fifths normal capacity.

Scores of native workers assist in sorting supplies brought in from the docks (right). As boxes of food, munitions and other goods move along the conveyor belt, they are classified and carted off to their proper place.

Anti-tank guns, inspected and ready for shipping, are lined up at the mammoth supply depot near Manila where many former ETO men are at work preparing and stockpiling material for the invasion of the Jap homeland (left).

Depot Ex-Chief Denies Cruelty

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Col. James A. Killian, of Highland Park, Ill., who commanded the U.S. Army's Tenth Replacement Depot in England for more than two years, denied reports that American prisoners in the depot guardhouse were beaten by their guards, according to a dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

"Those reports are absolutely false," said Killian at Camp Jackson, S.C., where he is stationed. "No such beatings ever occurred. My officers had specific instructions not to impose any punishment without my knowledge or authorization."

An Inspector General's Department investigation was started at the depot following the publication in The Stars and Stripes of letters from American soldiers charging they were stripped, beaten with clubs and doused with ice-cold water in freezing weather. The soldiers, whose letters were published early in July, also charged that their guards frequently were drunk. Killian said he was in charge of the depot from Nov. 11, 1942, to Jan. 18, 1945. The mistreatment of soldiers was said to have occurred last December.

Reveal Atom Bomb Blinded a Tester

MANILA, Aug. 11 (ANS). — Dr. Karl T. Compton, one of the world's greatest physicists, said yesterday that the atom bomb was the "most portentous scientific achievement in history."

Compton, describing one of the experiments with the bomb to correspondents at Gen. MacArthur's headquarters, said: "The brilliance was so great it was blinding. We had been warned to look away. One man failed to heed the warning and he was blinded." Compton, who is president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, played a leading role in the development of the bomb.

Skoda Heiress, 71, Nazi, Ordinary DP to Czechs

STOD, Czechoslovakia, Aug. 11.—Lady Johanna Wesely, 71-year-old daughter of the man who founded the Skoda armament works in Pilsen, has turned up in a DP camp here with thousands of other displaced Sudeten Germans.

A former Nazi party member, Lady Wesely has protested, to no avail, her treatment as an ordinary DP. She was brought to the camp after being turned out of her beautiful home by Czech patriots. Her title stems from the knighting in 1864 of her grandfather, who was personal physician to Emperor Franz Joseph.

Six Shot As Redeployees Stage Premature Victory Celebration

By Dan Regan

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

ARLES STAGING AREA, Aug. 11.—A premature victory celebration among thousands of redeploying soldiers here Thursday night resulted in the hospitalization of six men with gunshot wounds. None was reported in serious condition.

According to Capt. Edgar Smith of Summit, N.J., assistant provost marshal, the rumor that Japan had surrendered started around 10:30 PM. Bands started playing, bonfires were lighted. Then suddenly shots were fired from all over the area.

The MP riot squad was summoned and additional MPs from the 66th Div., quartered nearby in Arles, were called to the scene. By 12:30 AM the celebration had started to abate, but not before six men were in hospitals, with wounds that officials said "resulted from accidental shootings."

Pacific-Bound GIs in AAC Await Decision Tensely

ASSEMBLY AREA COMMAND, Rheims, Aug. 11.—Approximately

Legion to Aid Vets Process Their Claims

ALBANY, N.Y., Aug. 11 (ANS).—Edward N. Scheiberling, national commander of the American Legion, said yesterday that "we are not only going to wave the flag, but we are going to pave the way to make it easier for returning veterans."

Addressing the New York State Veterans' Counselor's School Scheiberling said that the postwar period would not see the "inequalities and injustices" which made it difficult after the last war for veterans to get their claims processed, thus forcing many of them on to relief.

140,000 men representing about 600 units, poised here for shipment to the Pacific waited with bated breath today for a decision on Japan's peace offer.

Other men, scheduled for direct redeployment by way of the U.S., were hopeful of a quick return home, while units slated for direct redeployment were hoping that a speedy peace would cancel their passage to the Pacific.

Last elements of the 13th Airborne Div. left Camp Pittsburgh en route to the States today, bringing the total number of troops in the area to the lowest figure in several weeks. The area peak to date of about 200,000 troops was reached about July 28.

Still in the assembly area were the 45th Inf Div. at Camp St. Louis, for which no redeployment date has been fixed, and the 35th Inf. Div. at Camp Norfolk, scheduled to start leaving on Aug. 14. Both are slated for redeployment by way of the States.

Since the area began operations in June, it was disclosed that approximately 200,000 troops have been redeployed either by way of the States or directly to the Pacific.

Britain Eases Control On Most Mail, Freight

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP).—Britain today modified its censorship code with the announcement that permits now are required for postal and freight dispatches overseas only if they are addressed to China, Portugal, Spain, Sweden or Switzerland.

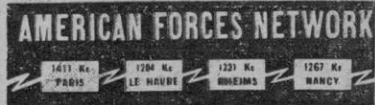
Post Office officials also announced that censorship control at the ports was modified to apply only to travelers going to or from these same countries. The new rules will apply to Austria and Germany when civilian postal and freight service is resumed in these countries.

USAFI Enrolls 25,423 in July

Enrollment in USAFI educational programs has jumped approximately 170 percent since February, 1945, with a total registration of 25,423 in self-teaching and correspondence courses during July, Brig. Gen. Paul W. Thompson, chief of the Information and Education Division, said yesterday.

Thompson said more than 130,000 had enrolled since inauguration of USAFI in November, 1943.

Thompson announced also that branch offices of USAFI had been opened in Rheims and in Marseille and Southampton. These branches enable redeployed troops to obtain courses immediately "over the counter."



TODAY	
1200-World News	1905-Guy Lombardo
1205-Lower Music Society	1930-Quiz of Two Cities
1215-Raymond Scott	2001-Hour of Charm
1230-Concert Hall	2050-Spike Jones
1241-Highlights	2100-News
1305-Baschall	2105-Nelson Eddy
1500-News	2130-Command Performance
1505-Sunday Music	2201-Radio Theater
1530-Family Hour	2300-Pacific News
1601-Symphony Hour	2305-Soldier Song
1655-Highlights	2315-State Dept.
1701-Duffie Bag	2330-One Night Stand
1800-News	2400-News
1810-Sports	0015-Midn't in Paris
1815-Yank Bandstand	0200-Final Edition
1830-Amos 'n Andy	
1900-U.S. News	

TOMORROW	
0600-Headlines	0915-Science Magazine
0601-Morning Report	0945-Swingtime
0700-News	1001-Morning After
0705-Highlights	1050-Radio Chapel
0710-Morning Report	1100-U.S. News
0800-News	1105-John C. Thomas
0815-Hymns	1150-Sun. Supplement
0830-301's Juke Box	1145-Raymond Scott
0901-World this Week	

3rd Army Wins ETO Track Title; Com Z 2d

Pattonmen Rally for Victory Before 10,000 in Nuremberg

By Dave Gordon

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

SOLDIERS FIELD, Nuremberg, Aug. 11.—Gen. George S. Patton's, Third Army, host in the ETO track and field championships, overwhelmed the opposition to capture the theater title with a total of 174 2/5 points, before a cheering audience of 10,000 here this afternoon.

Com Z, most spectacular team of the meet, finished second with 152 1/5 points in what was strictly a two-team duel.

Game, hard-hitting XVI Corps, took third position with 79 points. Seventh Army garnered fourth-place honors with 58, USSTAF was next with 39, the combination of USFET-GFRC followed with 34, and the small Navy team was blanked.

Patton himself, resplendent with his gleaming helmet and looking like the best-dressed soldier of the year, congratulated the Third Army team. With a grin from ear to ear, he said that his men were the best soldiers and he certainly would never question their athletic prowess.

He added that while he had participated and had been beaten in many an athletic event, he never "lost a battle."

The meet was perfectly handled throughout, with the officials doing a high-class job all the way. The competition between Com Z and Third Army was spirited and the powerful winning team had to do it the hard way, coming from behind.

T/5 William Behrns of Seventh Army was the first champion to be crowned as he topped the 110-meter timbers in :15.4. Breaking fast, Behrns went right to the top and fought off all challenges. Lt. William Fraser, Behrns' Seventh Army teammate, closed fast to take second place from Sgt. Pete Watkins, USFET-GFRC titleholder.

Running smoothly all the way, Lt. William Tribou, Com Z, showed a terrific kick in the last lap to smash his own record by better than five seconds in the 1,500-meter final, taking the event in 4:53, from teammate Lt. Andy Neidnig.

T/5 Horace Mamala, Com Z speedster, smashed the ETO record and came within six tenths of a second of the world standard when he took the 100-meter sprint in :10.7, two yards ahead of Lt. Al Rogers, Third Army.

Com Z, consistently piling up points, scored again in the 400-meter relay as its team of Mamala, Bonner, Holmes and Edwards galloped away with an easy triumph. Third Army salvaged second place from XVI Corps.

Seventh Army's Behrns made it a double in the hurdles when he took the 200-meter low hurdles, railing Maj. John Lattimer in the final strides, in :25.8. The seventh picked up 18 out of a possible 31 points in the event.

Cpl. Dave Hasselman chalked up the first win for USFET-GFRC when he heaved the shot 48 feet 8 inches to take the title from Irving Kintisch of Third Army. The host team picked up the hop step and jump diamond, pressed by Pvt. Jimmy Winters of Com Z and M/Sgt. Charles Moore of XVI Corps.

Pete Watkins leaped six feet two and a half inches in the high jump and that was enough to win that crown for USFET-GFRC. Cpl. R. Lennertson of XVI Corps finished second.

Neidnig came back after his second to Tribou in the 1,500-meters to carry off the 800-meter run ahead of Sgt. Matty Donahue of XVI Corps. Com Z added the 200-meter championship to its haul when Cpl. Charley Edwards flew over the distance in :22.9 for a new ETO record. Third Army's Lt. Al Rogers trailed Edwards to the wire.

Third Army moved right into the running when T/5 Brady Walker tossed the discus 42 feet 9 inches, to beat out Hasselman of USFET. Pfc Paul Estes picked up another six points for the Pattonmen in the event by finishing third.

Com Z struck with unheralded Cpl. Bob Black in the grueling 3,000-meter run, Black taking the lead at the top of the second lap and making it a one-man affair thereafter as he romped in by 25 yards to the good of Pfc W. Marr of XVI Corps.

S/Sgt. Mike Castrilli annexed the javelin bauble for Seventh Army as his pitch of 180 feet 1 3/4 inches, which was too good for Lt. Dan Galbraith of Third Army.

The Third Army color bearers made their greatest bid in the hammer throw when they raked up 24 of the possible 31 points as T/5 Matthew Flaherty, T/5 Brady Walker and Pfc James Burnham swept the first three places.

ETO Track Summaries

110-Meter High Hurdles.—Won by T/5 Williams Behrns, Seventh Army. Lt. William Fraser, Seventh Army, second; Sgt. Peter Watkins, USFET-GFRC, third; Pfc Andy Novak, Third Army, fourth; Lt. Everett Stoutner, XVI Corps, fifth; S/Sgt. Sam Oathcart, XVI Corps, sixth. Time—:15.4.

400-Meter Relay.—Won by Com Z (Mamala, Bonner, Holmes and Edwards), Third Army (Baker, Mullins, McGuire and Luse) second; XVI Corps (Kavanaugh, Kretz, McCallum and Angelozzi) third. Time—:42.9.

1,500-Meter Run.—Won by Lt. Williams Tribou, Com Z. Lt. Andrew Neidnig, Com Z, second; T/5 Robert Black, Com Z, third; Pfc James O'Leary, Third Army, fourth; Pfc Don Goodson, USSTAF, fifth; T/Sgt. Marion Cole, XVI Corps, sixth. Time—4:53.

400-Meter Dash.—Won by Cpl. Mark Jenkins, Com Z. Robert McCarthy, XVI Corps, second; Pfc Lee Orr, Seventh Army, third; Pfc Hubert Kerns, Third Army, fourth; T/4 Paul Collins, USSTAF, fifth; Cpl. Peter Wilson, USSTAF, sixth. Time—:49.5.

Shotput.—Won by Cpl. David Hasselman, USFET-GFRC. Sgt. Irving Kintisch, Third Army, second; Pfc Ivan Scottel, USSTAF, third; Cpl. Les Hoerner, Third Army, fourth; Sgt. Ruby Willman, USSTAF, fifth; Pfc J. Dentinger, XVI Corps, sixth. Distance—48ft. 8in.

200-Meter Low Hurdles.—Won by T/5 Williams Behrns, Seventh Army. Maj. John Lattimer, Seventh Army, second; Lt. Everett Stoutner, XVI Corps, third; Lt. Jack Reber, Third Army, fourth; Sgt. Adrian Barker, XVI Corps, fifth; S/Sgt. Sam Oathcart, XVI Corps, sixth.

3,000-Meter Run.—Won by T/5 Robert Black, Com Z. Pfc Walter Marr, XVI Corps, second; Pfc Cornelius Styers, XVI Corps, third; Lt. K. T. Rogers, Third Army, fourth; Lt. Robert Metler, Third Army, fifth; Lt. Charles Deusler, Seventh Army, sixth.

800-Meter Run.—Won by Lt. Andrew Neidnig, Com Z. Sgt. Matthew Donahue, XVI Corps, second; Pvt. Gilbert Gamboa, Third Army, third; Pvt. Kerr Fitzgerald, Third Army, fourth; Pfc Richard Herr, Third Army, fifth; Leonard Holland, Com Z, sixth. Time—2:03.3.

Running High Jump.—Won by Sgt. Peter Watkins, USFET-GFRC. S/Sgt. Robert Lewis, Com Z, second; Cpl. R. Lennertson, XVI Corps, third; Pfc H. Smith, USSTAF, fourth; T/5 Tom Rochell, Seventh Army, fifth; Thomas Johnson, Third Army, sixth. Height—5ft. 2 1/2in.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Cpl. Waldo Clapham, Com Z. Pfc Lawrence Stout, Third Army, second; Cpl. Charles Edwards, Com Z, third; T/4 Chris Lipscomb, Com Z, fourth; T/5 William Carter, USSTAF, fifth; Lt. Donald Flindley, Third Army, sixth. Dist.—22ft. 7 1/2in.

Hammer Throw.—Won by T/5 Matthew Flaherty, Third Army. T/5 Brady Walker, Third Army, second; Pfc James Burnham, Third Army, third; T/4 George Handler, Com Z, fourth; Pfc Philip Folger, Seventh Army, fifth; Cpl. Darragh Harrison, Com Z, sixth. Distance—147ft. 8in.

Javelin Throw.—Won by S/Sgt. Michael Castrilli, Seventh Army. T/5 Grady Walker, Third Army, second; Lt. Dan Galbraith, Third Army, third; Cpl. Les Hoerner, Third Army, fourth; T/4 Thomas Tommassoni, Com Z, fifth; Pfc Richard Davis, Com Z, sixth. Distance—180ft. 1 3/4in.

100-Meter Dash.—Won by T/5 Horace Mamala, Com Z. Lt. Al Rogers, Third Army, second; Cpl. Charles Edwards, Com Z, third; S/Sgt. Albert Borner, Com Z, fourth; Sgt. Frank Kavanaugh, XVI Corps, fifth; Sgt. Alvin Johnson, Third Army, sixth. Time—:10.7.

Bert Shepard Makes Grade

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Bert Shepard, AAF dischargee who is pitching big league baseball although his right leg was amputated just below the knee, may start a game for the Washington Senators next month.

Shepard gave the Red Sox three hits in four-and-two-thirds innings of relief hurling last week.

"He showed me some good stuff and I may make him a starter," said Manager Ossie Bluege. "They talk about his not being able to field bunts, but there are a lot of pitchers with two legs who are awkward on that play. And he can run surprisingly well with his artificial leg. Once he hit a hard smash to the Boston infield and was thrown out at first base by not more than a step. I was amazed at the way he goes down the line."

Edwards of Com Z Individual Star

By James Cannon

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

SOLDIERS FIELD, NUREMBERG, Aug. 11.—The day was dim and windy but occasionally the sun burned through the clouds. The track was loose with the mud of yesterday's rain. But after running and jumping in yesterday's storm the muscle men competing in the finals of the Little Olympics thought today was the most beautiful day they had ever seen.

If you twisted our arm a little and forced us to select the headliner of the meet our vote would go to Cpl. Charlie Edwards of Com Z. The big guy was anchor man on the two winning Com Z relay teams, took the 200-meter lunges with ease and was third in the 100-meter dash. He runs with the desperate frenzy of a guy trying to catch a street car on a rainy night.

Penicillin Saves Tommy Farr's Eye

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Penicillin, wonder drug of World War II, saved the eyesight of Tommy Farr, former heavyweight boxing contender, doctors revealed here today.

For 21 days Farr suspended his head downwards 90 minutes daily while penicillin filtered through and around his infected eye.

But the biggest hand and the most attention went to a tall, loose striding USO doll who walked across the field ignoring the whistles.

I thought some of the most outstanding performances of the day was given by the corporal who raked the jumping pit. He performed like a champion.

The announcer predicted the 3,000 metres would be a "very close race." T/5 Robert Black, of Com Z, won the race by 25 lengths after leading all the way. The last man to finish was so late in coming in he was picked up as AWOL on the morning report.

Your reporter intended to enter the Little Olympics as a contestant. I figure I was a sure pop to win the Goldbrick decathlon. But they disqualified me as a professional.

Gen. George S. Patton left his box in the grand stand and went into the field to get a better look at the javelin throwers.

The discuss pit was marked with white tape. A lot of guys thought it was a minefield. The high jumpers broke their fall by landing in a saw dust pit. It was one of the few times that soldiers ever rolled around in sawdust and get up the next morning without a hangover.

She Swims, Too

GIs at the AAF Redistribution Station at Miami Beach, Fla., scouted around for their own pin-up queen and chose lovely Betty Hamilton—wife of a T/Sgt. from McLoam, Va. She'll be pretty nice to come home to—and the Sergeant must be giving it plenty of thought with the war's end at hand.



Behind The Sports Headlines

By Dan Parker
New York Daily Mirror

UP in Buffalo there's an alert physician on the job for the State Athletic Commission. Managers who live off the earnings of half-blind fighters have no use for Dr. Louis Kaiser because he doesn't play ball with them—that is let them sacrifice their boxers' eyesight for the miserable dollars they get out of it. Recently Dr. Kaiser discovered that Frankie Valdez, Mexican middleweight, was blind in one eye and refused to pass him for a bout with Oscar Boyd in Buffalo. One of the Buffalo papers now quotes Butch Lauster, deputy commissioner in that section, as saying he's incensed over the fact that Valdez previously had been permitted to fight elsewhere in the state, despite impaired vision. The records also reveal that Valdez fought June 18 in Newark. Kaiser recently discovered that Al Jolson, New Orleans boxer, has a large cataract in his left eye and recommended he be suspended until he undergoes an operation. In spite of this, Jolson was booked and appeared on a "charity" card in nearby Erie, Pa. Apparently charity doesn't begin in Erie.

By Ed Wray
St. Louis Post-Dispatch

CAN a pitcher actually pitch in a major league baseball game without officially having faced a batter? You'd say no. The experts said no. But a news item a week or so ago contradicted them. It was this way. In a game between the Cubs and Reds, Hod Lisenbee replaced Arnie Carter in the eighth. He pitched three called balls to Andy Pafko and, at that point, time was called. Eventually, so was the game. Pafko's unfinished time at bat was nullified and Lisenbee has no official record to show for his entry into the game.

By William Keefe
New Orleans Times-Picayune

FRANK HAWLEY, for many years in charge of the jockey room around New Orleans tracks and now physical director for the jockeys at New York and Miami, tells some interesting stories about the habits and peculiarities of many famous riders. Conn McCreary, one of the few real dwarf jockeys to win fame, is called "Head" by his fellow riders. Conn wears a 7 1/2 hat, all out of proportion to his small body. Shoes which any woman would love to be in are those of Don Meade, who slips into 2 1/2s with ease. Bobby Permane requires at 5 1/2, while J. N. Jones who stopped riding in '32, had the biggest feet of all the jocks, wearing 7 1/2. Eddie Arcaro, weighing 112, is classified as the heavyweight among jocks. Irving Anderson is largest with a 27 1/2-inch waist and 38-inch chest while weighing 113. Tallest jock was Earl Porter, who measured 5-7.

Eagles Obtain Butler

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—The Philadelphia Eagles today traded Halfback Tony Jarvis to Pittsburgh for Johnny Butler, former Tennessee star.

Wendt, Brokaw Dominate WAC Swim Events at Brussels

Special to The Stars and Stripes

BRUSSELS, Aug. 11.—Pfc Elizabeth Wendt, USFET-GFRC entrant from Medford, Mass., and Pvt. Jo Brokaw, San Francisco, representing Co. E, HQ Command, Paris, led qualifiers into the finals of the WAC theater swimming championships to be held tomorrow at the St. Gilles pool here.

Wood, Shields Reach Semis

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Veterans Sidney Wood and Frank Shields, who captured international tennis honors more than a decade ago, scored the first upsets of the Eastern Grass Courts tennis championships yesterday when they blasted their way into the semi-finals.

Wood eliminated second-seeded Gardner Mulloy, naval lieutenant, 3-6, 7-5, 6-4, and Shields, AAF captain, ousted Elwood Cooke, 7-5, 6-3. Shields faces Defending Champion Billy Talbert today, while Wood meets Pancho Segura.

Talbert advanced at the expense of Jack McManis, 6-0, 6-2, and Segura beat Lt. Hal Surface, 6-2, 3-6, 8-6.

The women's section proceeded according to form as Pauline Betz, Louise Brough, Margaret Osborne and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke gained the round-of-four. Miss Brough, defending champion, eliminated Doris Hart, 6-2, 3-6, 7-5; Miss Betz defeated Mrs. Patricia Canning Todd, 6-0, 6-2; Miss Osborne whipped Mary Arnold, 6-4, 6-3, and Mrs. Cooke eliminated Shirley Fry, 6-1, 7-5.

Palazzi to Join College All-Stars

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Aug. 11.—The College All-Stars today gained a standout center for their game with the Green Bay Packers, Aug. 30, in Chicago when Army authorities gave Cpl. Lou Palazzi, former Penn State captain, permission to play.

He is stationed at Merver, Cal., Air Field and played with the Second AF team last year.

Belmont Double Pays \$1,429.30

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The largest daily double of the New York racing season was returned yesterday at Belmont Park when the combination of Port Said and Reaping Gem paid \$1,429.30.

There were 70 two-dollar tickets and one \$10 ticket sold on the pair. Port Said won the first race at \$47.60; Reaping Gem completed the double at \$54.20.

Lower Minor Leagues Granted Bonus Rights

DURHAM, N.C., Aug. 11.—Class A and lower classification minor baseball leagues today won one of their greatest victories in years when President William G. Braham announced henceforth they will be permitted to pay bonuses to players for signing contracts.



Borowy Loses to Braves; Cards Gain Full Game

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Combined three-hit pitching by Al Javery and Don Mendrickson and timely hitting by Tommy Holmes gave the Braves a 2-1 triumph over the Cubs and Hank Borowy yesterday, inflicting the first defeat on Borowy since he was sold by the Yankees to the Cubs.

The defeat, plus the Cardinals' 5-2 mastery of the Giants, reduced Chicago's National League margin over St. Louis to four and a half games.

Holmes knocked in Boston's first run with a single in the third inning, then slapped his 18th homerun of the season in the seventh inning. The Cubs were checked by Javery and Hendrickson with three hits, with Javery departing in the eighth inning when he became wild and walked the first three batters to face him. Hendrickson cut down the threat with only one run, however, and snuffed out another threat in the ninth.

Cards Cop on Homeruns

The Cards made the most of six hits to reward Charlie Barrett with his 16th victory. Bill Voiselle was tagged with his 11th defeat, being the victim of homeruns by Al Schoendienst and Ken O'Dea in the third inning. Ernie Lombardi accounted for both New York runs, dumping a homer in the fourth and scoring in the sixth after a long fly.

It was the third straight verdict for the Cards over the Giants and their 12th success in 17 engagements with New York this year.

Luis Olmo drove in three runs to spearhead the Dodgers to a 9-4 victory over the Reds as Curt Davis terminated his four-game losing streak by pitching all the way for the Bums. Davis allowed 11 hits but was troubled only in the fourth inning when Eddie Miller clubbed a homer with two men aboard.

The Bums came back with five runs in their half of the same inning, however, to vanquish Joe Bowman, who had beaten them three times previously this season.

Phils, Bucs Split Again

A homerun with the bases full in the seventh inning by Bob Elliott clinched a 10-2 victory for the Pirates over the Phillies, but the Phillies captured the second game of their doubleheader, 6-1. Fritz Ostermueller stifled the Phils with five hits in the first game, while the Bucs pummeled Charley Schanz and Anton Karl for 12.

Oscar Judd halted the Pirates with four hits in the nightcap until he was replaced by Johnny Rescigno in the seventh inning, and Rescigno pitched hitless ball the rest of the time. Nick Strincevich was the loser. Vince DiMaggio hit his 16th homer for the Phils.

11 Baseball Teams Plan Air Travel

DETROIT, Aug. 11.—United Airlines announced today that 11 major league clubs had signed contracts under the "volume travel plan" to go into effect when war conditions permit.

The airline said it was seeking 50 four-engined planes to add to its fleet. Contracts were signed by the Yankees, Giants, White Sox, Cubs, Indians, Senators, Braves, Athletics, Phillies, Browns and Pirates.

Flying High



Bob Maier, Tiger third baseman, leaps for ball as Mike Hayworth of the Browns slides safely into third base on Don Gutteridge's single to left field. Tigers won, 9-8.

Barnes Sells St. Louis Browns; New Owner Plans 'No Changes'

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—The American League champion St. Louis Browns were sold yesterday to Richard C. Muckerman, local sportsman and merchant, it was announced by Donald L. Barnes, retiring president.

Barnes refused to divulge the amount involved in the sale.

However Barnes is believed to have had about 50,000 shares of stock—the equivalent of \$200,000. Muckerman now holds 56 percent of the club's stock and the controlling interest.

Muckerman said he planned no major changes in personnel, either in the front office or on the field. He added that Manager Luke Sewell would be offered a contract for the 1946 season. However, he hinted that the franchise may be moved to another city after the war.

"It's up to the fans," he said, which implied that the clients would have to support the club to keep it in St. Louis.

Negotiations leading up to the deal had been going on for several months. The new owner said he always had wanted to gain control of the Browns, asserting that his interest in baseball dates back to the days when the Browns were owned by "my good friend, Phil Ball."

Barnes headed a group that purchased the club for the Ball estate in 1936, the deal running around \$325,000 for the franchise, plus the San Antonio club of the Texas League.

Sampson Naval

Abandons Football

SAMPSON, N.Y., Aug. 11.—The Sampson Naval Training Center today announced it had canceled its 1945 football schedule. Lt. Cdr. Norman Red Strader, former St. Mary's mentor now guiding the Tars, said it was impossible to schedule home games with collegiate elevens.

Sampson had scheduled road games with West Point, Cornell and Villanova.

Dykes Nicked for \$25

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Peppery Jimmy Dykes was \$25 poorer today as a result of American League President Will Harridge's penalty imposed on the White Sox pilot for volubly protesting a decision in Monday's game with the Tigers.

Red Sox Claw Tigers; Nats Fall to White Sox

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Randy Heflin, freshman right-hander who failed to win his last five starts, twirled a four-hitter against the Tigers yesterday to give the Red Sox a 5-2 victory and tighten the American League race another notch.

Middies Fill Grid Staff

ANNAPOLIS, Aug. 11.—Lts. Edward Erdelatz and Charles Purvis today were appointed assistant coaches of Navy's powerhouse football team, Capt. C. O. Humphreys, director of athletics, announced.

Humphreys added that Cmdr. Rip Miller, veteran Middle line coach, would soon return to civilian status.

Erdelatz, former St. Mary's star, was assistant coach of the Gaels in 1936-37-40-41. He was with the University of San Francisco in 1938-39. Erdelatz will serve as end coach.

Purvis, former Purdue and Illinois griddier, was appointed assistant backfield coach of the Midshipmen. He coached at Mattoon (Ill.) high school in 1940-41, moving to the U. of Illinois in 1943.

Although the Tigers maintained their one-game lead over the Senators, who faltered against the White Sox, 6-3, they lost ground to the challenging Yankees, who trounced the Indians, 10-4. And the White Sox stepped to within four and a half games of first place.

Heflin's cohorts aided him at the plate with 12 hits off Al Benton, Zeb Eaton and Art Houtteman, including Leon Culbertson's second homerun in two days. The Red Sox scored seven runs in the sixth inning while Benton, who suffered his third defeat against 11 victories, was on the mound, but six of the runs were unearned.

Chisox Wallop Wolff

Chicago battered knuckle-baller Roger Wolff for six runs in four innings, but could garner only two hits from Santiago Ullrich the rest of the way. Thorn Lee limited the Senators to six hits, three by George Myatt, while Mike Tresh headed the White Sox with three hits in as many trips to the plate.

Homeruns by Herschel Martin and Nick Etten featured New York's 15-hit assault on four Cleveland pitchers, with Allie Reynolds being tagged with the loss. Al Gettel pitched the route for the Yankees, allowing ten hits. Bud Metheny, Gettel and Aaron Robinson each collected three hits for the Yanks, while Heath swatted three for the Tribe, including his tenth homer.

Browns Whip A's Twice

The Browns outslugged the Athletics, 14-13 in 11 innings, after capturing the first game 2-1. Nelson Potter blanked the A's until the eighth inning of the opener on five hits. Luther Knerr hurled five-hit ball for Philadelphia, too, but he yielded one run in the first inning and tossed a homerun ball to George McQuinn in the sixth inning.

Milt Byrnes clubbed a homerun in the bottom half of the 11th to win the finale for Sig Jakucki, who arrived in the eighth inning after the A's scored seven runs. Hal Peck of the A's and Vern Stephens of the Browns also homered. The Browns rapped out 20 hits; the A's got 18.

Expect Early Series Okay

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Prospects of playing the World Series are brighter now that VJ-Day is imminent, a spokesman for the ODT said today. He said lifting of travel restrictions on other sports, also will follow.

The speed with which the restrictions are raised depends on military travel requirements and how soon Japan surrenders, he said, adding that ODT Director J. Monroe Johnson probably will have a statement on the entire situation as soon as the war ends.

It is expected the easing of travel restrictions on sports will be a gradual step-by-step process. Restrictions which have been applied through "voluntary agreements" will be the first to go.

These chiefly embrace baseball and football. The ban on the shipment of horses is in the form of an order, and hence may take a little longer to rescind.

MPs Would Have Fun With Lockman

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Whitey Lockman, speedy rookie outfielder of the Giants who draws laughs from the spectators when he snatches his cap from his head while tearing around the bases, explained the reason for it today.

"It's a habit, I guess," he said. "I never felt as though I was running unless I had my cap in my hand when I was a kid." Lockman is all of 19 now.

Minor League Results

International League
Jersey City 3, Toronto 5
Newark 6-3, Buffalo 5-8
Baltimore 14, Rochester 3
Syracuse at Montreal, postponed, rain

W L Pct
Montreal .74 36 673
Baltimore .59 51 536
Newark .58 51 532
Toronto .57 53 518
Buffalo .42 67 385

American Association
No games scheduled
W L Pct
Indianapolis .71 41 617
Milwaukee .71 47 602
Louisville .68 54 571
St. Paul .54 48 482

Southern Association
(Thursday night's scores)
Atlanta 12, Nashville 4
Chattanooga 5, Birmingham 6
Mobile 16, New Orleans 2
Memphis 17, Little Rock 14

(Friday's scores)
Memphis 6-4, Little Rock 1-1
Chattanooga 11, Birmingham 6
Mobile 11, New Orleans 4
Atlanta 7, Nashville 6

W L Pct
Atlanta .71 37 657
Chattanooga .67 44 620
N. Orleans .64 43 598
Mobile .62 44 585

Eastern League
Wilkes-Barre 4, Elmira 3
Scranton 8, Williamsport 2
Hartford 6, Binghamton 1
Utica 3, Albany 2

W L Pct
Utica .60 40 600
Wilkes-Barre .59 45 587
Albany .57 47 548
Hartford .52 47 525

Runs for the Week

National League

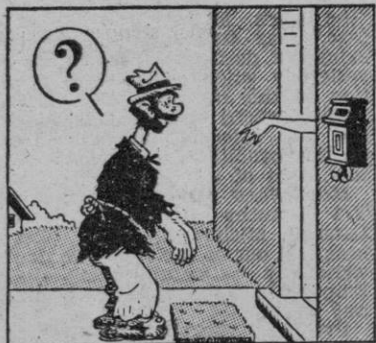
Team	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
Boston	x	x	4	7	2		
Brooklyn	x	x	1	13	9		
Chicago	x	x	8	3	1		
Cincinnati	x	x	0	5	4		
New York	x	x	0	2	2		
Philadelphia	x	x	5	1	8		
Pittsburgh	x	x	4	3	11		
St. Louis	p	x	3	5	5		

American League

Team	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
Boston	x	x	9	5	9		
Chicago	x	x	7	2	6		
Cleveland	17	x	1	2	4		
Detroit	6	x	9	11	6		
New York	x	x	0	2	10		
Philadelphia	x	x	5	0	14		
St. Louis	x	x	4	1	16		
Washington	x	x	3	1	3		

Blondie

By Courtesy of King Features Syndicate



By Chic Young

Gasoline Alley

By Courtesy of Chicago Tribune Syndicate, Inc.



By King

Navy Men Get Close-Up View of Action Against Japan



Low-flying U.S. Navy planes photographed this Jap village, Nemru, on Hokkaido Island after it was attacked and left blazing during widespread strikes by carrier-based aircraft of the U.S. Third Fleet.



Smoke rising above the coastline hills of Japan marks hits scored by U.S. warships in attacks on the industrial city of Kamaishi.

Cut in Army To 3 Million In Year Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

mustered out 250,000 high-point soldiers. The Army is also expected to make a substantial cut in the critical point score so that possibly 2,000,000 men in all will receive early point-system discharges.

6,000,000 Still in Army

This would leave a force of about 6,000,000. If all goes well in the initial phases of occupying Japanese territory, informed sources believe half or more of that number could be discharged within a year of the surrender.

The remainder would form occupation forces in Germany and Japanese areas, man outpost garrisons in Alaska and elsewhere, keep the supply chain moving and provide a reserve in this country.

At present, our occupation force in Germany is fixed at 400,000. Military experts estimate that it will take at least twice that number—possibly more than 1,000,000 Americans—to occupy Japan.

U.S. forces probably will have to move in first to disarm and police the Japanese home islands. Russian troops probably will take over in Manchuria, Korea and the island of Sakhalin, which they have shared with the Japanese.

Likely MacArthur's Men

Because they are closest to the main islands, troops under Gen. MacArthur, with some marine and naval detachments, are expected to make up the original occupation force. They will probably occupy seven principal cities, maintaining only nominal control over rural areas.

Eventual size of the peacetime Army is still to be fixed by Congress.

Many factors, such as shipping and physical limitations of discharge centers, will affect the rate of demobilization, but some sources estimate that the Army is now capable of handling about 500,000 discharges monthly. Since VE-Day, the Army has discharged approximately 400,000 men, including high-pointers—a monthly average of about 105,000.

Surrender Would Be Complicated Affair

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Arrangements for simultaneous surrender of the widely-dispersed Japanese military and naval forces would involve the most complicated negotiations in military history, experts pointed out today.

In addition to a home army estimated at 2,000,000 the Japanese have an army of perhaps 1,500,000 in Manchuria, Mongolia and Korea. Japanese still hold considerable territory in China and occupy all of French Indo-China and Thailand. Other Japanese forces are in the Netherlands East Indies, Java, Borneo, Celebes, Bougainville, the Solomons, Truk, Wake and bases farther east.

Hirohito's Horse for Halsey—Texans Want It in Peace Terms

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (ANS).—Adm. William F. Halsey may not ride through the streets of Tokyo on Emperor Hirohito's white charger after all.

The commander of the U.S. Third Fleet had expressed such a wish early in the war, but the Associated Press noted today that Halsey's chance probably would go by the boards if the Emperor remained on the throne.

Fifty residents of Alice, Tex., wired President Truman yesterday, urging that the final peace terms

with Japan include delivery of the famous horse to Halsey.

At the same time, Dewey H. Burden, a Compton (Calif.) business man, revealed that the Emperor's horse was California-bred and had been purchased from him by the "Son of Heaven" in 1940 for a "fabulous sum."

Compton said the horse now was eight years old and weighed about 1,940 pounds.

Compton's nephew, an enlisted man aboard Halsey's flagship, is the one who suggested the Admiral ride the horse through Tokyo.

World Awaits the War's End, Argues Question of Hirohito

(Continued from Page 1)

cost of more than 1,000,000 casualties.

In redeployment camps in the ETO, GIs held celebrations, but these were restrained somewhat by the sobering thought that shipping millions of men home would be a slow process. There was a similar feeling in the Pacific, and from Washington, unofficial estimates fixed at 1,000,000 the number of men who might be needed to occupy Japan.

Soldiers interviewed by a Stars and Stripes reporter in Berlin were divided on the proposed terms of the Japanese peace offer. Half of those interviewed thought the U.S. should reject the idea of retaining the Emperor.

'Hang the Emperor'

An emphatic comment on the position of the Emperor came from Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York City and from Chairman Tom Connally (D-Tex.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. LaGuardia advised the Japanese people to kill the Emperor as the Italian people had killed Mussolini. Connally said he would like to see "the damn Emperor" hanged.

Senators and Congressmen also were split over the question of continuation of the Emperor on the Japanese throne. In Chungking, the Central Daily News, official government agency, said flatly that China could not accept such a conditional Japanese surrender. But Chinese and a scattering of GIs thronged Chungking's streets hailing the news that the "dwarf devils" had admitted defeat.

Incredulity on Saipan

As far as the Japanese people knew, nothing new had happened. The rulers of Japan did not inform their people of the peace offer, and the morning newspapers in Tokyo suddenly featured pictures and stories about the 13-year-old Crown Prince. The prince, said the newspapers, was quite democratic—he lives on rationed food and "even joins in cleaning the classrooms" where he studies.

At Saipan, B29 base, GIs heard the news from public-address systems and at first could not believe it. Brief celebrations were held, but the soldiers felt that the shooting would continue for a while.

In Manila, crowds of soldiers and sailors marched gaily through the

streets, yelling: "When are we going home?" Gen. Douglas MacArthur told hundreds of cheering soldiers and Wacs from his balcony that "I hope from the bottom of my heart that this is the end of the war."

Correspondents in Rome reported that the Japanese Ambassador to the Holy See received the news with "imperturbability." The Pope expressed great satisfaction and hoped that the war would speedily end.

A GI in Rome made a long-distance telephone call to his wife in the U.S. and related: "I said, 'Hullo, darling, have you heard the war's over?' She said, 'What the hell have you been drinking?'" She had not yet heard the news.

Moscow's Traffic Halted

In Moscow, traffic halted while Muscovites listened to street loudspeakers telling of the Japanese peace bid.

Copenhagen's cafes did a land-office business and flags were unfurled from many private homes and government buildings. Some Danes, in a burst of enthusiasm, dug up hoarded cigarets and smoked them recklessly until their supply was exhausted.

Londoners filling the streets in merry-making antics, were officially informed by the government that there would be a two-day holiday once the war ended. While saying it would be a two-day paid vacation, the government cautioned essential workers in gas, electricity and transportation industries to remain on the job.

1st Atom Bomb Held Obsolete

GUAM, Aug. 11 (Reuter).—The atomic bomb dropped on Nagasaki last Thursday was more potent and easier to make than the first one unloaded on Hiroshima three days earlier, Brig. Gen. Thomas Farrell revealed today.

Farrell, who flew the first atomic bomb to the Pacific only nine days before it hit Hiroshima, said he watched both missiles blast their targets.

The explosion from the second bomb was so much greater, Farrell asserted, that it made the type used on Hiroshima obsolete.

War 1 Ended 2 Years After Fighting Stopped

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (ANS).—Two years, seven months and 21 days elapsed between the armistice of the first World War on Nov. 11, '18, and the official declaration of the end of war by Congress on July 2, 1921.

In the present war, most emergency legislation remains in effect until the President or Congress officially declares hostilities at an end. The Selective Service law will expire automatically next May 15, unless Congress repeals it sooner.

GIs Eye Ships, Cock Ear for Tokyo's Reply

(Continued from Page 1)

Theater is continuing as scheduled. Until there is official notification of the termination of the Japanese war, present operations will continue.

"Termination of the campaign in the Pacific will, of course, alter troop requirements and priorities throughout the world. As soon as new priorities and requirements are transmitted to the European Theater by the War Department, operations will be changed accordingly."

While there was no definite information available as to what the change would entail, the consensus in Paris military circles was that the end of the Pacific war would cause eventual acceleration in the rate of return of men home, especially the return of high-score men.

Shipment of ETO troops from Marseille direct to the Pacific is reaching its peak this month, according to a Marseille dispatch released by TSF yesterday. It is troops at the Marseille staging area and troops new in the Assembly Area Command camps destined for Marseille who are most critically affected by the time element in the surrender negotiations.

Still Pacific-Bound

According to the TSF statement yesterday, troops will continue to move to the docks, embark and sail until orders to the contrary have been received from Washington.

The same soldiers who went wild with joy at the Calas staging area in Marseille when news of the Japanese surrender offer arrived on Friday may yet have to board a ship for the Pacific.

It was generally believed that upon cessation of hostilities some shipments from the ETO direct to the Pacific would be canceled.

For troops in staging areas at Le Havre who are bound for the U.S., the timing of the war's end was not of such urgent importance. Nevertheless, many of those with low scores had reason to wonder whether, if the war should end immediately, they would be retired from the staging area and their places aboard ship given to high-point men.

Death Asked For Pétain

State Prosecutor André Mornet demanded the death penalty for Marshal Henri-Philippe Pétain at the climax of a five-hour summation yesterday in which he charged the marshal had betrayed and dishonored France by collaborating with Hitler.

The case, which has been running three weeks, will go to the jury Tuesday night.

Navy Researcher Dies

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 11 (AP).—Dr. Robert H. Goddard, 62, chief of U.S. Navy research in jet propelled planes died today.

5 Red Columns In Manchuria

(Continued from Page 1)

to be effected. The border town of Aigun was overrun in the early phases of this new Red Army drive, which scored initial gains of more than nine miles.

Moscow's communists last night said nothing of the Soviet invasion of Korea and the southern half of Sakhalin Island, reported earlier by Tokyo. However, a Japanese Army communique today described the Red Army force which had penetrated into Korea as "small."

At the same time, the Tokyo radio reported that the Japanese had imposed martial law in the Kwantung area west of Korea for "the prevention of traitorous acts."

Wacs Favor No Conditions

By Caroline Camp

Stars and Stripes Staff Correspondent

Unconditional surrender because "the war's almost over in any case," was the almost universally expressed desire of Wacs in Paris yesterday when asked their reaction to the Japanese peace offer.

They voiced this opinion before the late afternoon announcement of the conditional acceptance by the Allies of the peace offer.

Most Wacs' reaction was that of T/3 Dorothy E. Meddaugh of Lansing, Mich., who said: "Let's beat hell out of the Japs—we don't want any ultimatum about their Emperor, and the war's nearly over, any way."

Pvt. Ann Nickolich of Chicago, Ill., said: "We've got 'em where we want them, with Russia an ally and the atomic bomb, so why compromise on the surrender terms?" "Who really cares about their Emperor?" said Cpl. Mary Pett of Mishawaka, Ind. "The important thing is that they've admitted defeat now, and the war will be over soon."

Argentine Aid for France

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP).—Argentina will be able to supply France with many food products and raw materials, Dr. Adrian Escobar, new Argentine Ambassador to Paris, said yesterday. Aside from the terms of a trade agreement, Escobar declared, his country has given France 5,000 tons of meat and 100,000 tons of wheat, as well as other supplies.

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THE STARS AND STRIPES
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Sunday, Aug. 12, 1945



Twilight of the Gods—Jap Version

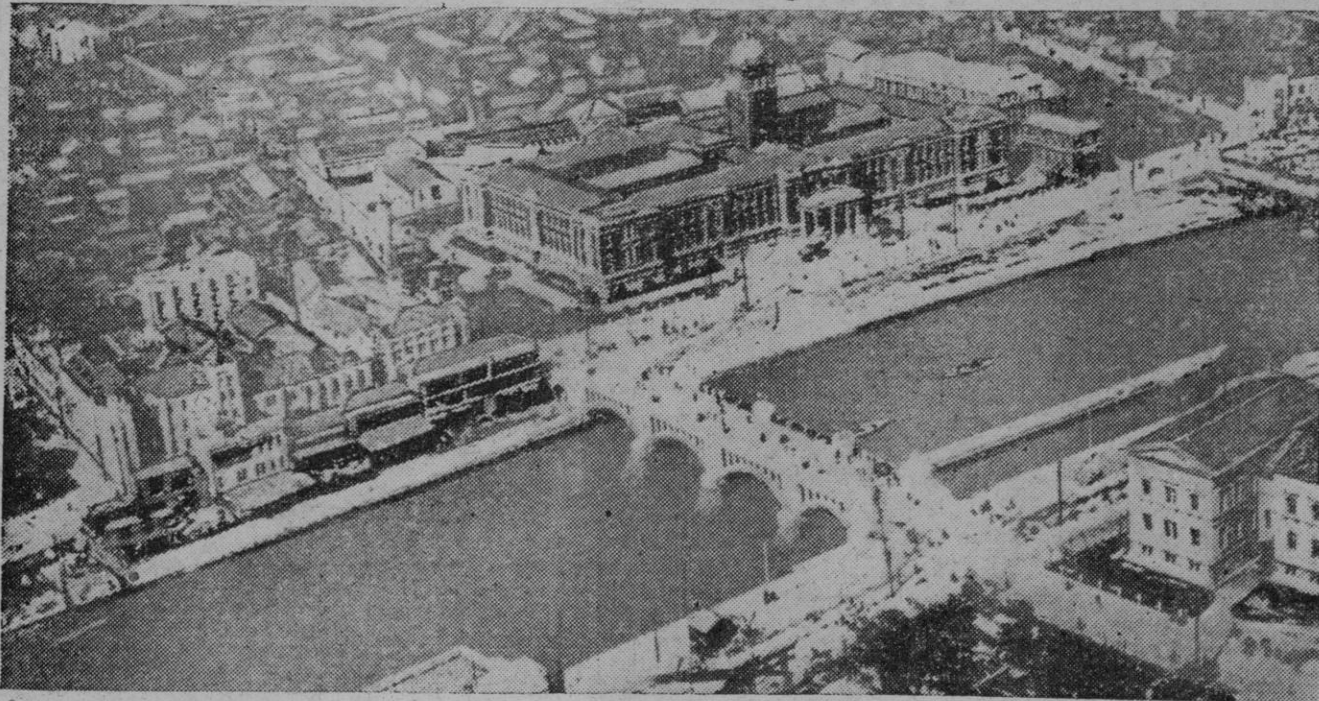
Even the Japs Had to Give In



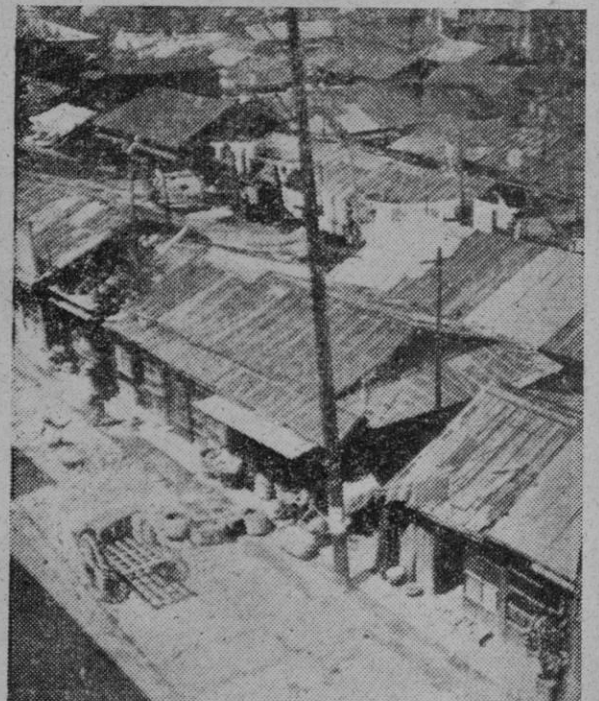
With much of their industry reduced to rubble through repeated attacks by Super-Forts, the carrier-based naval bombers, and the heavy guns of the formidable Third Fleet, the Jap propagandists couldn't cope with the crushing blows delivered in quick succession



last week—the atomic bomb and the entry of the great Red Army into the war in the Far East. Bitter and defeated, the Jap people in city and on farm could see that continuation of the war meant extinction, and asked for surrender.



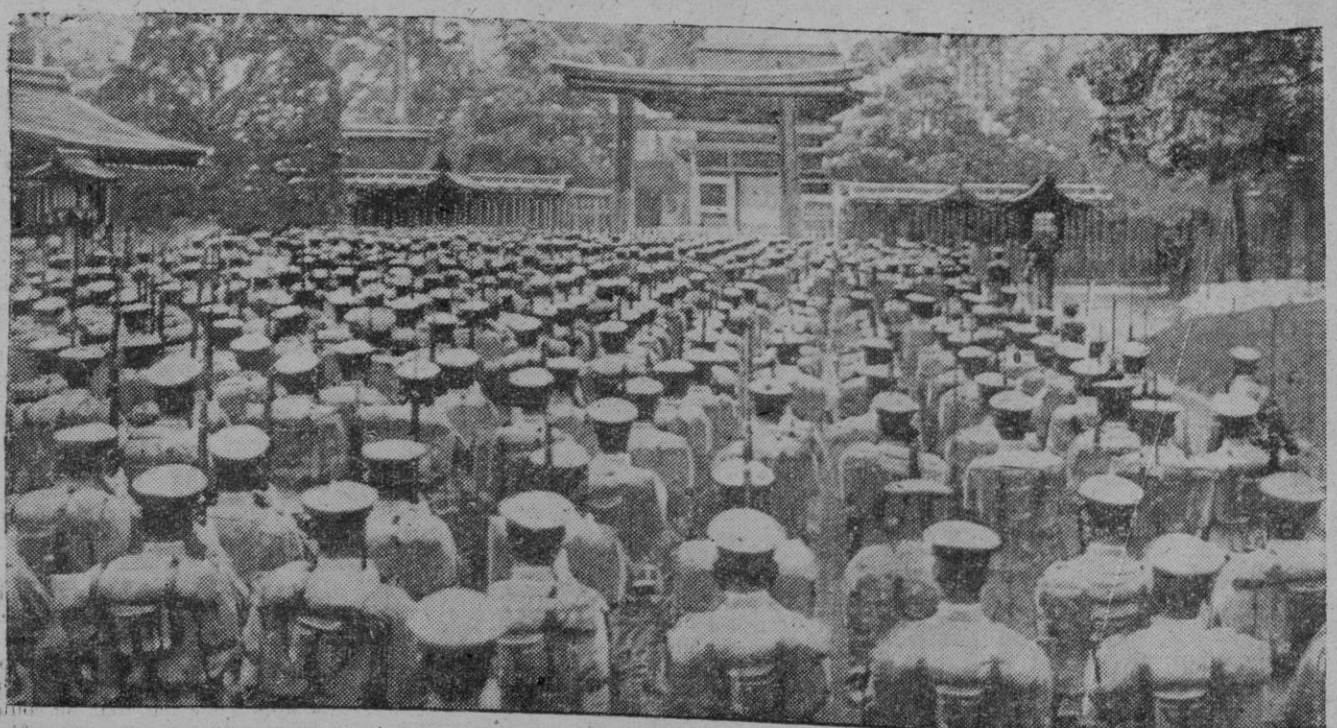
The great, sprawling Nippon capital, the type of all cities on Mikado's home islands, was a firetrap even before the torch was applied by the ravaging air assaults. Not even in the worst American or English slum districts were the people so densely crowded. Even in peaceful days, the Japs lived in constant fear of fires—just ordinary ones—not the consuming



holocausts started by the jelly oil bombs and the latest atomic blitz. Rich and poor alike lived in flimsy houses for the most part.



From balcony and by radio Jap militarists exhorted the frantic populace to carry on the war with unrelenting desperation in an effort to bolster the



hard-pressed island defenses and the morale against the threatened invasion. Shouting that the Jap Army had yet to be defeated in the field, the Jap leaders tried to stem the growing tide of defeatism which reached flood proportions with the advent of the atom bomb and the Russian entry into the war. To no avail.



What Was Behind the Jap Crack-Up?

By Paul Green

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

To the western mind, Japan is a nation of paradoxes. Her social system dates back to feudal days. Yet, she has developed one of the most advanced industrial civilizations of modern times. Outwardly, the Japanese are excessively polite, yet deceit and double-dealing are an accepted part of their daily life. A highly intelligent people, they can fool themselves into believing the starkest nonsense. But the greatest paradox has now been unveiled. Immediately after exhorting the entire nation to defend itself to the death and

Jap Military Clique May Not Have Had All Power Many Western Observers Believed

sending Kamikaze suicide squads to certain destruction, the government offered to surrender to a hated enemy. Even the Germans did not give up until their country was crushed.

Ordinarily, the Japanese are a realistic people. When the odds are definitely against them, they shrug their shoulders and say, "Shikata ga nai"—"It can't be helped"—and want to forget what has happened and start all over again.

But the Japanese people and army had been brought up to look on defeat as impossible. Particularly was that belief imbued in the Japanese soldier. The Bushido code under which he fights makes no provision for *mujoken kojuku* (surrender). Until recently he followed that policy to the hilt and prisoners were rare, for the no-surrender tactic has its basis in the Shinto philosophy, in which death is the supreme act of loyalty to the Emperor and the soldier who dies in battle is deified in the Yasukuni Shrine. Refusal to give up also demonstrates the Japanese contempt for the despised white man. Keeping to this line was calculated to make the cost of the war so terrible that America's determination would weaken.

THE Japanese were so drugged with the idea of military invincibility that they felt defeat could be turned into victory by committing *harakiri*.

Yet, as the full weight of Allied power was brought against them more Japanese troops gave up, usually after the suicide of their commanders. This, too, was in line with tradition. Japanese history is studded with instances where military leaders, by taking their own lives, "exonerated" the men under them. Carried to its logical extreme, this reasoning could permit the government leaders to surrender and thus remove responsibility from the Japanese people themselves. Thus a docile nation might believe its honor satisfied.

There is evidence, however, that some sections of the military were opposed to the sudden surrender offer last week, preferring rather to face destruction according to the Bushido code. A Tokyo radio broadcast heard in Chungking announced that General Suki Anami, the war minister, objected to the offer and in the name of the Emperor commanded all Japanese armed forces and the people to continue the fight. The broadcast hinted what had long been suspected, that when it comes to the final showdown the real rulers of Japan are not the military. Rather, the military are just the window-dressing for the powerful *Zaibatsu*-landlord clique which controls Imperial Japan. As

such, they are civilians not necessarily imbued with the military ideal of victory. They can without compunction preserve some of their own power by tossing the military leaders into the discard.

THE *Zaibatsu*-landlord group, including the Emperor, are the keystone of the Japanese social order. In the big cities, a dozen *Zaibatsu* (monopolist) concerns and semi-state monopolies (in which the Emperor holds large blocks of shares) dominate the banking, industrial and commercial life of the country. Many experts point out that the "Big Three"—the Mitsui, Mitsubishi and Sumitomo families—control 25 percent of Japan's wealth, while eight families hold more than 50 percent of it. The countryside is dominated by the large holdings of some 3,500 big landlords, including the Emperor.

Thus the Emperor, far from being a puppet for the army, holds a key position in the ruling business clique. This may help to explain the one condition in the Japanese peace offer—that the Emperor remain untouched and his prerogatives preserved. Peace will bring the end of the militarists; but it could leave the *Zaibatsu* and landlords in power to work through the Emperor in building a new military machine for another try at world domination.

That was the point at issue in discussion of the Japanese offer. The Allies were reportedly sharply divided over this question when it came up during the Potsdam conference and, for that reason, no mention of the Emperor was made in the Potsdam ultimatum which left the door open either to keep or scrap the Emperor.

According to the Potsdam ultimatum, Japan would be guaranteed freedom of religion. Presumably this would leave the Emperor in power, since he is the religious head of the state. But the clause calling for the strict punishment of war criminals could be interpreted as calling for his removal, since he may be taken to be the greatest war criminal in Japan. It was this hesitation on how to treat the Emperor that is said to have caused American uncertainty as to whether to bomb the Imperial Palace in Tokyo.

DURING the Potsdam conference the British were reported to believe that the Emperor should be preserved primarily as a means of guaranteeing order and averting chaos and possibly eventual dictatorship. They felt that he could be used to build a new government. At the other extreme, the People's Political Council of China recommended that Hirohito be

branded as a war criminal. The U.S. was thought to be following a middle policy that if the Japanese really want the Emperor, they should have a chance to demonstrate it.

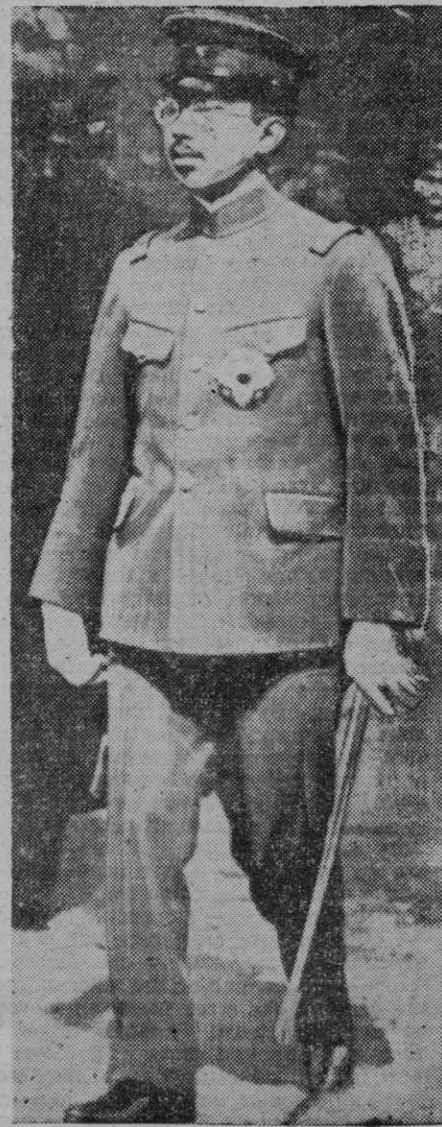
The Russian view was not known at the time, since Russia was at peace with Japan and not a signatory to the ultimatum. But Moscow's first reaction after the Japanese peace offer was that Japan's insistence on keeping the Emperor was a violation of the unconditional surrender principle first enunciated at Teheran.

Perhaps the most striking thing about the Japanese appeal for surrender was

(Continued on Page X)



The Japs give up.



But want their Mikado.

A Corner for Comment

THE feature, "The World We Live In," which is intended to be not a review of the week's news but interesting sidelights of the more important—and delightful—stories of the week, is written by all the members of the staff; and some of the stories come from New York, where research material is so much better than in our limited library. One of our correspondents there, who has been an important contributor, generally prefers to write about gadgets and murders. We are always getting features from him on new automobile designs, improvements in radio telephones, anniversaries of great inventions and juicy murders, such as that which occurred in New Canaan recently.

Unfortunately some of these stories have been pushed out of the magazine by tremendous events such as the Big Three Conference, the trial of Pétain. Last week, however, when President Truman's announcement of the atom bomb revealed a combination "gadget" and "death dealer" unparalleled in the history of warfare, the staff waited eagerly for a report from this correspondent. It was like listening to a broadcaster announce that Babe Ruth was coming to bat. The atom bomb story was right up our New York man's alley. These were the first words of his cable that afternoon:—

"It may be too late to do present KPs any good but housewives can look forward to a phenomenal invention that should lighten household labors considerably—it's a combination clothes washer, potato peeler and dishwasher, with the addition of a butter churner and ice-cream freezer coming up later."

The story had the effect on the staff of 20,000 tons of TNT.

T/3 Alfred M. Pommer, of the 69th Inf. Div., calls us down for the way in which we published the chart on Veterans Benefits and Services in our issue of July 29. Since the chart, which was prepared by I and E, was limited to those opportunities specifically applied to discharged soldiers, Pommer feels that many readers might be

inclined to overlook the fact that a great number of government agencies offer opportunities to all citizens—and that these opportunities are no less important than the special veterans privileges. For example, Pommer reports, "The Alien Property Custodian will give licenses to manufacture any item protected by German patents for a fee of \$15. German inventions patented in the United States are, as I understand, legitimate spoils of war and are opened to any citizen for the payment of this administrative fee."

"A CURIOUS sense of remoteness or isolation from the rest of the world impresses itself indelibly on the mind of a new comer to the Pacific theater," Stars and Stripes correspondent Don Williams writes from Okinawa, upon his arrival there from his home office in Rome. "It is engendered by a combination of factors—distances which one must travel—the great stretches of water that separate one island from another—the lack of contact with civilization as we knew it in the ETO and MTO

"This feeling as persistent as a shadow on a sunny day, grows steadily as time goes by and takes root even before the novelty of strange surroundings passes away. It is stronger in areas where the fighting has ceased and men have more time to think. Veterans of this theater, whether they saw service in the jungles to the south or on the Coral Islands to the east, say that this reaction is one of the greatest obstacles with which they have to contend.

"There is little contact between the GIs and natives save in certain parts of the Philippines. A combat veteran takes a rest on the same waterbound piece of land or jungle-surrounded area in which he fights. For him, unless he is fortunate enough to get a trip to Manila or reassignment to certain sections of the Philippines, there are no villages or cities in which he can seek relaxation

"The conditions require individual adaptation. Every man coming over here should

prepare himself to make the best of it. The sense of remoteness is the toughest thing he'll have to face—next to Jap bullets."

T/Sgt Joseph P. McNally, of the 363rd Recon Group, writes that his "nerves are shot seeing good cameras beaten up and film wasted," and he suggests that we run a photography hints column. He offers a few lines himself. A lot of cameras have been ruined he says, because owners didn't know how to operate the shutters especially Compur and Compur rapid. He warns against cleaning lenses with anything coarser than a cotton handkerchief which has been washed often and is very clean; against touching any optical glass surface with your fingers. He recommends writing to the Government Printing Office in Washington for the manual TM 1-219, Basic Photography, which he says will teach "more than you'll need to know."

"Because a camera is German-made," he declares, "don't assume that it's worth \$200. The markets all over the world were flooded with German cameras with lenses from 29 on up that sold for as little as \$30. There are models of Leica worth not more than \$50."

SIMON BOURGIN, who wrote our Irish story on page IV, spent a week in Dublin talking to parliamentarians, politicians, newspapermen, writers and students. Then he traveled to West Ireland, where, on the remote island of Aran, thirty miles out in the Atlantic from Galway, he met "the most complete American partisan" in Ireland, an old, black-spawed woman who pumped his hand, wished God's blessings upon him, and said: "Congratulations on what your people did do to the Germans." Si rounded off his visit with a two-and-a-half-hour off-the-record interview in Dublin with Ireland's American-born Prime Minister, Eamon de Valera. De Valera, he reports, converses with his visitors in English, but, when interrupted by his staff, switches to the native Gaelic, Eire's official language. Dublin Si describes as "wonderful." He comments on the interminable

conversation about Ireland and a daily surfeit of beefsteaks and Irish whisky. If he's to be believed, the Irish talk is so good that a visitor tires of the steaks and whisky first.

LAST June 17, Earl Mazo, who was traveling in Norway at the time, learned from members of the Special Service Force that they once were supposed to have had the mission of destroying the Germans' heavy water plant at Rjukan, where the Nazis were experimenting with materials for atomic bombs. Earl himself had been on an 8th AF mission Nov. 16, 1943, over the same target. Together with newly-found cronies he went to look over the plant. At the former resistance headquarters near there they found a young girl who had been active in the resistance who possessed pictures of the damage. She had taken them just about an hour after the planes left on the 1943 mission, the first in which the 8th AF carried 1,000-pound bombs. Thus we are able to print on Pages VIII and IX the exclusive shots of the damaged Nazi plant. Earl, incidentally won an air medal on that mission. By "accident," he says.

THE STARS AND STRIPES

Magazine

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THE COVER

The photo on the front page is from OWI and picture's a wooden replica of a Jap war god. With the advent of the atomic bomb this deity's bow and arrow seem symbolic.

Vol. 1, No. 11

Letter from America

IF you haven't believed that traveling overseas isn't good, start believing now. Trains are slow and very dirty. Another GI, piping an ETO ribbon, said to us: "And we used to think those damn ol' English trains were bad." American trains are bad now. One of the few bright spots is watching sailors spread paper or towels over their seats before sitting so that they don't get their whites soiled. Civilians seem to be talking seriously the government's pleas not to travel, because at least 90 percent of the travelers were in uniform. Of course, we would say that anyone who travels these days, unless he has to, would be crazy. The chowline to the diner was three cars long and we had to wait an hour and a half before we got a place. On the way down we got soup, stuffed tomato, pie and coffee for \$1.25 and returning, we paid \$1.70 for a small piece of chicken. Apart from how clean everything looks in Washington and how much green there is (even though trees and grass are just beginning to lose their color) the first thing one takes note of are the interesting taxi drivers. The first one we had referred to the Pétain trial as "another *Affaire Dreyfus* with plenty of Zolas to accuse." This we took in our stride because there was a good-looking marine sergeant in the rear of the cab—they have a "share the cab" program in the capital. By the way, the good-looking marine sergeant was one of the female kind known variously as Leather Nectarines or Leathernecks and they are the best-looking women in uniform we've yet to see. It almost looks as though the marines got Billy Rose to pick 'em. There's hardly a one we wouldn't like to see out of uniform—in civilian clothes, of course.

OUR second hackie stopped to pick up a sailor and the only space was in front where there was already one passenger. "Move over, bud, and let the sailor in," said the hackie. The other passenger moved—he was an admiral. Another driver we liked was one who drove a girl over to meet us at the Mayflower. Her story was that he kept saying what nice eyes she had and could he pick her up every night. Quite a bunch, these Washington

cabbies. The Mayflower cocktail lounge was not what we had expected. The last time we were there, it seemed to live up to the side remarks about young officers hanging around oars and never leaving this country. This time, in the crowded cocktail hour, most of the officers we saw were wearing ribbons that came right out of the combat zones.

Of course, there are some Naval officers

who fight the Pacific war through the society pages of the *Washington Post* and Army captains who command companies from foxholes of the Dupont circle. We can't give any figures or percentages, but we would like to say that a large proportion of the officers we saw around the capital were men who had overseas service. It was a bad time to visit the city from the tourist point of view. Congress is in



Hungerford in the Pittsburgh Post Gazette

recess and solons are either away in their constituencies or on overseas junkets. It might have caught your notice that there's been a lot of remarks about the number of important measures on the domestic scene that have had to be held over until October. And it's right, too. But if you speak to the people around Washington they will explain that the Senators and Representatives are, after all, representing their states and unless they get back there once in a while they don't know how the folks feel. That doesn't account for the overseas trips. There is, as a matter of fact, a lot of criticism about those trips. It is said that the military hasn't altogether approved of some of these escapades that the solons got into (apparently there was fun in Paris, for instance, with one ounch) but there is also a lot of legitimate work they do, on some of these trips, anyway.

WE can't tell you anything about the Pentagon, that fantastic building in which nearly 30,000 people decide what we are going to do and where we are going to do it, what we will eat and wear. We are allergic to Army headquarters of any kind because we are always afraid we will do or say a wrong thing. We have been in the Army long enough to know that would not be good. We drove round it and thought that if some dope pushes the wrong button we might be on our way to Iceland next week, so we didn't risk putting temptation in any dope's way unnecessarily. Of course, some dope might push a button that would make us a civilian next week, but we've lived with our luck too long to believe in Santa Claus in an army uniform.

Along the streets of Washington parade people in uniforms of all the Allies—it's like seeing SHAEF on Connecticut Avenue. We spoke with three Dutch Wacs and three Dutch soldiers who told us they were going to the Pacific. "We were in Holland all through," they said, "but now we can really fight the Japanese," and we thought they were happier about it than most of our redeployment troops. "We will all see this thing through together," they said, and the way they said it made us remember those gallant Dutchmen we read about soon after Pearl Harbor—the ones in Java who went on fighting until there were no more Dutchmen.

Outside, the evening was pleasantly warm and the sinking sun threw long shadows on the streets. It was the kind of an evening that married couples used to stroll along the shore or through the woods—or just stayed at home. It was a pleasant evening. But inside many apartments the only masculine thing was the picture of a man in uniform.

Phil Bucknell



Those Last Days in the Army...



They turn soldiers into civilians on the neatest production line—complete with a physical equivalent to the one you came in on.

By Jack Foisle
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer
NEW YORK

YOUR LAST week in the Army is the toughest, believe me. You've never sweated out anything so hard as you do that discharge, what with your thinking every minute—up to and including the last minute—that it's too good to be true; that a hand is going to grip you by the shoulder and toss you right back into the Army again.

When you've finally cleared the gates for the last time—in my case it was Fort Dix—you give a whoop and a holler and shout: "I'm a civilian again!" But it doesn't quite ring true; just as for some time after induction you were a civilian in uniform, now, by the same token, you're just a soldier in civvies and it will take at least a couple of weeks to forget it. This transitional period won't be nearly as bewildering as the "orientation literature" leads you to believe, and civilian life is not at all painful to take, although it won't be quite like "the good old prewar days."

Beyond this general surmise you can draw your own conclusions. Right now, discharged war veterans are still a mild novelty, like soldiers were at the time of Pearl Harbor, and so there is a choice of jobs awaiting us which is most comforting. Still, separation officers at Fort Dix say that from 5 to 10 percent of the discharges re-enlist a few months after getting out, presumably because they can't stand the independence and responsibilities of civilian life.

THE ARMY truly attempts to make your separation as speedy and painless as possible, an aim well advertised. It doesn't fully succeed in either respect, for even though the processing facilities are being rapidly expanded, they still can't keep up with the "point-men" who are beginning to hit the separation centers in waves of several thousand a day.

Arrival at the reception station nearest your home begins the process. If you've come back from overseas on points the big "if" will be the "screening" to determine whether the Army deems you "essential." If they do, then it's a 30 or 45-day furlough and back for reassignment. If they don't, then it's a ticket to the separation center and out.

SCREENING is short and sweet. The number of points, just as long as you have 85 or over, doesn't seem to help now; your MOS or "spec" number does. If it's on the essential list—and the essential list may change from day to day—you don't get out of the Army.

But if a big rubber stamp "A" comes thundering down on your record card, then you can send out the glad tidings via a 25-cent Western Union form message:

"Roll out the barrel. The war is over for me. Am on my way home. Love."

You move to your last Army station, the separation center. The atmosphere changes; heretofore, as a returning overseas veteran, you've been treated with a form of military mothering. Now, as a prospective dischargée, the Army seems to be thinking: "We're glad to get rid of you, you great big beautiful bum." To which you can rightfully reply: likewise.

UPON ARRIVAL you have your first of two clothing showdowns. There have been many horrible reports circulated about this ordeal: that you are tortured until everything shown on your Form 32 is withdrawn from your hide; that the Army ravenously seizes all your personal belongings right down to the snapshot of your sweetheart in her bathing suit.

They're As Speedy and Painless As Can Be, Though You Can't Help But Sweat 'Em Out

No, no, not true at all. On the contrary, the Army pays not the slightest attention to you Form 32—though everyone else between Naples and Fort Dix did, so it's not advisable to try to slip something by. The Army simply wants all of its clothing returned except for one complete OD and one khaki uniform, and one pair of shoes. You can keep all the underwear and socks and personal junk. You may have to argue over some semi-GI stuff you bought yourself; in such cases you must have a purchase slip, says the Army.

The remainder of the first day in the separation center is spent doing bunk fatigue, an occupation which will remind you of basic training days, only now you need have no fear of interruption.

EARLY THE second day you will be welcomed officially to the separation center with an "orientation" talk, most likely from the chaplain. He will offer a guide for your re-entry into civilian life.

You are going home a hero, the chaplain says. In this one thing don't take it easy. Enjoy being a hero while you can. Bask in the limelight while it lasts for in a week the hometown will have forgotten about what you did in the war; you'll be just another civilian.

Then the separation center's commander gets up and says, for gosh sakes don't go AWOL during your last week in the Army. Everybody laughs, but the CO says it does actually happen, all too often.

And the way they slaughter names. Every name sounds like it might be yours. You go up to the orderly room to check so often the 1st sergeant is ready to

"scratch you off for good." (Just a threat.) Since they read the first initial with each name, you begin to figure which is the most popular. It turns out to be J. Jones and J. Radiskosky and J. this and J. that. J. for James, John, Jack, Joe and Jay.

Now the pace steps up; everything is done by the numbers, scheduled for the minute. And if you've ever said a kind thing about Army efficiency, say it now. They turn soldiers into civilians on the neatest production line made, a thousand a day, complete with free advice, pay to the last penny, a discharge emblem, and that wonderful piece of paper, an honorable discharge.

According to the numbers, it goes like this:

1. Lecture on rights and problems as a veteran. The young lieutenant-lecturer is very good, dry-humored and sardonic, yet he gets across his points. To wit: "The first thing you'll probably do is go get drunk. At least that's what I'm going to do when I get out. Well, gentlemen (they call you gentlemen now), you're going to leave the Army with a lot of money in your pocket, at least 50 dollars in cash and the rest as a check. If you have a lot of money and get drunk, you're liable to wake up tomorrow with no money. So gentlemen if you're going to get rolled, at least you might have the courtesy to get rolled in your own hometown, not en route home."

He will explain now you must check with your draft board within ten days of your discharge, but don't let anybody threaten to have you put back in the Army; they can't do it. Under present

legislation, no one can put you back in the Army; not even the draft board.

2. An individual interview with a counselor on further details of the above subjects. Representatives of the various governmental and semi-official agencies who can be of help to the veteran are available for consultation.

3. A pre-discharge physical. This is roughly equivalent to the one you received when you came in. Its purpose is to ascertain your health at the time of your departure from the Army and thus to determine any illness, injury or wound which occurred during your time of service and which now or at any time during the remainder of your life may be grounds for disability compensation. Contrary to reports, the Army does not discourage you from making pension claims now; in fact, they encourage that if you have any basis whatsoever for one, by all means make it now, "if just for the record."

NOW, with the gate to civilian freedom just a few hours away, the rush to get out really hits you, and so does that clutching fear that something is going to keep you in. Your group of 30 begins to berate the guide for every delay at the few "stops" that remain. Every clerk is a potential source of error which will keep you in, you fear; already you begin to consider yourself a civilian.

4. In this frame of mind you go to the personnel section and sign your honorable discharge paper—you don't realize you're signing it because its face is down. The clerk shouts out the instruction like a sideshow Barker; he is bored and tired.

But for you it's a great day. D-Day. Discharge day!

5. But you don't get the paper. Not yet. First, another clothing showdown. What's left you can take out with you to civilian life. (The khakis will be good for working in a service station. I wear these damn Army shoes when I go fishing. Already you're realizing that clothes cost money.)

THEY even sew your cloth discharge emblem on your uniform. It goes over your right-hand pocket. There's one for your khaki shirt (take it off, bud, I can't sew it to your chest), one for your OD shirt and one for your blouse. Oh, you can't beat the Army for efficiency. (Now put the shirt on, bud.)

6. The last pay line. No saluting this time. They haven't got the time to bother, says the Army, and besides, you're almost a civilian, sez you. It's usually a big sum: pay up to date, travel pay (5 cents a mile to the point of your induction), soldiers deposits, if any, and the first 100-dollar installment of your mustering-out pay. You also get the discharge emblem. You try it on. It looks good.

7. The final formation. This is it. Before you is a strange painting and it takes you a minute before you realize why. There is Washington saying farewell to his troops, but what is that line of soldiers on the right? They're not Colonials. Hell, no, they're GIs, 1945, and he's saying farewell to them, too.

Well, so long, then, George.

AN officer comes in. Atten-shun! says a sergeant. Okay, for the last time. The captain speaks a few formal words—you've been faithful soldiers who rallied to your country in its time of peril. The country thanks you.

Then the sergeant starts reading the names, you salute, you shake hands with the captain and grab your discharge with the free hand. You dash out the door. You're a civilian.

On the way out, the soldiers shout at you: "So long, 4-P." "Mister 4-P, soldier!"



A battery of telephone booths has been set up at each reception center to speed home the glad discharge tidings.



Children play with Negro soldiers. . . girls fraternize with them.



The Negro GI in Germany

By Allan Morrison
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

IN OCCUPIED GERMANY.

GERMANS, who once were exhorted to think of themselves as a master race, now gladly wash the clothes of American Negro soldiers, a racial group the Nazis taught them to despise. Children play with Negro soldiers, girls fraternize with them. If the Germans ever wholly believed Nazi racial theories, the war certainly has put still another complexion on social life in Germany.

From the inception of the Nazi movement color was carefully and cleverly woven into the fabric of Fascist race theories which found their definitive expression in the notorious Nuremberg laws.

In "Mein Kampf," Hitler described Negroes as "semi-apes" and derided the democracies for allowing them to have any human rights and opportunities at all. At the 1936 Berlin Olympics, Hitler refused to personally congratulate Jesse Owens—who won four titles—and other individual Negro victors on the U.S. team.

Long before he came to power, Hitler promised to "avenge" the national "insult" given Germany during Allied occupation of the Rhineland following Germany's defeat in World War I. At that time France stationed thousands of Senegalese troops in the French zone of occupation. The Nazis never allowed the Germans to forget that the peace of Versailles resulted in African Negroes being billeted in German homes.

HITLER promised the Germans that one of the first acts of the Nazi government would be the sterilization of hundreds of racially mixed children produced by unions between Senegalese soldiers and German women. He also promised that Negro troops would never again set foot on German soil.

Concentration camps received their quotas of Negro prisoners. There were Negroes at Buchenwald and Dachau when these camps were overrun by advancing American forces. In the Berlin area, a recent survey showed, most Negroes or near-Negroes living there had been imprisoned by the Nazis, usually for being members of an "inferior" race. Like the Jews, Germans of color were refused employment.

Today Germans see thousands of Negro troops in the U.S. zone performing duties ranging from straight occupational tasks to technical engineering operations. How have Germans reacted to these Negro troops in their midst? How have Negro GIs reacted to the German people? In the larger cities of Germany the racial myth seems buried beneath the rubble of the Nazi order. In Nuremberg, the seat of Nazi racism, American Negro troops speak of friendly relations with civilians who are far too busy reconstructing their shattered lives to revive the Hitlerian theories that brought their country to ruin. In Munich, Schweinfurt, Frankfurt and Augsburg Negro soldiers say that civilians attach more importance to the growing problems of food and shelter than to hating and fearing dark-skin Americans.

In one town the daughter of a colonel in the Wehrmacht stoutly maintained that her Nazi teachings would not permit her to associate with Negro men. But personality proved stronger than propaganda,

Like Other American Soldiers He Finds Germans Kow-Towing to His Every Need

and by the time the non-fraternization policy was relaxed, she was holding nightly "conversations" with a Negro soldier.

Generally the pattern of new Negro-German relations has been like this: A Negro unit moves into a town. At first, the men encounter coolness, suspicion, even fear from the local inhabitants. Friendly contact starts with the small children. The next day the children start getting bigger. Before a week has passed the adults who feared the worst are talking with the soldiers and before long "fraternization" is normal.

"Talking to Germans in public places" is being pretty liberally interpreted by most Americans in Germany and Negro troops are no exception to this. In one Negro QM truck company stationed near Augsburg it was learned that 85 percent of the men had won "homes" of their own. That

is, they were "talking" to Germans (usually frauleins) in public places (and private) on a regular and intimate basis.

There is, of course, a practical aspect. "The Germans we've met are a hungry people," explained S/Sgt. George Handy, a Negro from Washington, D.C. "But they are also very realistic. Their hunger has made them very objective on such matters as racial attitude. It didn't take long for them to see that there is no difference between food, chocolate, cigarettes and soap in the hands of white Americans and similar items possessed by Negro Americans.

"To get these things," he said, "they wash our clothes and do other things for us."

But Negro soldiers point out that Germans who never saw Negroes before the

arrival of the Americans have adjusted themselves to the sensitive feelings of the American Negro toward racial insult and slight. For example, the German word for Negro is "Neger," which sounds like the offensive "nigger," a word which Negroes strongly resent. Negro GIs report that many Germans in their communities studiously refrain from using this word, replacing it with such expressions as "brown man."

Some Negro members of the American Army of Occupation, however, report having heard Germans mutter "schwartzter teufel," which means "black devil," another Hitlerian carryover.

"When we first arrived here seven weeks ago many of the people seemed afraid of us," said Cpl. Sidney Dickerson, from Beckly, W. Va., a member of a Negro tank battalion stationed at Bissingen. "But after a week or so the people found us quite different from what the Nazis had evidently told them about us. I think we have shown these people the falseness of Hitler's racial propaganda."

Capt. Wm. Bruce, of Winston-Salem, N.C., a Negro Army physician, told of his attempts to assist a German woman in the throes of childbirth.

"She wouldn't let me touch her," Bruce said. "But things have changed in this community. . . Now there's a constant stream of Germans coming into my dispensary for medical treatment."

NEGRO troops are almost unanimous in saying that the dominant fact in the racial picture in Germany today is that Nazi-created anti-Negro feeling is not a deep, living thing, but that the most serious source of racial propaganda against the Negro people originates with certain bigoted members of their own army.

They say that certain prejudiced white Americans have carried their ideas into Germany and that Germans notice it. Negroes condemn this as "Fascism in another form." It is no new experience for them. Similar campaigns were conducted in England, France, Belgium and Italy by the same minority of Americans.

Remarking on the similarity between Nazi anti-Negro propaganda and anti-Negro stories circulated by American Negro-phobes, one Negro sergeant said bitterly:

"You ask about relations between American Negroes and German civilians. Well, as far as we can see, they are normally good. But there are a few members of our own Army who still are playing the Nazi game of hate-your-fellow-man-because-he's-black. Sometimes I wonder if we have really defeated Nazism."



Peking Duck

It's a Delicious Treat—If You Can Stomach The Last Quack and the Last Bone



By Andy Rooney
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer
CHUNGKING.

IF you order Peking Duck, a Chinese delicacy, you sit and wait for about three minutes with four or five friends at a round table filled with small handleless tea cups and tiny sauce-filled saucers. Presently, the waiter you gave your order to comes in with a very annoyed duck which he is carrying upside down by the feet. The duck is alive and struggling.

The waiter disappears for another three minutes and returns, this time with a dead duck. The same one but with a wrung neck. Holding it by the feet and in the palm of one hand, he shows it to each man at the table.

When the waiter leaves this time he is gone for ten to fifteen minutes. You sit around and talk about Chinese culture and pretend you are going to like this duck they have knocked off for you. Finally, when the waiter appears, he is carrying a plate of crispy, golden brown delicacy. It is the skin of the duck cut into small pieces. This duck hors d'oeuvre is eaten with delicate little pancakes or thin wafers made of rice. The waiter smiles and indicates that the skin is off the same duck which was walking around the back yard when you came into the restaurant.

The skin is very delicious, nicely seasoned and as hard to stop eating as roast peanuts. By the time you are through eating the skin and talking about it the waiter has brought in a plate of sliced duck garnished with bamboo shoots and various native vegetables on a large plate which he sets in the middle of the table. This is really the main course.

With the main course away, the waiter brings another dish composed, essen-

tially, of duck giblets, liver, heart and kidneys. This duck concoction, ladled out of another dish he places in the center of the table, is heaped on top of the steaming rice in a coffee cup-sized bowl in front of you. (The whole meal is made difficult by the fact that Chinese restaurants don't recognize the Western custom of eating food with knives, forks and spoons. All



"ladling," and even rice eating is done with chopsticks. There is no kindly Chinese waiter who brings you a fork when he sees you can't manage the chopsticks, as they do in New York Chinese restaurants.)

Your waiter appears for the last time, now with a steaming bowl of soup complete with bamboo shoots, water chestnuts, mushrooms and chunks of duck. That is the end of the sad story of the Peking Duck they dragged in for dinner. The soup has been brewed from his very bones.

MOST Chinese dinners are not staged duck operas, but the food is generally good, for Chinese cooks are artists—not

laborers. Chop Suey and Cow Mein are strictly a New York or San Francisco version of Chinese food.

Each diner is given a pair of chopsticks, a few very small saucers for spice sauces and a bowl for rice. The main dishes and, if there are seven diners, it is customary to have seven varieties of dishes—are brought in and set in the middle of the table. Everyone helps himself from the same dishes and drops what he picks out of the middle on top of his rice. Dishes concocted of green peppers, bean sprouts and noodles or sweet and sour pork and chicken and ginger soup are hard to describe in terms of American food.

If any drink but tea is served, it is rice wine. Good rice wine looks and tastes not unlike dry sherry. Wines, like the food, vary according to what type of restaurant you go to in China. The Peking school of Chinese cooks, for example, is altogether different from the Cantonese school, and restaurants everywhere advertise out front what type cooking they serve.

If the Chinese have dessert at all, they have it in the middle of their meal. It may be sweet almond soup, sweet rice or slices of fresh peach dipped into boiling caramel. These caramel-coated peaches are brought to the table very hot along with a bowl of cold water. Because the gooey caramel peach is far too hot to put into the mouth, it has to be dipped into the cold water where the caramel cools and crystallizes until it is ready for consumption.

The last course on a Chinese menu is always soup. Nuts, peanuts and walnuts are usually on the table before anything else comes in, thus, in traditional fashion, the elaborate Chinese meal goes from nuts to soup.



Dublin's O'Connell Street, one of the widest thoroughfares in Europe, was swept by fire during the 1916 Republican insurrection.



The round towers of Ireland are symbolic of the Christian evangelization of Ireland.

There Go the Irish

And, As Always, in Their Own Way--Lamenting the War's Destruction in Europe, Showing Some Pity for Germans, But Thankful the Allies Won

By Simon Bourgin

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

DUBLIN

TO Americans who visit Ireland, the Dublin beefsteaks and the Irish hospitality are everything they've been said to be. But talk to the people about the war and you will hear some queer things.

"I suppose," says an Irish farmer to a visiting GI, "you have been to the war."

"I have," says the soldier.

"Ye American boys nave done a fine job, a fine job," says the farmer, "and it's a fine country ye have."

"That's right," remarks the soldier.

"And I suppose there is much destruction in Europe?"

"There is."

"And all those wonderful German cities," the farmer goes on. "Are they destroyed, too? Such fine cities. And such fine people, the Germans. And great leaders they had, too. It's a great pity."

At this point you swallow once and put on that are-you-kidding look. When you talk to more Irish, you begin to wait for the remark that betrays the oddly-colored glasses through which Ireland has been looking at the war and the world. This might be: "Aren't your people being a bit rough on the Germans, rounding them up

into those camps?" Or, "What right have you to treat Goering, who only led the German air force, that way?" Or, "Can't you do something to stop the French and Italians from shooting their own people? Their excuses are as bad as the Germans'." Or, "Surely the Germans had a right to settle this war before the destruction came to their own country."

THIS kind of talk sounds pro-German.

But the Irish generally are not. Apart from an irresponsible minority, they hoped deeply throughout the war for an Allied victory. Even the old Irish Republican Army, the underground organization that hates the De Valera government and Britain with equal vehemence, refused to cooperate with the Germans. The bulk of the I.R.A. remained anti-Fascist, and its fanatically anti-British Right wing, which undertook to carry out espionage in league with German agents, was eventually apprehended by the government. While the government was neutral, it was, according to the evidence, stringently neutral, and did its best to stamp out German espionage activities on the island.

The government also operated a censorship of press and films that was far more severe than the wartime censorship of the U.S. and England, and infinitely more

severe than the censorship in neutral Sweden and Switzerland. If the average Irishman today thinks of the Germans as so many mischievous schoolchildren, it is largely the government's responsibility.

When American war films recently went on view in Dublin for the first time, Dubliners were moved by Mrs. Munver, but greeted shots of the German murder camps with protestations that the scenes were of "typhoid camps" or were "British propaganda." In showings of desert victory, honors on applause went to German General Rommel, even though Field Marshal Montgomery, his opponent, is himself an Irishman.

FROM 1939 until shortly after V-E Day, the Irish received almost no war news except communiques and the speeches of heads of State. War communiques have rarely been known to stir men's minds, and, cut off from films, photos, and detailed news reports from the world's capitals and battlefields, the Irish went through none of the emotional experience that has so matured other nations during the past six years.

As a consequence, they sometimes show an insularity that is shocking to Americans. A reading of an important section of the Irish press today would leave the impression that: 1. Marshal Pétain is a martyr; 2. King Leopold is a martyr; 3. General Franco alone is fighting off a Communist Europe, and 4. the Russians are Fascists who are grinding the small nations of Europe to dust.

In fact, the attention devoted to alleged Communist barbarisms of the Spanish Civil War, and to alleged Russian persecution of Catholics in central Europe is startling, considering so little has been done to advertise here the mass murder accomplishments of the Germans. And certainly Dublin is the only capital where Franco is spoken of seriously as a defender of Christendom, and regarded as a hopeful bulwark to a Communist Europe.

This censorship was, of course, an expression of Ireland's neutrality. The government's position is that, with a substantial pro-British population, it could not afford to make Ireland a warring ground for opposite political propaganda. Its people were free to listen to the BBC and, if they chose, to read imported British papers.

What an outsider wouldn't know is that a big section of the Irish population thinks England is the Fascist threat, and doesn't believe what it reads in the British press. Allied patriots all over Europe risked their lives to listen to the BBC, while the Irish, by and large, distrusted it and listened to highly-censored Radio Eire instead. Americans, who were invaded by England way back in 1812, find it difficult to appreciate the Irish distrust for the British, who had an army in Ireland only 25 years ago.

AS for the government's desire to avoid a propaganda war, the manner in which censorship was applied raised the question of whether the Irish press wasn't made to fight Germany's war. People judge by what they read in the papers, not what they don't read, and what they didn't read in Ireland would have filled newspapers—and shocked many Irishmen for that matter. No eyewitness accounts from the Battle of Britain, the Battle of the Atlantic or the Battle of Europe reached the Irish papers. Hitler and other German leaders were perforce addressed as "Herr Hitler," and the word "Nazis" was banned altogether as an unneutral term expressing opprobrium.

An article headed "Rommel's Great Generalship" was passed, but one headed "Patton Wins a Gamble," and referring to Patton as "a leader of outstanding quality" was stopped. When, following lifting of the censorship, the *Sunday Independent* printed pictures from Buchenwald, together with the British Parliamentary report stating 51,000 were believed to have perished there, Dubliners scoffed.

Prime Minister De Valera, in a speech defending the censorship, remarked that now it was removed, the only difference was: "You see more atrocity pictures, and so on, and are you any the better for seeing them?" Two weeks afterwards the Pope announced that 2,800 Polish Catholic ecclesiastics interned at Dachau were practically all dead. The German murder camps were then discussed seriously for the first time. The fact of their existence is widely disbelieved even today.

The severity of the censorship is explained in some quarters on the grounds that De Valera was convinced—at least in the war's first years—that a German victory was inevitable. The Prime Minister never admits mistakes, and once the decision on neutrality and the censorship was made, it was irrevocable. The government pursued neutrality with sternness, correctness, and sometimes political ineptitude. It was with the same mathematically-precise impartiality that De Valera called upon the German minister to express his people's regret over Hitler's death, a gesture many Irishmen didn't appreciate, even knowing the exacting personality of their prime minister.

FEW defenders of Irish neutrality still hold the view, advanced earlier, that the war was none of Ireland's business. Irish nationalists insist they had 20 years of war, first the World War in 1914, and then a revolution, civil war, and trade war against England until 1934, by which time

(Continued on Page XI)



Eamon de Valera



Haefner

Rick Ferrell (catcher)

Wolff

Leonard

The Senators pitchers are making more favored title, contenders knuckle down.

'Knuckle Down, Winsocki'

That's the Latest Smash Hit of the High-Riding Washington Senators
In the Pennant Drive Behind Their Famed Knuckle Ball Quartet

By Clarence Smith

Special to the Stars and Stripes

NEW YORK

ONE of the smash song hits of World War II—"Buckle Down Winsocki"—is being paraphrased by the amazing Washington Senators. The hottest baseball team in the major leagues is singing it "knuckle down." And with devastating results.

Delegated to the depths of the American League bastille by the nation's baseball and sports writers before the season opened, the Senators' pitchers are making their opponents knuckle down by carrying Manager Ossie Bluege's crew to their first pennant since Joe Cronin, now boss of the Boston Red Sox, guided the Nats to a flag in 1933.

The knuckle down quartet is comprised of Johnny Niggeling, aged 40, Emil (Dutch) Leonard, 35, Milton (Mickey) Haefner, 33, and Roger Wolff, 31. As of Aug. 5, this foursome had accounted for 39 of Washington's 54 victories.

Wolff had 13 victories against six defeats while Leonard, although plagued by injuries, boasted a 12-4 record. Haefner, the only known left-handed knuckler in the majors, had ten victories and nine reverses. Together they had been charged with 28 setbacks. However, all were in top form during Washington's "one week pennant drive."

In five days the Senators played five double headers and won nine games. Boston spoiled their chance for a major league record by a 12-run fourth inning in a 15-to-4 victory, ending the Nats' seven-game streak. Seven starting pitchers went the route, turning in two shutouts and three one-run performances.

BUT getting back to the mysteries of the knuckle ball, which generally is regarded as the weirdest pitch ever conceived, most hitters agree it must have been dreamed-up by a guy in a nightmare who had "butterflies in his stomach and bats in his belfry." When a pitcher lets go of the knuckle ball, no one knows what to expect—probably the man who threw it least of all. It darts, it flits, it flutters and quite often it leaves the batter with a bad case of the stutters. Consequently, even the best catchers have trouble handling the wild horsehide. This explains wild pitches and passed balls in almost every game the knuckle ball artist twirls.

Before such flutter-flutter antics on the part of the elusive sphere, most batters get a sensation somewhat akin to trying to swat mosquitos with a squash racquet. And that's why the knucklers go on knuckling. It also explains why the freak delivery is popular with so-called greybeards of the game. Long after Father Time has taken the whip out of their flippers the knucklers really have something on the ball in an emergency.

Just as there is no prescribed course for a knuckle ball to follow after it leaves the pitcher's fingers, so there is no recognized orthodox delivery. All of the Washington knucklers hold the ball differently. For instance, Niggeling gives it the skip-pety hop by one-fingering the horsehide.

Leonard resorts to a two-fingered grip and Wolff employs three digits. Haefner uses the same two fingers as Leonard but has a special southpaw grip.

However, there is one "must" to remember in throwing the knuckler. It is common to all the Washington knucklers and is important to the class of beginners. Just before the ball is delivered it must be pitched with the fingernails. Humans behave unpredictably under such treatment, so perhaps it is not odd that a baseball should respond peculiarly.

But with the major league schedule two-thirds completed, an important question to the fans is: "Can Washington ride to the pennant on the butterfly deliveries of Niggeling, Leonard, Wolff and Haefner?" Manager Bluege makes no predictions. Maybe he learned a lesson from the pennant forecasts in the writers' pre-season poll. Possibly he is content to chuckle

up his sleeve and be thankful. And likely, some of the writers are just as well satisfied not to have him remind them of what they thought in April.

From the record, here is the way the sports writers picked the American League clubs to finish according to their point system of balloting—St. Louis, 546; Detroit, 534; New York, 469; Boston, 311; Cleveland, 309; Philadelphia, 217; Chicago, 181; Washington, 141.

For the Senators, the World Series in October is still a long look ahead. Detroit's Tigers constitute a serious road block on the pennant path, New York's Yankees are on the upgrade again, and even Chicago, Boston, Cleveland and St. Louis are within striking distance of the title.

But for the moment at least, Washington's knucklers are making more-favored title contenders "knuckle down."

Crack-Up . . .

(Continued from Page III)

that it exploded a legend which had been so strongly built up in the western mind, despite the signs of weakness in Jap fanaticism which recently became evident in the field. With the Germans as an example, most westerners believed that Japan would go down fighting. "Why do they keep on fighting?" was a question many asked about the Germans during the last half year of the war in Europe. But the answer to that question as far as the Japs were concerned seemed always to be contained in the mere fact that they were Japs.

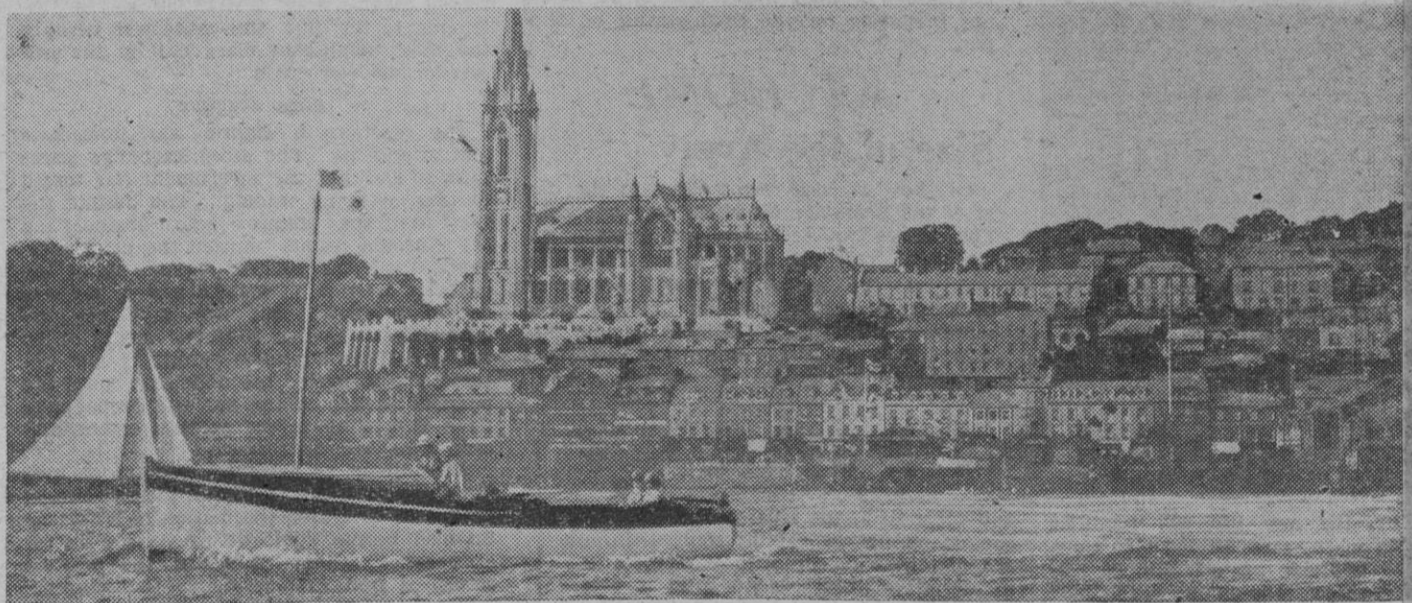
When Tokyo Radio suddenly announced on July 26 that Japan gladly would stop the war if the United States would ease its unconditional surrender demand many observers could state with some reason that there was a hitch somewhere. When the Allies' answer was the three-power ultimatum, considered by some to be not quite as strong as the Teheran ultimatum to Germany, the Japs turned it down the next day. A Domei broadcast after a cabinet meeting said that "Japan will prosecute the war in Greater East Asia to the bitter end in accordance with fixed policy." This was more like what western nations had come to expect of Jap personality.

SO once again the Allies had to consider only a Japan that would keep on fighting, in spite of the terrific beating she was getting. Japan might have held out but then came the atomic bomb and the entry of Russia into the war.

Even the Japs had to crack up. The night before last they appealed for surrender in accordance with the Potsdam declaration. But they still were cautious enough to include the request that their Emperor be retained. Perhaps they realized the difference of opinion on the part of the Allies concerning the Mikado's status and sought to take advantage of it.

What had happened in Tokyo ruling circles before the offer was not made known to the outside world. Possibly there was some sort of purge to get ride of the military chiefs to whom the Emperor was generally merely a symbol for their own power. Possibly the ruling families had decided that it was time to regain the prestige they had given up to the military leaders in 1931 when Japan embarked on its expedition toward world conquest, or Eastern Hemisphere conquest at least.

In any case, it can be said with some assurance that surrender, even the offer to surrender, meant the end of the reign of the fanatical military clique. The appeal to the Allies on Friday was apparently an appeal by civilians—the people of Japan, weary of war; the industrialists of Japan, fearsome of the consequences of defeat.



Cobh, boasting St. Carilla Cathedral and other famous landmarks, is the gateway for trans-Atlantic liners to Ireland.

The Irish . . .

(Continued from Page VII)

they had had enough. In September, 1939, there were less than a dozen anti-aircraft guns in Ireland, and few factories to build war equipment. Anything but neutrality would have meant mass murder.

Furthermore, it is argued, while England was deprived of Irish ports and air bases from which to fight for the Atlantic, she had the benefit of Irish foodstuffs, around 100,000 volunteer soldiers, and perhaps twice that number of Irish workmen. Had the Irish government been unneutral, official apologists point out, all these might have been denied—in which case, presumably, England would have promptly folded up.

The Irish are experts at rationalization, and now the European war is over they are practically unanimous in praising the

statesmanship of their leader, Eamon De Valera, in keeping them out. There are some Irish, however, who feel Ireland came through partly by the skin of her teeth, and that the time has come for her to return to the family of nations. lest she be kept out of the peace as well. This faction sees little encouragement in De Valera's latest rationalization of Irish neutrality: that realization of Ireland's true defense interests with Britain depend upon the return to Ireland of the northern seven counties in British Ulster.

THE heartfelt concern which many Irish feel over the "Russian-oppressed minorities" and the threat Russia is supposed to represent to Europe strikes an outsider as a little fatuous, considering that official Ireland didn't want any part of the European system when it was really threatened, Ireland has no relations with Russia, and if there is any European country which has fewer contacts with Russia, or is conceivably in less danger from it, it would be hard to find. There

is, in fact, a quality of fantasy about discussions of Ireland's security that make them credible only when heard in Ireland.

When the U.S., in Feb., 1944, asked De Valera to throw out the German minister, "Dev" countered with a full-scale mobilization calculated to repel an Allied invasion. Not a word was printed in the papers, but all Ireland buzzed with rumors of a major engagement off Ulster and the appearance of three American battleships off Cork. Meanwhile, Ireland's 60,000 regulars and two squadrons of training aircraft—which are mostly armed by the British—gathered around the northern border to repel more than a million Americans and British getting ready to march over from Ulster.

"Did you think," I asked a pretty Irish girl, a De Valera partisan, "that the Americans were really going to invade?"

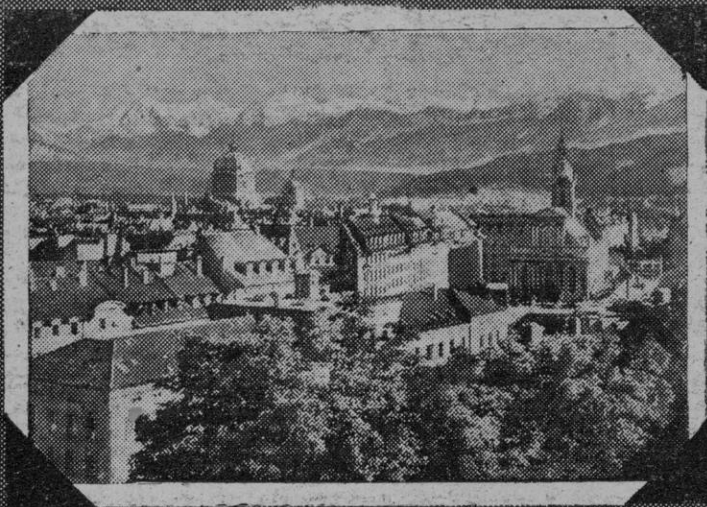
"We were worried that the British might," she replied, "but we knew the Americans wouldn't; there are too many Irish in the American Army."

Bill

Switzerland



The Alps are great skiing country



Bern is capital of Swiss Federation



What craftsmanship!



Blowing it out the Alps—

The Land of the Alps Offers a Haven to GIs Who Get Away from War-Wracked Europe

By Thom Yates
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

BERNE

WHEN barnstorming GIs launched their peaceful invasion of Switzerland in late July, they moved into one of the few countries of the civilized world that did not find it necessary to rewrite its pre-war tourist folders.

Zurich and Geneva were still "cosmopolitan," Berne was a "city of fountains," the Alps were "snowcapped and scenic," Bienne and La Chaux-de-Fonds were the "heart of the watch-making industry" and St. Moritz was the "winter playground of Europe." No 155 howitzers had leveled Switzerland's famous landmarks, no aerial bombs had visited wholesale destruction on its cities, no war-hardened infantrymen had to clean out snipers in a church steeple or in the upper floor of a city hall.

In fact, according to Maj. Edgar Lewis of the U.S. Military Attache's office here, one of the prime reasons for arranging troop tours through Switzerland was to give GIs who had seen nothing but devastation, chaos and starvation for the last year or more an opportunity to acquaint themselves again with a country much like their own.

However, while Switzerland came through the war untouched except for a few occasions when American airmen bombed such border towns as Schaffhausen by mistake, it was not oblivious to what was going on beyond its borders. In 1938, the year before the start of the European war, the country mobilized an army of 650,000 men and started storing up food. The government advised its citizens to lay in a three months' supply and, at the start of the rationing program in 1939, issued special coupons. Many people now are just using the last of their emergency rations.

THE average Swiss ration is stricter than that of the American or Britisher, but it is possible to get a lavish steak or roast beef meal in a restaurant four days during the week merely by giving up the necessary ration coupons, which are used for buying food for home consumption and for dining out. Monday, Wednesday and Friday are meatless days. On those days the Swiss usually eat an egg, of which they are allowed two per month, or delve into their scant cheese ration of approximately one pound per month.

Other monthly Swiss rations: sugar, about 1 1/10 pounds; chocolate and other candy, about half a pound; flour, about half a pound; butter, about half a pound; meat, about two pounds; bread, about 13 1/2 pounds; milk, about 11 1/2 quarts; coffee and coffee substitute, about half a pound. No gasoline is available whatsoever.

Clothing is strictly rationed but silk is not, so that Swiss girls have perhaps the best-hosed legs on the Continent. The girls of Switzerland (about one in every four rates a second look and a GI whistle) dress modestly. Seldom is one seen in a low-cut blouse or dress above the knees, but they do ride bicycles along Amthausgasse in Berne and Rue Mont Blanc in Geneva producing eye-opening scenes reminiscent of the Champs-Élysées in Paris. Rarely, if ever, do the Swiss girls, even in the wee hours of the morning, approach GIs and ask them to "coucher avec."

SENTIMENTS of the Swiss during the war were a matter of conjecture even among the small American colony which consisted mainly of diplomats and newspapermen. It is generally agreed, however, that while the government was neutral and many citizens wanted—or at least conceded—that the Axis would win the war, a majority of the people were pro-Allied. On the one hand you hear of various acts, even on the part of the government, in favor of Italy and Germany, while on the other there are many tales of deeds performed on behalf of the Allies. Several Swiss have spent up to eight months in jail for helping interned U.S. airmen to escape. The official Swiss government view is that "we tried to be neutral as best we could. It is for others, to decide how well we succeeded."

The Swiss are extremely proud of the country's comparatively small but well organized Army, probably because of the fact that every able-bodied Swiss man is a soldier. He is called up for compulsory military service at the age of 20 and does at least two weeks' active service each year until he reaches middle age. When he is not on active duty, the conscript takes home his uniform, steel helmet and rifle with 60 rounds of ammo and hangs them proudly for display in the main room of his home.

The pay of the Swiss soldier in service is two francs (about 46 cents) a day, while the officers get up to 25 francs daily. The Swiss Army has only one general in wartime (none in peacetime). He is elected by the Federal Assembly in Berne. At present the commander in chief is Gen. Henri Guisan, an acknowledged anti-Nazi.

WHILE highly trained, the Swiss Army has little in the way of mechanized equipment except for a few homemade tanks. Consequently, Berne residents spent hours one afternoon just staring at an American recon car and jeep parked in the Bundesplatz outside the capital building by a party of U.S. Army officers and men in the country to arrange for GI tours.

Switzerland is looked on as a country full of watches, cheese and delicate lace, but little else. Actually, however, the country's largest income is derived from industry, insurance and banking. Switzerland's slightly more than four million people form a super-industrialized nation despite the fact that the Alps and the Jura Mountain range constitute 73 percent of the country.

Switzerland's factories produce machinery, engines, spare parts for automobiles and scientific instruments. Much of this output, it is officially admitted, went to the Axis during the war. Swiss reasoning is that, being surrounded by enemies of the Allies, Switzerland either had to deal with Germany and Italy or starve.

The country is also proud of its important textile industry, which is older than Britain's. On the other hand, the world-famous Swiss watch industry is younger than England's. Watchmaking started in Switzerland in the 18th century when an English woman took her British watch to a Swiss blacksmith at La Chaux-de-Fonds to see if he could repair it. He did and since then son after father for many generations have made Swiss watches the most perfect in the world. Today, perhaps every fifth store in large cities is a jeweler's, selling Swiss-made watches at from 20 to hundreds of dollars—about one half the amount paid for the same product in the U.S.

IN main, the Swiss are two things—clean and politically-minded. Cleanliness, which is noticeable upon crossing the French, German and Italian borders, even reaches the point where street direction poles where dogs may have snooped around are deodorized regularly, and women of small villages begin each morning at 5:30 scrubbing the town's main street on hands and knees. More than one Yank soldier has stuffed a piece of scrap paper in his pocket rather than draw dirty looks from the Swiss for throwing it on the almost immaculate streets.

As for politics, the Swiss pride themselves on their democracy. They even vote when their village wants to buy a house as town property. On a larger scale, they elect directly 186 members of the nation's council and 44 members of the state council—two from each canton or state which together form the federal assembly. The assembly in turn elects seven Cabinet members. Each takes turn at being President of the country for one year without the privilege of succeeding himself.

Perhaps the best demonstration of Swiss democracy is the fact that every Saturday morning farmers from the surrounding countryside set up a huge open-air market in a big square outside the capital building, creating a scene not unlike New York City's lower Third Avenue. Explained one producer: "We want to be as much like you in the United States as possible."

What Vet Organization Will It Be?

By a Staff Writer

ON March 15, 1919, four months after the Armistice, a group of American Army officers, including Theodore Roosevelt Jr., met in a Paris café to take the first step toward forming a permanent veterans' organization. That Parisian bull session led to the founding of the American Legion, the largest group of its kind ever created.

One war and 24 years later—January, 1943—in the United States, an AAF corporal and some of his friends preparing to go overseas got together with an ex-lieutenant disabled in Africa, for a talk along the same lines. They felt that none of the existing veterans' organizations stood for ideals broad enough to satisfy them and decided to form a group of their own. That was the origin of the American Veterans Committee, thus far the leading veterans' organization born of this war.

Differences between the formation, development and expressed principles of the American Legion and the American Veterans Committee may well typify the contrast between the aims of veterans of the two wars. In keeping with the cynicism that grew out of "the war to end wars," 4,000,000 vets became interested chiefly in what benefits they could personally accrue. With a powerful lobby in Washington, the American Legion was singularly successful in getting bonuses, pensions, benefits and other special veteran privileges. In addition, capitalizing on America's fondness for joining colorful organizations, the Legion encouraged the Rotary Club type of social life, in which nostalgic vets could drink and reminisce fondly about their days in uniform. The annual Legion Convention became the trade mark of vet conviviality. The Legion admirably gauged the feeling of World War I soldiers and, within a year of its formation, forged out in front of the 175 or so groups spawned after the war.

THIS war has already given birth to more than 100 groups. The American Veterans Committee received official recognition of its dominance when ex-Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. invited it to send a consultant with the American delegation to the San Francisco conference. The AVC is typical of the newer brand of veterans organizations which believe that the soldier of this war doesn't care as much for ritual and reunions as his father did. They have made a complete break with the American Legion policy of seeking special privileges for veterans. Their point of view is that the veteran will only be harming himself by lobbying for tens of millions of dollars of bonuses and pensions while neglecting the welfare of the nation in which he is living.

Whether to join an organization of the last war, like the Legion, or one born of this war, like the AVC, is the question now being faced by an increasingly large number of soldiers passing through the States or being discharged. Thus far, World War I groups are far ahead. The newer organizations have at most several thousand members. AVC claims only 2,300, while the American Legion has swelled its membership rolls with 400,000 veterans of this war. The Veterans of Foreign Wars have added even more: 600,000.

There is a logical explanation for this popularity of the older groups. Recognized by Congress as semi-official arms of the government, they are in a position to do things for the veteran. They have been in existence a long time, know the ropes and exercise great influence in national and local affairs. They are mainly responsible for drafting the GI Bill of Rights. When a vet has a problem and goes to them, he gets the fastest service. They have plenty of funds and are conducting aggressive membership campaigns.

NEVERTHELESS, American history is against them. All vet organizations have generally been one-war groups. The Civil War saw the founding of the Grand Army of the Republic in the North and the United Confederate Veterans in the South. The Spanish American War brought the Veterans of Foreign Wars, which extended into the last war, but was far outdistanced by the American Legion. It is

Over 100 Have Emerged from This War With Promises As Varied As Their Numbers

logical to assume this war will produce its own organization.

As one of the newer organizations put it: "We have formed the Global War Veterans in the belief that a great many men and women of this war will want to associate themselves with people of their own age, and whose war activities were similar to their own. The ideas of this generation about the problems of the future are also different from those who have served in previous wars."

The Global War Veterans, of Tennessee, is one of the many veterans' organizations which have been formed with ideas similar to the AVC. Many of the smaller groups

was fired by Amvets' executive committee. The organization is now hopelessly divided into three factions, all called Amvets—the original Washington group under Elmer L. Marshall, Keel's national group, and Bailey's group in Dallas. Its fate is a warning and a danger sign to other groups on how not to run a veterans' organization.

More than a dozen of the newly-organized vet groups represent a menace to the very ideals the GIs are fighting for. They were formed by the same native Fascist führers who before, and even after, Pearl Harbor, did everything possible to undermine American resistance to the Axis. They bear well-known names which since have



The war has already given birth to more than 100 varied-veteran groups.

have already folded, more no doubt will close up shop because of lack of funds, proper leaders or followers. A new veterans' organization faces a stormy career as it comes up against the problems reflecting the changed attitude of the nation. These difficulties are well illustrated in the breaking up of the American Veterans of World War II, called Amvets. As the first national veterans group formed, Amvets was for a time the most important of the lot. Since then it has lost much of its influence because of internal dissension. It is worth while to go into some detail of its troubles to understand what a new veterans' organization faces.

AMVETS was founded in Washington over two years ago by a small group headed by Elmo Keel, formerly a master sergeant with the AAF in the CBI. It got off to a good start with several thousand members and requests for many additional chapters started coming in. Then Amvets called other vet groups to a conference in Kansas City last winter, proposing a merger. Among the best organized units present were the Global War Veterans and the Veterans of World War II of New York. They refused to join with Amvets, charging that Amvets was split by factionalism and badly organized. AVC turned down an invitation to the conference for the same reason. Their foresight was borne out where the original Washington Amvets groups repudiated the conference and dispossessed the national officers, some of whom moved to Dallas.

The factional fight hit the nation's head lines when LaMar Bailey, a leader of the Dallas group, denounced the CIO and the CIO Political Action Committee as "an un-American party" threatening to overthrow the Constitution and launched an Amvets campaign to smash CIO and PAC. National Commander Keel repudiated Bailey, who

appeared before courts throughout the land on charges of sedition and treasonable activities. Now they are trying to capitalize on disillusionment and bigotry to divide the country against itself.

THE line-up has been chronicled by Ralph Peterson in the publication "Tomorrow." It includes Gerald L. K. Smith, whose Nationalist Veterans of World War II promises each veteran \$1,000 in bonuses. Also using money as a lure, Joe McWilliams, of the Yorkville pro-Nazi ring, offers \$7,800 in government bonds, while the United Nations Legion in Detroit promises a cash settlement to members. The organizations openly favor race prejudice. Edward James Smythe runs the Protestant War Veterans, which, to quote its platform, "is a voluntary association of white gentiles of the Protestant faith."

Throughout the South, the Ku Klux Klan is on the lookout for veterans to help burn its fiery crosses. The American Order of Patriots, in Houston, Texas, caters to an exclusively gentile clientele, while a Birmingham group not only bars foreigners, Catholics, Jews and Negroes, but is specific about which Protestants may join. These groups, however, are merely the lunatic fringe of any movement and are bound to attract as few adherents as similar pre-Pearl Harbor groups found among the citizenry of the nation.

Their "hate-your-buddy" platforms and fantastic cash demands are in strange contrast to the sober, democratic ideals of the type of veterans' organization presently gaining new adherents in the States. The American Veterans Committee, for example, insists on decent, well-paid jobs and security for every demobilized soldier, and opens its rolls to any veteran, regardless of race, color or creed. It takes a definite stand on questions of international

co-operation, asking active United States participation in the United Nations to counter threats of aggression. This is in line with the nation's abandonment of isolationism.

THE AVC also has public opinions on world politics. That makes it different from the Legion, which officially keeps its opinions to itself, although the Legion often threw its weight by means of lobbies in Washington. For instance, the AVC Bulletin, a semi-monthly publication, attacked Spain as "Fascism's Last Outpost" and said it favors withdrawing recognition from Franco and embargoing shipments to Spain. When Congress was debating President Roosevelt's nomination of Henry Wallace as Secretary of Commerce, the Bulletin came out in support of Wallace. The American Legion avoids committing its membership in this way, no matter how ideal the aim might be.

Recently, however, the present Legion leadership signified its intention of having its veterans play an active role in the 1948 Presidential campaign. National Commander Edward N. Scheiberling, after predicting that the next President will be a veteran of either this war or the last, suggested that "the American Legion, through proper leadership, could be the balance of power in politics." He said that the influence of the Legion could be increased by World War I soldiers and "through a block of 40 million to 50 million votes, counting relatives and friends," could be a powerful factor in 1948. Admitting that the organization's charter prohibits active support of any candidate or party, Scheiberling explained that "nothing in the charter prevents us from working to defeat a candidate."

THE American public also has revealed its interest in the possible development of a veterans organization into a political bloc. A Gallup poll found public opinion divided on the question. Asked whether it would be a good thing for the country if veterans were organized into a strong, political group, 43 percent said it would be good and 28 percent said bad. However, an uncertain 29 percent declined to express any opinion. (Veterans themselves were not questioned.) Chief doubts on the advisability of such a development centered around fears that a militaristic group would be bad for the country.

Commenting on this topic, the AVC said in a recent issue of its publication, "The Bulletin": "The only political organization of veterans which would be in line with AVC's program would be an organization in which veterans declared their interests as citizens first and ex-servicemen second. The hopeful aspect of veterans' political organization is that veterans represent such a complete cross-section of the nation that they will have to work for the good of the nation—not for veterans alone, separated from the rest of society. Therefore, the word should not be "separate" veterans organization, but "co-operating" veterans organization: working with citizens groups which are headed in the same direction."

The main difference between AVC and the last war's organizations is that AVC doesn't think the veteran wants to be singled out as a favored member of the community. One of its slogans is, "What's good for the country and the majority of its citizens is good for the veteran." It feels that in helping to make the rest of the nation and the world healthy and prosperous, the veteran will be doing himself the most good and insuring peace for his children. There is no special slant for the veteran except as a citizen of the U.S.

"No veterans' preference laws, no GI Bill of Rights, no pension system, no bonus can give the veterans what they want if the rest of our society is on the skids," declared Charles G. Bolte, AVC chairman, who left a leg at El Alamein fighting with the British. "What good is job preference to a veteran if it means that he puts his own father out of work and then has to support him? What good are jobs for veterans if there are no jobs for millions of war workers, who consequently lose the power to purchase what the veterans are producing, so that pretty soon the factories have to close?"

The AVC realizing that most soldiers are still overseas, has kept the field open for them by arranging that its Planning Committee will pass out of existence when enough GIs are demobilized and can take over the organization themselves. Whether AVC will continue to retain its lead or fall behind more vigorous groups will become apparent only at that time. Even at this early date, however, it is a safe assumption that the type of organization exemplified by AVC will attract the veterans of this war.



GI Bookshelf

What's New in Book World

'Men of Good Will' Marks a New Milestone In Romains Panorama of Parisian Life

IN looking over the newly-arrived "T" Series, it seemed pretty much like Old Home Week, with many of the old literary friends popping in.

Close at hand is *The Citadel* (T-33), by A. J. Cronin. The story of Andrew Manson, a young English doctor, who climbs from



coal-town doctor to London practitioner, it is a splendid account of a potentially-brilliant physician's struggle: his hopes and fears, his failings and successes. Written by a doctor, the novel's technical side is accurate and cloaks the entire work with authenticity. It's pleasant reading and has extra interest in its close parallel to *Arrow-smith*.

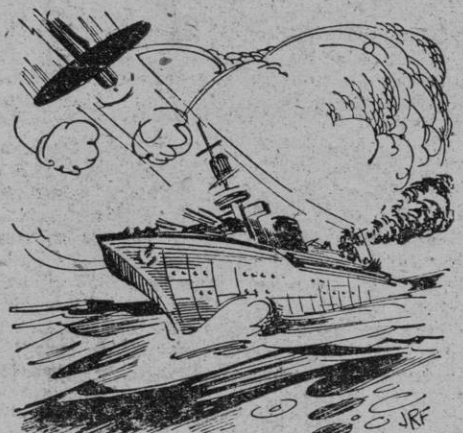
Another novel chock-full of atmosphere is *Rebecca* (T-36), by Daphne du Maurier. Many more saw the movie than read the book and so lost the thrill of Miss du Maurier's superb writing. The bright young bride who comes to Manderley and her husband, the moody, melancholy Maxim de Winter, are beautifully-drawn characters in this mystery thriller. The story of a love and marriage that was shadowed by the memory of another woman and her mysterious death, it is almost a lesson in psychology.

Going from the dramatic to the ludicrous, we find *A Smattering of Ignorance* (T-7) by Oscar Levant. Already noted as a musician, Broadway night spot quipster and Information Please expert, Levant's nimble fingers have now tapped out irrelevant shafts of literary wit at the musical

world. Not being a bear for dignity, Levant isn't subtle with his humor. Here are wry grins, chuckles and a few belly-laughs.

Peter Freuchen's *Arctic Adventure* (T-38) brings nostalgia for the days when North Pole explorers were front-page news. He has written the story of his 18-year stay in Arctic Greenland. With an Eskimo wife and children, he became a part of that cold, forbidding and, honored and respected by the Eskimos. Freuchen knows that strange people well and tells of their character, their way of life and the courage with which they face the daily obstacles of an "uncivilized" land. Not one of the "travelogue" explorers, Freuchen's experience and knowledge of the Arctic North gives the book the nonesty and accuracy that made it a best seller when it first appeared. Adventure fans will like this because it's true—and also a thriller.

Battle Report: Pearl Harbor to Coral Sea (T-31), by Comdr. Walter Karig, USNR, and Lt. Welbourn Kelley, USNR, is the story of the US Navys gallant and victorious fight to stem the Jap tide that had broken loose with the coming of Pearl Harbor. Written from official sources, it is a full, unadulterated account of the Pacific war. Told without emphasis or fervor, but kept on a plane of straight fact-telling, *Battle Report* is a monument to the Navy.



which, knocked to its knees, rose and slugged it out with a numerically superior enemy. Comment for the book is the same as for its heroes: "Well Done!"

THE twelfth volume of Jules Romains' epic *Men of Good Will* is coming off the presses this fall. This latest book in the 60-year-old French writer's sociological panorama of Parisian life is called *The Wind Is Rising* (Alfred A. Knopf, \$2).

Poet, playwright, novelist, philosopher, scientist and teacher, Romains (his real name is Louis Farigoule), is not what you would call an idler. In addition to several volumes of poetry, a number of plays, an adaptation (with Stefan Zweig) of Jonson's *Volpone*, he has found time to produce many novels. The first volume of *Men of Good Will* published in English came out in 1932. Others since then include *The New Day* (Vol. 4), *Satellite Discovers America* (1942), and now making it an even dozen, *The Wind Is Rising*.

Despite wars, strikes or floods, Romains marches on with his encyclopedia on the City of Light. Where he will stop nobody knows. But if he doesn't stop soon, the reading of *Men of Good Will* is liable to become a lifetime project.



Jules Romains
Not an Idler

Almost as regular as the seasons are new biographies of the Great Emancipator. The latest is *Lincoln the President* (Dodd, Mead & Co.), written by James G. Randall, professor of history at the University of Illinois. This one's for the boys with bucks, though. It's one of the super-duper editions, being a two-volume boxed set and selling for \$7.50.

HOLLYWOOD, always quick to grab up likely plots, has purchased and put on the production list the following best sellers: *Captain Jack Castille*, Samuel Shellenbarger (Little, Brown); *The Green Years*, A. J. Cronin (Little, Brown); *The Robe*, Lloyd C. Douglas (Houghton, Mifflin); *Forever Amber*, Kathleen Winsor (Macmillan); *Earth and High Heaven*, Gwethalyn Graham (Lippincott); *Great Son*, Edna Ferber (Doubleday Doran); *Cannery Row*, John Steinbeck (Viking Press); *Green Dolphin Street*, Elizabeth Goudge (Coward-McCann); *A Lion Is In The Streets*, Adria Locke Langley (Whittlesey House.—Carl Pierson.

VOLUMES of advice to the returning GI are being written by anyone from the girl next door to the Ph. D. Good ones are not too abundant, but one likely prospect is *Good-By to GI*, by Maxwell Droke (Abingdon-Cokesbury Press, \$1). A guide-book for the returned veteran's transition to civvie street, its greatest value lies in the fact that it has been written by a veteran.

TO HECHT WITH HUMOR: *Saturday Review of Literature* tells this one. A visitor to a Minneapolis book shop noticed Ben Hecht's latest, very serious book, *Guide for the Bedeviled*, on a rack marked HUMOR. "This book isn't a bit funny, nor is it supposed to be," pointed out the customer. "We know," said the clerk, "but Hecht sells better under 'Humor' than any other place."

The many fans of the late Irvin S. Cobb can now get a new collection of the humorist's own favorites among his works. Called *Cobb's Cavalcade* and edited by B. D. Zevin, it is published by The World Publishing Co., priced at \$1.95.

Industry - and Jobs

By Theodore Handelman

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

NEW YORK.

THE predicting business reached a new high last week with the news of the Labor party victory in Great Britain. If you are wondering what kind of economic system you will be coming back to here remember: 1. Our currently-nuge Federal Budget and huge accumulated demand require strict government control to prevent inflation, but controls will be relaxed as soon as that danger subsides; 2. This country cannot afford the consequences of mass unemployment, but the Full Employment Bill, which many feel paves the way for a planned economy, simply proposes that government and business together try to prevent large-scale unemployment; 3. Both organized labor and government are committed to the principle of letting private initiative operate this country's economic machine.

If you want a paying business but don't want to be tied down—here's an idea. A number of men are already making a good thing of service businesses out in the open country, using a truck as their shop. One man, with a portable electric business on a 1 1/2-ton truck, has about 400 customers within 15 miles of his home and nets close to \$5,000 a year. Another man, with a portable blacksmithing business, grosses \$5,000 a year. Farmers welcome the service and would like more.

Several recent news items highlight a trend that will have an important effect on your own future pay envelope. Bills were recently proposed in Congress to raise the hourly wage scale to 65 cents now and to 75 cents after two years.* Organized labor had long been pressing for such legislation and action of this sort had been suggested by William H. Davis, Director of Economic Stabilization.

VARIOUS elements in industry itself also had acknowledged the need for some upward revision of the basic wage law.

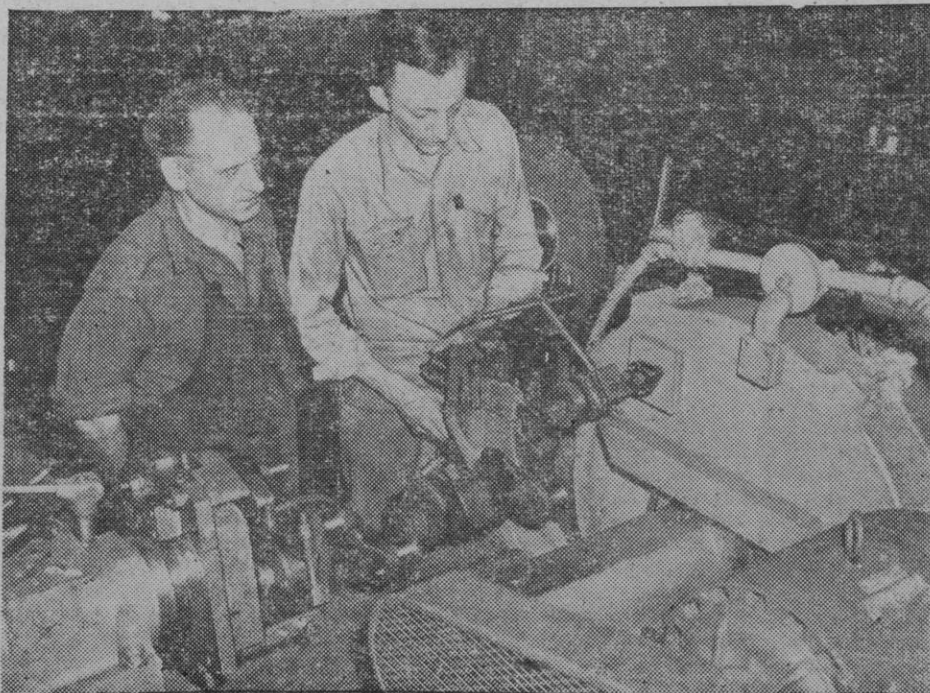
There is a definite trend toward permanent higher wages plus security. Newark's Regional War Manpower Director George S. Pfaus expressed a widely-held belief when he said that a cut in hours and a rise in pay were the key to prosperity. Agreement was found in a rather unexpected field when Emil Schram, president of the New York Stock Exchange, made public his belief in a high basic hourly wage.

RECENTLY, the War Labor Board ordered the McAn Shoe Stores of New York to guarantee 44 hours a week for 52 consecutive weeks per year to its 300 salesmen. This order to insert a guaranteed full employment plan in a labor-management contract was the first of its kind in the U.S. And a couple of weeks ago, a sub-committee was set up by the War *Present War Labor Board minimum is 55 cents an hour. Mobilization Advisory Board to make an exhaustive study of the guaranteed wage plan. From 30,000 to 35,000 members of the National War Labor Board has ordered the steel industry to discuss with the CIO United Steel Workers of America ways and AFL unions are now working under contracts that provide yearly wages. The means of achieving stability on wage payments.

Sen. George, chairman of the influential Senate Finance Committee, has stated that "We ought to lean toward something like the annual wage idea." A Presidential committee is studying the problem with the purpose of making legislative recommendations—although organized labor feels that collective bargaining, rather than legal enactments, can do the job. "Around 150 firms are now operating under guaranteed employment or annual wage plans. Eric Johnston, president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, has declared that the demand for yearly wages "is a natural one." Only the other day, he declared that all business would be inclined to accept the principle of a guaranteed wage because a steady

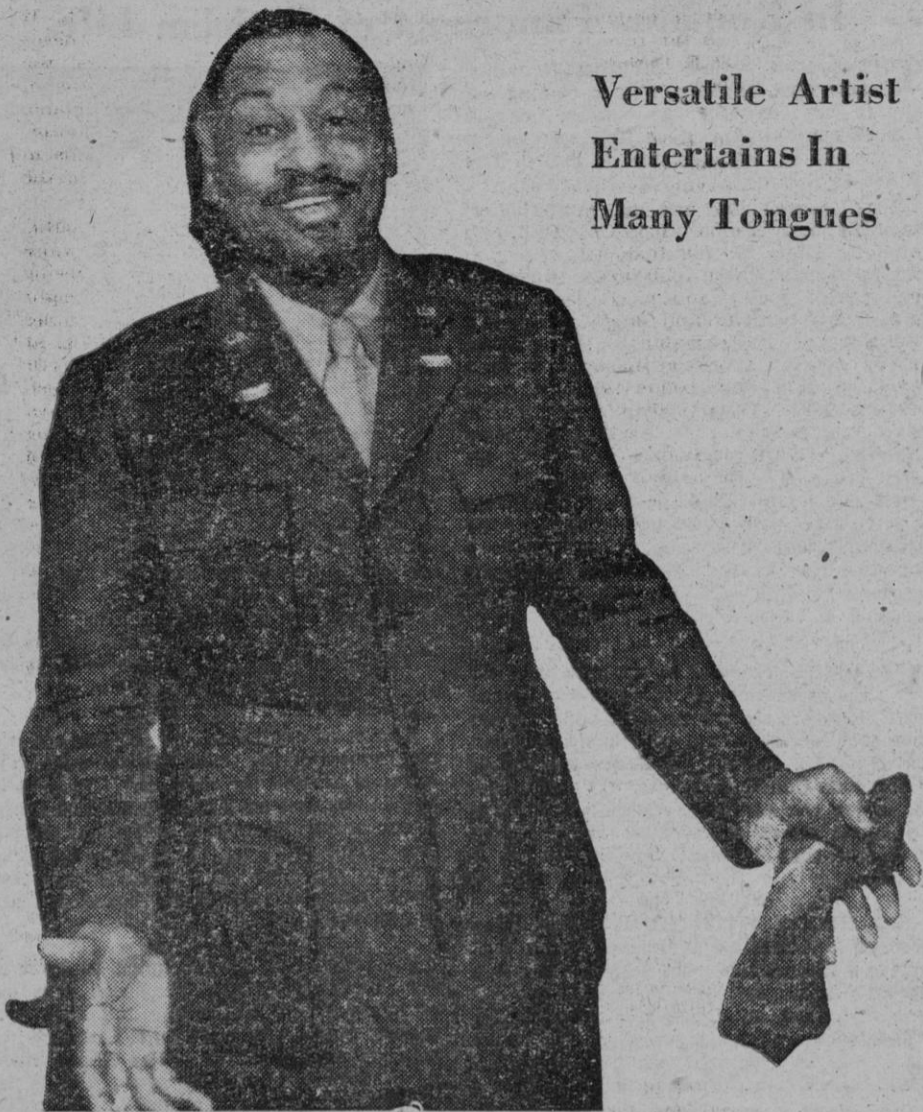
payroll and steady employment would lead to greater profits.

The idea has its opponents. They raise two main arguments: 1. That it is impractical for most firms, who, being themselves dependent on business fluctuation, can't guarantee what their own income will be from year to year; 2. That even if practical, universal adoption would stabilize employment at low levels or precipitate a depression.



An honorable discharge is the first requisite for a job at this Quincy (Mass.) engine repair shop conceived by the owners, Maj. Douglas Yule and Lt. Burt D. Harrison, while they were patients at the Army's Percy Jones Hospital. Both were disabled in this war. They have 35 veterans on their payrolls now but soon hope to have "200 former cripples." Lt. Harrison (right), who lost a leg in the Tunisian campaign and now possesses a Silver Star, is shown how to operate a crank shaft grinder by Instructor Tony Bersani.

Robeson: Linguist of Song



**Versatile Artist
Entertains In
Many Tongues**

PAUL Robeson likes people, ordinary people, the plain garden variety of people. "Anything I have or anything I can do is available, if it will make a better life for the ordinary guy," he says, with a wonderful smile.

During his pre-war tours of Europe, the towering baritone took a personal interest in seeing how the "common man" was getting along. He clicked glasses with him in the pubs and cafes of England and western Europe, and in 1937 traveled to Spain to sing for the American volunteers of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade who fought, as Robeson says, "in the first struggle against Fascism." He has also gone to Russia, where he found himself interested in that country's battle against race prejudice.

Because he likes people, his favorite tunes are folk songs, the simple melodies sung wherever men and women gather—ballads, lullabies, spirituals. He sings them in many languages besides English—French, Yiddish, even Chinese. He does "Meadowland," the catchy Red Army song, in Russian. He particularly favors songs having significance, like "The Peat Bog Soldiers," which was born in the hell of German concentration camps and hummed defiantly by Spanish Loyalists and maquis fighters of the French Resistance.

Robeson is overseas for his first USO tour after an unparalleled two-year run in Shakespeare's "Othello," in which his role of the Moor won the highest praise. He had hoped to bring the play to Europe but it took too long to unravel the red

tape and to round up actors who had scattered to fill other engagements. Rather than risk offering an inferior production, the Theater Guild abandoned the project. During his current tour, Robeson will, however, present recitations from "Othello."

HIS concert unit includes Lawrence Brown, the accompanist, Miriam Soloviev, an accomplished violinist, and S. Sgt. Eugene List, the brilliant pianist. Robeson is disappointed that he cannot stay longer than a month. Early in September he is scheduled to begin a concert tour, his first in two years, that will take him throughout the States and Canada.

Robeson, reporting informally on the music field in the States, declared that, although there was a currently great demand for entertainment, young singers with talent were still finding it difficult to crash the gates of producers, concert managers and impresarios. He deplored the unwillingness of many showmen to gamble on new voices and personalities. Singled out by the singing star as a laudable exception was Barney Josephson who runs Cafe Society Downtown in New York. Discoverer of Lena Horne, Hazel Scott and other stars, Josephson has scored again, according to Robeson, with the introduction of 18-year-old Susie Reed, who charms sophisticated night-club patrons with her sweet voice.

Robeson was impressed with a new symphony composed by a 21-year-old Brooklyn boy based on the composer's combat experiences with the 69th Division. T/5 Ezra Laderman was a radioman for the divi-

sion's supporting artillery when the 69th attacked for Leipzig in the closing stages of the war. The fight for the city on the Elster inspired Laderman to set down a symphony in four movements covering these phases of the battle: preparation, attack battling Yanks against Nazis, capture of city, troops viewing wreckage, prayer and meditation for dead buddies. Robeson liked the work when he heard it shortly after his arrival in Paris and promised to use part of it, a hymn, on his tour. And the young composer had the great singer's word for it that his "was probably the first serious American music to come out of the war."

The singer is enthusiastic about his present opportunity to appear before GIs. And if music and drama aren't enough, he will talk about his experiences as an All-American football standout. He still possesses a massive, athletic body, six feet three inches and over 200 pounds, as well as a broken nose and several scars picked up in the first year of gridiron competition.

AS if old Europe hadn't enough excitement in recent times, the battered Continent has been hit this month by a blonde frag bomb in the form of Betty Hutton, Hollywood's "Gee Willikers!" girl. This streamlined blitzwagon is singing and wisecracking her way through a five-week tour that may well establish a new high in popularity for a female performer in the ETO—because the effervescent Hutton has what the gents in OD want, if we're any judge.

The first city Betty saw on the Continent was Paris. She planed in with Mickey Katz and his Katzenjammers, a six-man swing combo which accompanies her when she sings numbers like "It Had to Be You," "Rocking Horse" and that standout of Huttoniana, "Murder." Also in the troupe were Bea Allen, a lovely dancer who appears in the new Paramount pic, "Cross My Heart," and Johnny Morgan, a Broadway comedian and radio entertainer who dishes out a line of fast patter.

TWO pics lay in adjacent beds in a hospital in England, recovering from injuries they had suffered in battle. They became friends and discovered that they were both interested in music and the theater. The result was that Pfc Paddy Chayefesky of the Bronx and Pfc James Livingston, of Chicago, with the encouragement of their nurse, wrote and composed the music for "No. T/O for Love," a lively musical comedy now touring Germany and France.

"No T/O" is a satire on the Army, with Mauldinesque overtones. One of the songs Livingston composed for it is entitled, appropriately, "I Love a Pfc Named Joe." Another is "One Point From Brooklyn." (Livingston has 84 points.) The production, which has already toured England, includes in its cast nine British girls, 11 American enlisted men and one officer. Directing is S/Sgt. Curt Conway, who directed and acted in "Meet the People" on the Broadway stage before the mail brought him greetings from the President.

ILL take a battery of psychiatrists to figure this one out, but a survey of mail to the American Forces Network reveals that soldiers who have seen the most of the horrors of war are the ones who prefer horror in their radio programs. Combat men have endorsed as the best of AFN Playhouse offerings the program called "Suspense," whose artificially contrived chiller-diller situations are heard Wednesday nights at 10:30.

—George Dorsey.

Story of GI Joe Described as Finest Picture of the War

By Robert Neville
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

ROME

IT is, indeed, pleasant to report that the "Story of GI Joe," inspired by the late Ernie Pyle's column, lives up in every way to its long and sustained advance publicity. The film, which has a special interest for the men who fought in North Africa and Italy, has been released to soldier audiences throughout the ETO and MTO.

"The Story of GI Joe" is without a doubt the finest motion picture yet made of the war. Throughout its two hours, it does not have a false note. It is invariably honest, and almost always accurate. There are no attempts at embarrassing flag-waving nor does one have to blush once at phony and loud hero-creating. Women are in the picture, but only in about the same proportion as a combat soldier would meet them.

"GI Joe" is frankly the story of the infantry. Its theme is struck somewhere during the middle part of the picture, when the comment is made that in the air forces you can at least die without your face shaved and clean clothes on while in the infantry you must even die dirty.

THE picture takes a company of men (Company C), and sends it through the Tunisian campaign and up into Italy, through Cassino and on to the final road to Rome. Naturally many incidents of these long campaigns are missing, but in choosing the battle of Kasserine Pass and the struggle before Cassino—both of which, incidentally, constituted temporary defeats for the American forces—the film could not have picked more dramatic or typical engagements to show how the infantry lives, feels and fights.

Those who knew Ernie Pyle will ask how Burgess Meredith plays the part. Meredith has captured what was perhaps Ernie's predominant characteristic—his quiet, homespun quality, the understanding and sympathy he brought to his job of reporting. Those of us who knew Ernie will say that Meredith's performance failed to portray his gay and garrulous side of his life. As a matter of fact, Ernie Pyle was often very talkative, liked parties, and got annoyed very frequently at people as well as things.

WHILE the name of Ernie Pyle is doubtless a great asset to the film, actually the character of Pyle in the film adds very little to the picture. The action of the picture is tied together by reporting Company C all the way through North Africa into Italy, and the main character is not Pyle but the captain of the company. This character is drawn from one of Pyle's most famous columns—his report of the death of Captain Wascow.

The film uses four of the very effective shots from the Army's superb documentary picture on San Pietro, as well as actual films, of the bombing of the abbey at Cassino. The psychological handicap imposed on the soldiers below by the existence of the abbey overlooking Cassino is carefully brought out in the picture; and it can be said also as a tribute to the honesty of the film that, after the abbey was razed, the picture freely admits that the abbey ruins served as an ever better observation post for the Germans than the untouched abbey.



Hutton Morgan Allen
They're a Big Three in the ETO hit parade.



Hutton and the Katzenjammers
Betty injects enthusiasm and socko into her singing.



"Here, here's a light." Joan Blondell and John Amery take a break at the studios.

Stars sans Stripes

The Army Said 'No,' So Many Gals Sought a Thespian Role to Join Their Overseas GIs

NOBODY had any idea there were so many unemployed actresses in Chicago. Special Services Div. had announced that auditions would be held for gal thespians for soldier shows in Europe. Thousands of applicants descended upon the bewildered auditioners. Investigation revealed, however, that at least 75 percent were without any stage experience whatsoever—they were just wives and girl friends of GIs, straining at the leash to get overseas to their husbands and sweethearts.

NEW YORK cafe society is said to be in a "transition period" these days. Before V-E Day it was apparently considered bad taste to appear in the night-spots in formal garb, but now the guys are beginning to wear dinner jackets, while the ladies are blossoming out in furs of the so-called summer variety. And Columnist W. A. S. Douglas reports: "The

soldier, sailor or marine is being jerked back from the front-row table which he had come to regard as very much his own . . . Generals and colonels still get consideration and lesser officers occasionally have good table ranking, but apparently only if accompanied by affluent civilians. With eventual all-around victory in sight, the glory of a uniform, even though well-beribboned, seems to be fading in the eyes of definitely foreign-born headwaiters and table captains."

The New York theatrical world is getting set for some changes, come V-J Day, when its face will be lifted to the tune of ten million fish, according to *Variety*. The ten mil will go for new fronts for the theaters and movie houses: for giant electric signs and neon advertising displays, with the idea of making the Gay White Way more so.

The current entertainment boom in N.Y.

not only means a bonanza for producers of light theatrical fare, like "Oklahoma!" and "Carousel" but has also benefited serious musical drama. The Metropolitan Opera Assn. ended the season with a profit for the first time since it purchased the opera house in 1940. A tax reduction approved by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, once an aspiring baritone, helped.

HOLLYWOOD would have you believe that studio executives are losing sleep these nights worrying over the fact that filmdom can't find any real live girls who live up to the girl of all time "dreamed up by the GI in his foxhole." One Hollywood release says poll-takers have learned that "the GI wants to come home to a girl who is quiet and demure, and, oh, so glamorous. He wants a girl who runs a perfect home, yet is the center of attraction on every night club floor. She doesn't use makeup too lavishly, but she is without a blemish. . . . Trying to fill the bill for a production number, "A Thousands Dreams," in a Warner musical, "The Time, the Place and the Girl," dance director Leroy Prinz looked over 300 specimens and decided it would take eight different girls to fill all the "dream girl" demands.

THE Frank Morgans have spiked a wash-room rumor that they were going to entertain the stork, and referred to the report as "the miracle of Morgan's Creek." . . . Samuel Goldwyn will have the honor of producing a film on the life of General Eisenhower. Playwright Robert E. Sherwood, who recently quit as head of OWI's Overseas Branch, will do the script. Goldwyn, Ike and the WD have agreed that all profits will go "to the perpetuation of the principles for which General Eisenhower and millions of others of the Allied forces fought for so magnificently. . . ."—the promoting of international peace and understanding. The money will be turned over to one more non-profit foundations devoted to this goal.

THE old gag about curling up in a theatre lobby to read a good book may become a reality in Chicago. They're selling books in the lobbies of newsreel theatres there, and the reports have it that customers stop in droves to buy Summer Welles' "Guide to Peace," Sophie Tucker's "Some of These Days," and Ernie Pyle's "Brave Men." It all started when Sylvan Goldfinger, manager of the Loops Telenews theatres, decided that customers might want to gam books tied in with timely events on the screen. They did, though some customers thought the books were going free, like dishes in the neighborhood houses, and put on a hurt look when the saleslady said: "That'll be \$2.75 please."

IRVING BERLIN'S "This Is The Army" may soon wind up its record run. It has been a three-year hitch for its author, who has come back from the Pacific with the report that (1) The U.S. Army has done a terrific job in the show business; (2)

Special Service officers and Army men have done an equally terrific job in helping itinerant entertainment reach the global fronts. "Tita," as the show is known to the show business, has earned between \$10-11,000,000 for Army Emergency Relief. It played three months on Broadway, never grossing under \$40,000 weekly, toured the U.S. four months, carried five months in Hollywood for a filming, toured England, Ireland, Scotland four-and-a-half months, did five months in Italy, three months in the Middle East, and is still playing in the Pacific.

There are no theatres in the Pacific, only jungles, and Berlin had special praise for the job Special Services do in seeing that the soldier cast of 160 get to eight different locations in a week, each 30 miles apart, with stages, lights, etc., set up at each spot. The day when shows for GIs should be limited because they're lavish or subtle is out, the veteran showman says. Three jungle Mikes amplified the lines sufficiently so that a restless audience of up to 16,500 GIs was able to hear everything. "Tita" played 591 performances with Berlin up to the time he left it—it's still running without him—and Berlin did 79 personal shows by himself for hospital wards, with only a strolling guitarist for accompaniment.

In the Philippines Berlin was struck by Filipino schoolchildren singing a parody on "God Bless America," with "Philippines" substituted, and wrote a special ballad, the royalties of which go to the Filipino Boy and Girl Scouts. In Italy Berlin was inspired to write the official 5th Army song: "The Fifth Army's Where My Heart Is," and in the Pacific he dashed off a song for Waacs, Red Cross girls, and Nurses in service, entitled "Oh for a Dress Again." In between he also produced "There Are No Wings on a Foxhole" as an infantry song. The biggest need, he says, is in the Pacific, where the area is so big men get starved for entertainment.



Irving Berlin

Crosswords

By Leigh Paradise
Special to The Stars and Stripes

ACROSS

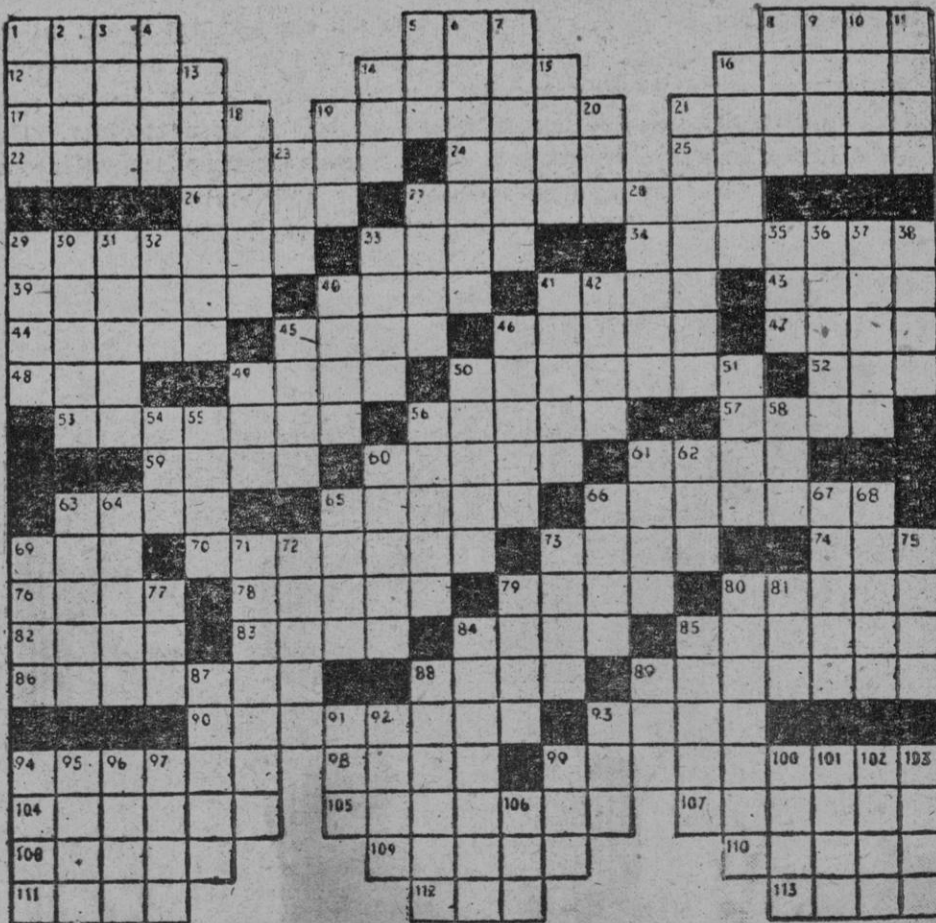
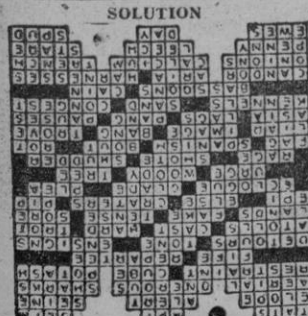
- 1 Makes lace.
- 5 Capable.
- 8 Slender.
- 12 Run away to get married.
- 14 Watchful.
- 16 Fishing net.
- 17 Antenna.
- 19 Burdensome.
- 21 Marine man-eaters.
- 22 Reserve.
- 24 Third power.
- 25 Potassium carbonate.
- 26 Small flute.
- 27 Clever retort.
- 29 Route deviations.
- 33 Sound quality.
- 34 Naval second loceys.
- 39 Coral islands.
- 40 Piling.
- 41 Unyielding.
- 43 Horse's gait.
- 44 Comes to the ground.
- 45 Counterfeit.
- 46 Verb form.
- 47 Painful.
- 48 Final.
- 49 Otherwise.
- 50 Bomb holes.

DOWN

- 2 Small seed.
- 3 Idyl.
- 56 Forest clearing.
- 57 Allegation.
- 58 Inmate.
- 59 Syrian.
- 61 Woody plant.
- 63 Fury.
- 65 Young pig.
- 66 Shake with fear.
- 69 Cigarette.
- 70 Hispanic.
- 73 Contest.
- 74 Deteriorate.
- 76 Prevaricator.
- 78 Likeness.
- 79 Sudden loud noise.
- 80 Treasure.
- 82 Continent.
- 83 Falls behind.
- 84 Throe.
- 85 Hesitates.
- 86 Doghouses.
- 88 Loose granular material found on beaches.
- 89 Jam.
- 90 Wind instruments.
- 93 Brother of Abel.
- 94 Frankness.
- 98 Operatic air.
- 99 Tactics.
- 104 Pungent vegetables.
- 105 Silvery soft metal.
- 107 Ditch.
- 108 Cent.
- 109 Parasite.
- 110 Gaze fixedly.
- 111 Female sheep.
- 112 Period of time.
- 113 Potato.

DOWN

- 1 Rip.
- 2 On the sheltered side.
- 3 High peaks.
- 4 Iron rod to hold meat over fire.
- 5 Beer.
- 6 Parts to every hundred.



- 71 Vertical supports.
- 72 Accumulate.
- 73 Orchestra.
- 75 Examination.
- 77 Hastened.
- 79 Prohibits.
- 80 Leather workers.
- 81 Floor covering.
- 84 Cure-all.

- 85 Enough of this will get you home.
- 87 Precious wood.
- 88 Dirtied.
- 89 Automobile.
- 91 Baglike part.
- 92 Verbal.
- 93 Eccentric wheel.
- 94 Contend.

- 95 Aftersh.
- 96 Baseball team.
- 97 Puts on.
- 99 Expression of inquiry.
- 100 Lays.
- 101 Break suddenly.
- 102 Belge.
- 103 Hut.
- 106 Frozen.



Sketches from Berlin

CARRYING his sketch pad around battered Berlin, Stars and Stripes Artist Ed Vebell found a meditative Russian M.P. standing guard in front of a Russian signpost pointing the way to Kustrin, Frankfurt and Landsberg. The tangled steel girders of the Deutsche Dome loom in the background, while German civilians pull their belongings in a baby carriage under the direction of a German cop. At Gross Schonbeck, east of the German capital, Vebell was treated to an eight-course lunch at a Russian camp while a Russian lad played on the accordion. The artist was fascinated by a Russian waiter who began winding up, like a pitcher on the mound, before serving a dish, then leaping back like a ballet dancer before moving to the next diner. The most common sight in Berlin was a bucket brigade of women clearing the debris from the streets, and often he saw Russian soldiers washing their clothes in Hitler's private garden just under the windows of the ruins of the Reich Chancellery.

