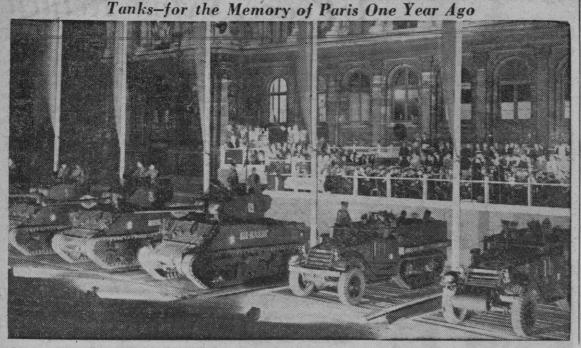
The Weather Today PARIS & VICINITY Partly cloudy, max. temp.: 78 STRAITS OF DOVER Cloudy, max temp.: 45

Vol. 2-No. 47



Newspaper of U.S. Armed Forces

1 Fr.

(See story on page 8)

Marseille 3d Crowley Raps

Armored vehicles of Gen. Philippe Leclerc's French Second Armd. Div. which helped to liberate Paris were lined in front of the Hotel de Ville Friday night during ceremonies marking the anniversary.

Draft Beckons → Ex-War Plant Workers, 18-25

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (ANS). —War workers between 18 and 25 years of age face the possibility of being drafted when they lose their is between the source of the

being drafted when they lose their jobs. Selective Service said today. The House Military Affairs Com-mittee, meanwhile, prepared to open hearings next week on "redeoloy-ment and the end or curtailment of Selective Service," according to Rep. Clare Boothe Luce (R-Conn.), a member of the committee

a member of the committee. Selective Service said the situation is unchanged in respect to drafting young men, and that when they are no longer essential to the war effort they are subject to the draft

draft. This does not mean all men in the 18-25 age group will be drafted, spokesmen pointed out. Draft boards are still following their policy of taking single men first. If there are enough single men to fill arm-ed forces needs, family men will not be called. Even Luce said that a War De-

not be called. Rep. Luce said that a War De-partment statement that Gen. Mac-Arthur had requested European combat veterans shows "there must-be an expectation of trouble in the occupation of Japan." She said she had received many, protests from members of the 86th, 95th, 97th and 104th Divs., against their shumment to the Pacific

their shipment to the Pacific. The American Legion, meanwhile,

was preparing a bill to protect the re-employment rights of volunteers as well as draftees. The job pro-tection sections of the Selective Service act made no mention of volunteers.

The Golden Dollar Rule

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (ANS).— Pamphlets circulated among employees today by the New York Central and Pennsylvania Rail-roads state that the post-war era is here and that courtesy "like oil" tons won in battle. "The result tons won in battle. "The result tons won in battle. "The result discontinuance is not a matter of Not Up to President Give It Back to the Okies? keeps passenger trains moving. In issuing the "company manners" booklets, the roads joined hotel and restaurants businesses in a "better service" offensive. discontinuance is not a matter discretion with the President or with me." He said recipients of lend-lease "must have known from the legis-lative history of the act that it would be discontinued at the end of the war and that there would be repercussions in their economy-just as there will be repercussions in our own economy from the quick ending of the war." Crowley emphasized the U.S. "never guaranteed to keep the (Continued on Page 2, Col 4) with me. She's Pregnant With Possibilities **Mystery Woman Who Wanted GI** Baby Has Cops in Labor (Continued on Page 8, Col. 4)

POE for U.S. Britain's Views Marseille, the big Pacific POE before VJ-Day, has now become a principal funnel for homewardbound troops in addition to Le Havre and Antwerp, UFSET head-

quarters disclosed here yesterday. At the same time, it was disclosed that the port of Bremen, main supply inlet for U.S. occupation forces in Germany, may soon be operating as a redeployment port. A staging area for 5,000 troops in the Bremen district is nearly fin-iched. ished

Although some casual units and

Although some casual units and troops were filtering homeward through Marseille before VJ-Day, the bulk of shipments were heading for the Far East. The first big units to leave Mar-seille for the States are the 17th Airborne Div., scheduled to sail Sept. 10, and the 14th Armd. Div., due to leave Sept. 15. A total of 7.000 Negro troops, including high-pointers from the 92nd Inf. Div., (Continued on Page 8, Col 11

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 1)

Easier Navy **Release** Asked

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (ANS). —Sen. Kenneth Wherry (R-Neb.) declared today it was "mandatory" that the Navy amend its point dis-charge system. He said Navy combat men with dependents should be given "at least the same opportunity to be discharged" as was accorded men in other serv-ices. Country halted lend-lease. British officials said the action places Great Britain "in a very serious financial position." Crowley pointed out that it was well known under the terms of the Lend-Lase Act that such aid would be terminated with the end of hos-tilities. Not Up to President

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (UP) .-Lend-Lease Administrator Leo T. Crowley said yesterday the U.S. government carried out the intent of Congress in cancelling its multi-billion dollar lend-lease program and he made it plain that the deci-sion would stand.

On Lend-Lease

PARIS EDITION

THE STARS AND STR

At the same time he made pub-lic a transitional economic aid prolic a transitional economic aid pro-gram, which, he said, was offered to lend-lease beneficiaries last Monday—the day they were noti-fied lend-lease would end. "In the case of Allied govern-ments that choose to take advant-age of this program," Crowley said. "there is no reason why there should be any interruption in the flow of vitally needed goods."

Supplies May Still Flow

Thus, he said, they may continue to get supplies even after VJ-Day —the difference being that there-after they must pay cash or ar-range to buy supplies on a credit basis

range to buy supplies on a credit basis. Crowley made his statement at a press conference after British Prime Minister Clement Attlee and former Prime Minister Winston Churchill voiced astonishment at the abruptness with which this country halted lend-lease. British officials said the action places Great Britain "in a very serious financial position." Crowley pointed out that it was well known under the terms of the

Jap Demobilization Ordered; Typhoons **Delay Allies 2 Days**

MANILA, Aug. 25.-Emperor Hirohito in an imperial rescript today ordered all Japanese army and naval forces "to demobilize with speed and in order."

Gen. MacArthur's headquarters, meanwhile, announced that Allied landing operations on Japan and the historic

that Affied failing operations on Japan and the instance surrender ceremony would be de layed 48 hours because of three typhoons which had turned air-fields into morasses, disrupted communications and flooded many occupation areas. There was one report, nowever, that the advance landing would proceed, making it unclear whether the first American troops would reach Japan tomorrow or Tuesday.

1 Fr.

in the European Theater

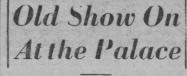
Further Delay Possible

MacArthur said there was no MacArthur said there was no definite assurance that even the delayed schedule could be fol-lowed. But he added, "It is hoped that by that time the winds and the seas wil, have abated to an extent that will permit our for-ward movement." Hirohito's rescript said the de-mobilization was ordered "in deep consideration of the trend of the times."

consideration of the trend of the times." Addressing the imperial forces, the declaration added, "We trust that you officers and men will comply with our intention and take up civilian jobs as our loyal sub-jects."

Jects." Under the postponement ordered by MacArthur, the initial landings of American airborne troops sched-uled for Sunday would take place Tuesday at Atsugi airfield 18 miles southwest of Tokyo.

Big-Scale Landings Thursday The large-scale airborne landings at Atsugi, headed personally by MacArthur, and marine and Navy (Continued on Page 8, Col. 3)



people are committing harakiri "in large numbers" in front of the Imperial Palace, Tokyo the Imperial radio said today.

* * * MELBOURNE, Aug. 25 (AP),— Negotiations for the surrender of Japanese troops on all Aus-tralian battlefronts have reached a stalemate, army headquarters here announced foday. An agree-ment on final capitulation is not expected before the signing of surrender terms in Tokyo. A state of "armistice" has been declared but Japanese forces have not yet laid down their (Continued on Page 8 Col. 2)

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 2)

Chiang said, "I now declare to the nation and the world at large that the status of Hong Kong, which is based on treaties, will not be (Continued on Page 8. Col. 2)

Father of 17 Calls It a Day

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 25 (ANS).—A marriage to which 17 children were born was dissolved by divorce yesterday after Mrs. Maude B. McNabb testified her husband caid her ho longer loyad her said he no longer loved her.

The Weather Today

RIVIERA

Partly cloudy, max. temp.: 88 GERMANY

Partly cloudy, max. temp.: 67

Sunday, Aug. 26, 1945

CHUNGKING, Aug. 25.—Genera-lissimo Chiang Kai-shek today stated Chima's major war aims as his government gave approval to the still-secret terms of the new Sino-Russian treaty. Outer Mongolia should be granted its independence, he said, Tibet should be made autonomous, and the status of Hong Kong as a Bri-tish crown colony will not be changed without negotiations. In a statement which may have been designed to prepare the Chi-nese people for the Chinese-Russian treaty, the generalissimo said that China sought re-establishment of the nation's territorial and admi-nistrative integrity in Manchuria, recovery of Formosa and the Pesca-dores and restoration of Korea's independence. dores dores and restoration of Korea's independence.

Moscow's Price

Moscow's Price (Although terms of the new treaty have not been disclosed officially, Bern radio said that it provided for Russian recognition of "Chinese sovereignty in Man-churia" and that the "price for Moscow's accommodating attitude is said to be establishment of joint Russian-Chinese naval bases at Port Arthur." Moscow in return denounced intervention in Chinese internal politics, the Bern broad-cast said, and "the Chinese Com-munists will thus no longer nave a foreign political pretext to con-tinue their controversy with the government of Chungking.") China's Supreme National De-fense Council and the legislative Yuan ratified the Sino-Russian pact. President Sun Fo of the legislature said the treaty marked "the beginning of a new era of Sino-Soviet relations." In his comments on Hong Kong, Chiang said, "I now declare to the nation and the world at large that

ery woman of Biarritz was an even bigger mystery today to U.S. and

bigger mystery today to U.S. and French police agencies charged with unraveling her myriad stories. By her own assorted admissions, attractive 26-year-old Ursula de Osteria is (1) a German and marri-ed to a Spaniard, (2) a French doctor employed in UNRRA "by the U.S. Army." (3) a Spaniard born in Madrid and married to a German, and (4) a victim of the Gestapo. Furthermore. she wears a Wac summer uniform with Army Nurse Corps insignia and carries UNRRA "orders." She was taken into custody

Quit Okinawa----It's Just TNT **Politically, Spruance Says**

CE'S FLAGSHIP, Manila Bay, Aug. 25.—With 100 major American 25.—With 100 major American naval guns pointing at the narrow straits which form the entrance to Tokyo Bay, American occupation forces will go ashore at docks and beaches in Japan with full combat equipment, Adm. Raymond A. Spruance. whose Fifth Fleet will support the landings, announced today

ABOARD ADMIRAL SPRUAN-E'S FLAGSHIP, Manila Bay, Aug. With 100 major American

the American battleship Missouri. In his second press conference of the war, Spruance expressed doubt as to the political wisdom of Ameri-can retention of Okinawa. "It would be a sore point with us," said the admiral whose fleet will control the waters of south-western Japan and Korea's eastern coasts, "if a foreign power held a string of islands blockading our coast," as the Ryukyus do Japan. Terming Okinawa extremely valu-able strategically but "potentially BIARRITZ, Aug. 25.—The myst poigger mystery today to U.S. and bigger mystery today to U.S. and poigger mystery today to U.S. and bigger mystery today to U.S. and poigger mystery today to U.S. and bigger mystery today to U.S. and be made from all types of ships of the U.S. Army." (3) a Spaniar doctor employed in UNRRA "by and professors at the Army un-in Madrid and married to a German, and (4) a victim of the and is now in custody when Surf the untorities, spent at leased to a suff." When arrested she twice attempt-d suicide and is now in custody She was taken into custod

Page 2

THE STARS AND STRIPES

Winning beauty contests is getting to be an agreeable habit with Virginia Lee Van Sant of Cum-berland, Md. Two weeks after she was picked by GIs as "Miss Ft. Meade" she was chosen as "Miss Maryland of 1945."

they are being served by enlisted men. while the enlisted man eats

the dust from the road, and we mean dust. Is this the right thing

to do?

Sunday, Aug. 26, 1945



Editor's note: Since the discon-tinuance of censorship on GI mail, B-Bag has received many unsigned letters. We require the full name and mailing address of the sender as evidence of the writer's good faith. These names will be with-held on request. If you won't sign 'em, we won't read 'em!

He Likes Double Time

Some of us fellows in the "Regu-lar Navy" have talked things over. We worked up a plan which would also include the Regulars in the Army. Maybe it's an old idea-maybe not. Why not give us credit for service in war time as double time. A big Army and Navy will be maintained after the war and I'm sure that this would be an added inducement to quite a number of fellows to remain in the service.-R.W. Lee, PbM 1/e, USN. Some of us fellows in the "Regu-

No Gas: Plenty Heat

Since we have been in this divi-ion (one month) we have had three divisional inspections, two divisional parades, two battalion inspections and two battalion pa-rades. What are we former com-bat men supposed to be, toy soldiers for the officers? We also have a shortage of gas

yet they can assemble the whole division which takes at least 5,000 gallons of gas. Some of our men have passes to see their brothers but no transportation—need the gas for parades. Then USO shows come to within 30 miles of us, but no gas for a truck.—Parade happy, 9 Div.

Forty-Fivers

Forly-Fivers I have a tough problem and no one will try to help me—they all think I am trying to pull a fast one and just give me the brushoff. I am entitled to 115 points and have only 69. Being a resident of Alaska when I signed up (volum-teered for one year, April 1, 1941), I should have two points for each month I served in the States, and I served 46 months there. Totaling up those 92 points, six for service over here till May, 12 for one child and five for a battle star—I should be a free man. be a free man.

Now comes the catch. My service record has me tagged as a resident of California—through some mis-take all my own—and it has to be changed before I can get my points.

The second secon

had not yet been called on to re-gister) and had my papers sent to the Capitol, as the towns did not have any draft boards at the time. After a short stay in Seattle. I went to San Diego. About the first of February 1 went to the draft board and inquired about getting in the service Got a run-around— tried to enlist in the Regular Army -was not physically fit. Went to Burbank, got a job and nyed in a Burbank, got a job and lived in a boarding house. That wasn't get-ting my year of service over, so decided to try the local draft board

Maryland, My Maryland The American Scene:

Radio Oozes Soft Soap As Peace, Nylons Return

ing it out.-Pfe J. L. Schreiber, 66 Inf

66 Inf Editor's note: The Judge Advocate Div-tion states: "The term residence as used in comput-ing overseas points in RR 1-1 means legal residence and not the temporary place or abode." GI. USFET states: "You should have your service record changed to show your proper legal residence. This can be done by obtaining an affidavit from some per-son who is cognizant of facts regarding your legal residence. presenting this proof together with an affidavit of your own to your unit commander. who will oe then justified in changing the entry in service record."

Low-Down on Show-Down.

You would be doing a great many EM going home in the near future a big favor if you could clarify various ETO circulars con-cerning their right of possession to captured German military equipment.

equipment. As some men have carried pis-tols, knives, etc., around for many months, and believe they have a legal right to them, it is very hard to hand them over meekly on the numerous shakedowns while on the home stretch.—T/Sgt. R. L. Zimmerman 501 Probt Luf Zimmerman, 501 Prcht. Inf.

Zimmerman, 501 Prcht. Inf. Editor's note. G.4 in an opinion con-states that if a soldier complies with provisions of ETO Gir. 80. 11 June 1945, and the equipment does not exceed the weight limitations and packing regula-ticer has any excuse for taking away equipment such as pistols, rifles, bino-culars, etc., from EM, as this is in direct disobedience to the desires of the peputy Theater Commander as set forth in ETO (Main) TWX EX59943. dated dated 16 July 1945. (The above mentioned ETO Cir. 80, 1) June 1945, makes reference to Sec. 11, Jir. 353, WD, 31 Aug. 1944, This section has been superseded by Sec. VI. Cir. 155, wD 20 May 1945.

too late to catch the truck ride into Nancy. As we walked out the gate, a truck approached, carrying three officers. We flagged it and the driver said, "Nancy? Hop in." Capt. M - F— then took it upon himself to royally chew out the driver, declaring the truck to be only for officers, of which there were plantly only three and no and still don't. I was born in Alaska. My parents still live there, and till I left in Nov. 1940 (except for a couple of school in Washington). I lived with Thy parents Conscription has store

By Philip H. Bucknell The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 .- This was the week when the nation began to realize there was a peace on. From radios came unctuous voices proclaiming: "American women who have carried on so bravely without nylons... You will now have peace with nylons. Husbands, that sheer film in your wife's

peace with nylons. Husbands, that sheer film in your whe's eyes this morning is not tears—it's nylons." On the President's desk this week appeared a model plow and over it flowed a flood of papers that were turning the nation's machinery to peace-time activity. In thousands of homes workers sat idle while war factories began the shift to peace-time production. Clerks of the U.S. Employment Service were busy finding interim jobs for the jobiess. The highway's hummee with auto traffic as nalopies nuzzled gleam-ing sedans for space on routes to beaches, mountains and lakes And many a trip ended disastrously as tires gave up the ghost. The traffic toll for the first week of peace was alarming.

In Washington testimony was heard on the full-employment bill. Senators and business men, capital and labor, social workers and Vete-rans' representatives argued pro and con that: (1) the measure would save the country from depression or (2) that it would destroy initia-tive. Take off the taxes, capital argued, and industry will find the jobs.

Ickes' Job His as Long as He Wants It

THE dour face of Harold Ickes cracked into an unusual smile as the President said that his job as Secretary of the Interior was his for as long as he wanted.

Magazines and papers carried glamorous advertisements advising you to order now for early deliveries of a variety of consumer goods, ranging from cars to electric irons. Radios at \$25 were to be on sale shortly, and one New Fork department store stole a march on the radio manufacturers by coming out with a television set for \$106.

Some magazines were caught "with their deadlines down," carrying stories of how Japan will fight to the death on her home islands, and how this or that correspondent will be going on all B29 missions, etc

IN NEW YORK, newspapers gracefully said farewells to Anna M. Rosenberg, as she resigned from her position as regional director of the War Manpower Commission.

Forest fire fighters in Oregon still hence for rain this weak as

Forest fire fighters in Oregon still hoped for rain this week as they continued to battle fires which already have destroyed 160.000 acres of timber.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY warned inhabitants of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio against fear of Japanese bomb-bearing balloons. The 50 balloons now soaring over the countryside are stratospheric bal-loons carrying a cosmic ray detection apparatus and are being used for scientific research.

Bilbo to Run on an Anti-Yankee Legislation Platform

IN BILOXI, Miss. Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo announced that he would be a candidate to succeed himself. "I am a candidate for the Sen-ate and one of my first planks will be to remove the nuisance wind-shield, five-dollar automobile tax. and to fight the Fair Employment Practices Committee, the anti-poll tax laws and other anti legislation introduced by the Yankees," he said. Meanwhile, in Brocklyn, Josephine Piccolo, sister of three living and one dead servicemen, who was addressed by Bilbo as "Dago," was named queen of a dance to be given by the American Veterans Com-mittee of Brooklyn.

mittee of Brooklyn.

Nick Engles of Rapid, Wis., announced to the world that he had succeeded in growing pre-salted celery.

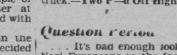
A ND for the most human line of the week we offer the answer given by the mother of Congressional Medal of Honor winner S/Sgt. James R. Hendrix when asked what she wanted Jim to do. "Id like him to do what he would rather do. but if I had my rathers' he would stay at home. Jim, however, isn't planning on going back to the 40-acre farm at Lepanto, Ark. He wants to stay in the Army."

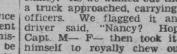




fighting this farce—I mean war. Why the years of training? Why did we come over here? Why did we fight? Why did they die? Was it so the United States could be the first country to make friends with the kraut bastards? If that is if Um proud (like bell) to here it, I'm proud (like hell!) to have helped.—Pvt. V. Summersgill. * * * Soldiers' Morale Report from Camp Pittsburgh, the

and the other and the state of the state of





Our unit is stuck out here on a forsaken air strip near Tantonville,

90 Days Not Enough

30 miles from nowhere. An average of one pass every ten days gets you a truck ride to Nancy. Two of these belated passes came our way Sunday, 5 Aug., 1945, but too late to catch the truck ride into Nancy. As we walked out the gate

land of the free and the home of the PWs, where dust is over everything and one must is over every morning inspections. To top it off, we have an inspection again in the evening before chow, being inspected

for the same things. After our evening inspection, we

... It's bad enough looking anu-Nazi Europeans in the face. Thank the Lord. I don't have to face dozens of buddies 1 had who died

there They gladly accepted mewithm week ! was signing my life away

When my records were being made out 1 told them my last job was in Burbank and gave as my address the boarding house where I lived: so now 1 find out that I am a

16 AD

in October, 1940, when it was imperative that all men of age register under the Selective Service Act. i was working in Alaska and I registered in Anchorage In December 1941 1 was in-

ducted and subsequently spent 30 months in the Aleutan Islands and Alaska This entitled me to 30 points under the point system home is Milwaukee. Wis., and and since I happened to be in Alaska and had to register at the nearest local draft board those who are tabulating up points have asserted that I am not entitled to the 30 points for overseas service

These 30 points spell the differ-ence between a discharge or sweat-

"I was hopin' you'd wear your soldier suit, so I could be proud of you."

The Horn Blows Midnight," Jack Benny Alexis Smith.

Dijon

DARCY-"T'll Tell the World." with Lee Tracy and Brenda Joyce.

20

Metz

THE STARS AND STRIPES

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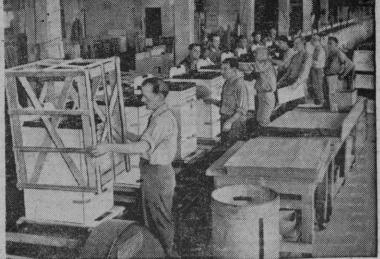
NORMANDY-"Salty O'Rourke," Alan Ladd, Gail Russell

THE STARS AND STRIPES

War Workers Get Discharges-Without Points and Without Delay



Chase Donaldson (back to camera), president of the Briggs Clarifier Co. of Washington, tells sober-faced workers their jobs are ended because of cancellation of war contracts. Those laid off were interviewed by the U.S. Employment Service in an attempt to find new jobs in the area.



U.S. NEWS

Factories already reconverted to civilian production are able to absorb some of the surplus labor. These workers crating stoves at the Cribben & Sexton Co. in Chicago used to produce 105 mm. artillery shells.

Ruml Fears Job Bill Load, **Offers** Plan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (ANS). —Beardsley Ruml, original pay-as-you-go tax advocate offered a five-point program to supplement the so-called 'full-employment'' bill yesterday, saying the proposed measure alone might put too big a load on the government. The legislation, he told a sub-committee of the Senate Banking Committee, should cover:.

1-Reform of Social Security financing to "take the deflation out of social security"

2-A regular Federal policy and a program of public works and conservation "that will tend to stabilize the construction indus-try at the appropriate level."

3-A Federal tax program so that "rates will be set to balance the budget at high employment."

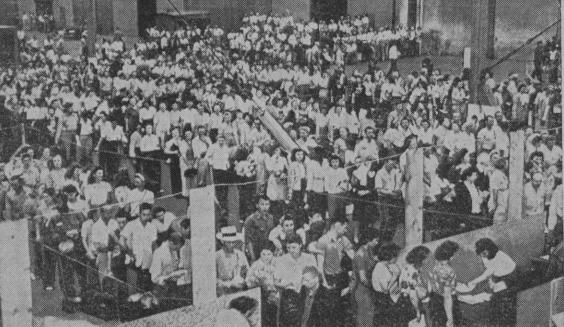
4—Federal lending activities at home and abroad that are har-monious with Federal fiscal poli-

5-The maintainance of a pros-

berous agriculture. Attorney-General Tom C. Clark, another witness, said he was "in full accord" with objectives of the job bill. Clark said he found no-thing in it that would regiment private enterprise or state and becal governments

and the rest would regiment private enterprise or state and local governments. Although expressing approval of the objectives of the bill, Ruml, New York banker and business-man, presented his supplement program because, he said, the pro-posed measure "attempts to do too much" and the Federal share of the program might be "gigantic and an unworkable load." The measure, as written, directs the President to submit an annual estimate of the number of jobs needed to provide "full employ-ment" and the number of jobs in sight. If private industry is unable to provide the desired amount of work, the government would step in with measures to encourage business investment and with pub-lic works under the control of Congress

 And provide the desired amount of the makers are seeking 15 percent incred than they got in May, 1947, 20 more than a 8000,000 in the last.
 Mero-Goldwyn-Mayer award of Wore the constrol of the cansus Bureau reported doct in the Consus Bureau reported doct in the C N.Y. Transport Board Plans They arrived here in an automo-bile supplied by Brig. Gen. George A. Horkan, commandant at Camp Lee, and loaded with toys, comic books and clothes presented to the A board spokesman said that Manhattan's Second Avenue subchildren by GIs, nurses and Wacs.



Contract cancellations and military cutbacks caused the layoff of 11,900 employees of the Douglas Aircraft Co. at Long Bach, Calif. Here, some of the discharged workers line up for their final pay.

Credit Eased On New Homes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (ANS). —Easy credit terms on home build-ing came back to the nation today, and the actual building will follow soon.

The FHA announced it was re-turning to its pre-war program of insuring mortgages on homes, and 10.000, private institutions stand ready to lend the money with FHA backing.

backing. Meanwhile. washing machines started trickling off production lines, but the industry is not sa-tisfied with prices. Washing-ma-

It's Back to School For Bobby-Soxers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (ANS) .- The government announced yesterday the termination of its emergency order per-mitting 16 and 17-year-old girls to take jobs in war work, as the AFL and CIO intensified backto-school drives for teen-agers. Secretary of Labor Lewis B.

Schwellenbach revoked, as of Sept. 4, the war-time order of former Secretary Frances Perkins which dropped the age limit on government contracts

Seamen to Get Wage Increase

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (UP).— Higher basic wages will be granted the nation's 180,000 merchant sea-men to keep them aboard ship and assure the quick return of overseas troops and the maintenance of sup-

Authoritative sources reported the WLB within the next two weeks would order shiplines to boost the pay of able-bodied seamen from the present \$100 a month to \$140 or \$150. Other classifications would be increased proportionately.

WPB Removes All Curbs on Auto Output

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (ANS). —The War Production Board removed today all quotas on the production of passenger cars leaving the industry free to make as many as capacity permits. The board also ruled that the new cars coming off the assembly lines could not be equipped with spare tires. Control of the fifth tire still will be handled by the OPA. OPA.

OPA. Certain materials, especially tin, will continue to be scarce but the industry has indicated willingness to use available substitutes. At Detroit, motor manufacturers welcomed the complete go-ahead on production but cautioned it did not mean that cars would roll off the assembly lines in quantity imme-diately diately

Automotive leaders pointed out that they must reconvert, which means a complete retooling for peace and a readjustment of

peace and a readjustment of workers. "Unfortunately, the lifting of government controls will not auto-matically start cars rolling off the industry's assembly lines in volume, any more than the appropriations by Congress supplied guns, tanks and planes in 1942." said George Romney, general manager of the Automobile Manufacturers' Asso-ciation. ciation.

Meantime, President R. J. Thomas of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) reported that 100.000 workers have been laid off by Detroit nave been laid off by Detroit automobile concerns since Japan's surrender

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (ANS)—A program for a \$1,000,000,000 outlay over a six-year period for subway construction and rehabilitation—in-

construction and rehabilitation-in-cluding a Second Avenue subway to the Bronx and a Staten Island tunnel-was proposed today by the City Board of Transportation. Also included in the plan as turned over to the City Planning committee for including in the capital outlay budget was a com-plete \$38,750,000 modernization of Brooklyn's surface lines and buses.

piete \$38,700,000 modernization of Brooklyn's surface lines and buses. The board explained that the billion-dollar program was in addition to previously planned ex-penditures of \$183,000,000 for re-novation of lines already operating, new passenger cars power plant new passenger cars, power plant modernization and platform ex-tensions. The latter plans were blocked by the war.

way, with its badly needed exten-sion into the Bronx, would be the number one project. Demands for such transportation have been numerous since abandonment of some of the Bronx elevated lines.

The proposed States Island tunnel would run from Fourth Avenue and 61st Street, Brooklyn. to New Brighton and Tomkinsville. Modernization of surface lines in Brooklyn will involve setting up new routes, acquiring new rolling stock, depots and garages and re-vision of existing lines.

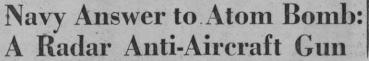
One of the larger items in the proposal is a 72nd Street subway in Manhattan including a tunnel under the East River linking the new line to Jackson Heights.

Bust most important of all, temporary homes had been found for Marion, 9, and Dinah and Sheila, 3-year-old twins.

Marion will live with her aunt, Mrs. Jean Dimmer of Philadelphia, while the twins will be cared for in an institution.

Psychiatrist Dismissed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (ANS). —Dr. Michael M. Miller, psychria-trist who recently stated that alcohol is a damaging factor in Congress and American diplomacy, has been dismissed from the staff of St. Elizabeth's Mental Hospital and as director of a new alcohol clinic here



WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (ANS) .- The Navy thinks it may have found the answer to the atomic bomb, a radar-controlled gun capable of bringing down any hostile plane approaching within 50,000 feet of a battleship.

So confident are Navy officials of the gun's efficacy, the United Press said, that Secretary James V. Forrestal has told members of Congress he hopes it will protect the fleet from any possibility of atomic-bomb attacks should America ever be at war again.

On the other hand, more potent atom bombs are expected to be developed and no one knows what would happen if one should be set off even as much as ten miles from a ship. Tests may be made to find out.

The Navy's new gun is understood to be entirely automatic, with its firing action synchronized with radar. As soon as a plane appears on the radar screen, the plane will be subjected immediately to a hail of shells, the UP said.

Forrestal estimated that the future Navy might consist of about 400 warships and 8.000 aircraft in active commission

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Disease Rife, **Food Short in Ruined** Poland

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (ANS). —A first-hand report on food short-ages, disease and economic break-down inside Poland prompted UNRRA officials today to suggest that conditions there were the worst in Europe.

The report was cabled here by Clifford H. Willson, acting chief of an UNRRA delegation investigating Poland's needs. He reported that livestock was "desperately short" everywhere and that the highest ration of milk his party found was about half a pint daily, and this only for children under

wo. Willson's group saw only three nogs the entire trip. More than 98 percent of the field work was being done by hand and with one-horse equipment. He reported that "in the Breslau area only 20 per-cent of the land was planted for 1945, and of this approximately 60 percent was being harvested due to unines and lack of equipment." Poor seed beds, cultivation and

Poor seed beds, cultivation and yield were attributed to lack of horses, tractors and fertilizer. Reporting on industries, Willson said tanneries were operating at 25 percent of capacity, coal mines 50 percent, steel mills 30 percent and textile mills 40 percent. He explained that most equipment had been either worn out or taken away and that there was a dire shortage of raw materials. He said chief disease problems were tuberculosis, typhoid and dysentery. Typhus was climbing, with indications of serious trouble as the weather grows colder. Infant mortality was "extremely high," due to dysentery and lack of baby foods.

The Polish government has not yet listed the medical supplies it needs, he said. Some UNRRA shipments are entering the coun-try, but "distribution inside the country remains extremely diffi-cult"

Poles in Reich

A British statement said that an agreement had been reached between the Soviet Union and the Warsaw government for early repatriation. About 400,000 of the Poles are expected to return.

THE STARS AND STRIPES

Paul Robeson Gets a Sample of Caisson Choir Harmony



Stars and Stripes Photo by Jack McNulty accompanies seven men of the 37-voice Caisson Choir in a practice session on Singer Paul Robeson his current visit to the ETO. The choir, which has been entertaining men at redeployment camps, will appear at Red Cross clubs and general hospitals in the Paris area beginning Sept. 1. Pfc Thomas Reed directs the group, which is managed by Chaplain (Capt.) H. A. Robinson, working under aus-pices of TSFET Special Service. Singers are from the 350th and 351st FA Bns.



LONDON, Aug. 25 (AP) .- A resolution calling for an additional con-tribution of one percent of a supplying nation's income to the Unit-ed Nations Relief and Rehabilita-tion Administration was approved here yesterday by delegates to UNRRA's third international con-

TWENTY FIRST ARMY, GP, Hq., Aug. 25 (AP).—More than 500,000 Poles in the British Occupation Zone of Germany are being asked if they are prepared to return to Poland now. in a plebiscite that started yesterday.
 "If a Pole refuses to agree to return now. he will be given another opportunity later," British officers explained.
 A British statement said that an agreement had been reached
 UNRRA's third international conference.
 Wulliam L. Clayton, American delegate, introduced the resolution after estimating that the conference's decision to help Italy, Austria, Korea and Formosa would cost UNRRA an additional \$550,-000,000. Many delegates expressed doubt that all countries could afford the new levy, but Clayton said the U.S., which paid about 75 percent of UNRRA's bill at the outset, expected all to pay their share, - Agreement among the U.S. Britam and Russia on the amount of relief to be given Russia removed the last barrier to ending the conference. Reports said the compro-

Franco-Juan Pinned Between **Pact Denied** Wheel and Plane Reports that Generalissi. o Fran-

WASHINGTON Aug. 25 (ANS). —Homesick Wen Mon-ping, a Chin-ese soldier stationed in Lashio, Burma, hitched a ride aboard an Army transport the hard way, the ATC revealed today, by stowing away in the landing gear behind the left wheel of a C47. Wen didn't know that the gear would be retracted until the wheel was pulled in after the takeoff, pinning him in for the 400-mile flight.

Spanish throne was prepared and determined to return to Spain but

pinning him in for the 400-mile flight. As the ship came in for its land-ing at a Chinese airport the pilot lowered the landing gear, nearly spilling Wen on to the runway. But Wen's luck held, after a fashion. The mechanism pinned his hand against the wheel well, leaving Wen daugling in the air

against the wheel well, leaving wen dangling in the air. When his plight was discovered after the landing, the plane had to be jacked up to relieve weight on the wheel; the gear then was re-tracted and unlocked so that Wen could be extricated WASHINGTON Aug. 25 'ANS). —Improvement and greater co-or-dination of the government pro-grams for treating mental patients among servicemen were demanded yesterday by House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R-Mass.). He suggested the Army and Navy re-lease to the Veterans Adminstra-tion facilities and personnel no longer needed. could be extricated. Wen had made it home

wasn't too happy about it. His hand was smashed, his shoulder was wrenched and he was groggy from a shot of morphine given him while he was being freed.

Paris police yesterday appealed to U.S. Army authorities for in-formation believed possessed by American soldiers who witnessed the fatal shooting of one French civilian by another a few minutes before midnight, Aug. 17, near 121 Champs-Elysées. French police said the Americans were spectators of the shooting, and requested that any information be communicated

Sunday, Aug. 26, 1945 3

Rockefeller CallsArgentina **Axis Hideout**

BOSTON, Aug. 25 (UP).—Assist-ant Secretary of State Nelson A. Rockefeller denounced the Argen-tine government last night for fail-ing to keep its promises. He revealed that Argentina was not co-operating in the search for Axis leaders who may have sought refuge there, and asserted that they were being "concealed." He also alleged that Argentina had not taken steps to eliminate Axis organizations, which continue to flourish, despite repeated U.S. protests.

protests

to Hourish, despite repeated U.S. protests. His statements, made m a speech to the Pan-American So-ciety of Massachusetts and North-ern New England, represented al-most a complete reversal of his previous position. As Assistant Secretary in charge of Latin-Amer-ican affairs, he heretofore has con-tended Argentina was heading in the right direction. Rockefeller's language was the strongest used by an American of-ficial about Argentina, since former Secretary of State Hull denounced the present regime as Fascist. Rockefeller cited growing unrest among Argentine people, whom he praised as fundamentally demo-cratic and freedom loving. Here is the Argentine record, ac-cording to Rockefeller:

praised as fundamentally demo-cratic and freedom loving. Here is the Argentine record, ac-cording to Rockefeller: 1—Axis funds are blocked in about 130 firms and receivers are in charge of 53 of them. But more than 90 of these axis firms "still remain untouched." and Axis in-terests have been completely elim-inated from only two. 2—Two German banks and six Axis insurance companies are process of liquidation. No affirma-tive action taken on any others. 3—Of the 15 Japanese and 223 persons investigated for Axis espionage, "only 70 German agents are under arrest." 4—Two Japanese and two pro-Nazi newspapers have been allow-ed to resume publication in Span-ish.

5—Pro-democratic newspapers have been suspended and "gov-ernment censorship of the press has many times worked against the cause of the United Nations." Numbers of political prisoners are being held by the government.

Hess Reported Held In Welsh Hospital

LONDON, Aug. 25 (UP).-Ru-dolf Hess, the man Hitler once designated as his successor, is a prisoner in a military hospital in the small Welsh village of Abergavenny, a responsible source sat

Neither the British Foreign Office nor the War Office would confirm nor deny the statement, which said Hess was wallowing in melancholia while Allied officials were deciding whether to try him as a war cri-minal or commit him for life to a mental home.

Hess parachuted from a German plane to a Scottish moor more than four years ago.

-And the Navy Gets Better Chow, Too!

Information Sought From GIs in Shooting

Censors Read the Funnies To Keep Atomic Bomb Secret

only as the head of a government which could restore order without

U.S. Urged to Improve

Vet Mental Treatment

violence.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (ANS) .- Top men in the Office of Censorship once again are reading the funnies without a worry, but it wasn't always so.

While the war was on and the need for military secrecy

cisco Franco and Don Juan, pre-tender to the Spanish throne, had reached agreement on a new regime in Spain were denied yesterday by Paris sources close to Juan. Paris sources close to Juan. Juan, now in Switzerland, refused to be quoted directly, but permitted his representatives here to echo his opinion that the Republican "gov-ernment-in-exile" in Mexico City would be unable to depose Franco without bloodshed. These sources said the heir to the Spanish throne was prepared and



Chinese pinup Noel Toy of the Latin Quarter in New York gives a Victory kiss to Seaman 1cl Murray Berlin while (left to right) Shirley Stevenson, Lorraine Rogers and Beyerley Lewis queue up for their turn.

「京臣子」の京都留景を書きると見たしたた

	to the French Liaison Mission.	paramount some heroes in the futuristic comic strips gave censors uneasy moments. The scripts							
	AMERICAN FORCES NETWORK	tists' part—appeared to be getting too close to the subject of the	a certain D-Day date and that he was considering printing a story to that effect						
	LAISE RE TIZEN NG LIZEN RE TIZEN RE RANGE Z HIZEN RE RANGE Z HIZEN RE RANGE Z HIZEN RE RANGE Z	Theodore F. Koop, Assistant Di- rector of Censorship, said the office was forced to send for	Censorship replied that it had no intention of censoring out board forecasts but suggested that						
	Time TODAY 0600-Headlines 0900-State Dept.	strips to see how they turned out	publication oe delayed until after the invasion. The date was wrong, but the office believed it						
	0601-Morning Report0915-AFH Bandstand 0700-News 0945-Winged Srings	I WC TOUTIO LORV WORD haven less	Wiser to hold up the story.						
	0705-Highlights 1001-Morning After 0710-Morning Report 1030-Fun in French	and they were printed." he said. From time to time editors were	Once while mention of all put						
	10800-News 1085-Morola Maria	are bed on the atomic home and	local weather conditions was for- bidden Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt re-						
	0810-Sports 1100-U.S. News	Curci Secret projecte and ashad	ferred to fog in her column						
	0815-Johnny Mercer 1105-Amer. Album 0830-Across the Board1130-At Ease	COOPCIACE. INPU SIMONE ALA	Day" Her syndicate was prompty						
	0845-GI Jive 1145-Melody Roundup	Several fiction editors informed the Office of Censorship that	reminded of the rules. Next day						
A	TOMORROW	I THEY HAD SLOTIO, tomobin	she praised censorship in ne						
	1200-World News 1900-U.S. News 1205-Music 1905-Gur Lambardo		A New York society writer once						
100000	1205-Musie 1905-Guy Lombardo 1215-Sunday Seren. 1930-Paris Showcase		Pave a possible tipoff to pluster						
COLORS .	1230-Concert Hall 2001-Hour of Charm		Ship movements when she liams						
	1301-Highlights 2030-Spike Jones 1305-Baseball 2100-News	censorship much concern. All in- formation sources were watched to	some mombers of the Royal Nary						
	1500-News 2105-Nelson Eddy		in a guest list. Her paper was asked to guard against this in						
	1505-Sunday Musle 2130-Command Perf 1530-Family Hour 2201-Radio Theater		THITHPO						
	1601-Symphony Hour 2300-Pacific News	fires and that one landed as far east as Michigan.	To provent any information						
	1655-Highlights 2305-Soldier, Song 1701-Duffle Bay 2315-State Dept.	michigan,							
	1800News 2330-One Night Stand		national chess games being canded						
	1810-Sports 2400-News	invasion of Europe coursed	on by mail or cable and impound the						
ives a	1815-Yank Bandstand0015-Midnight Parls 1830-Jerry Wayne 0200-Final Edition	puper ou nuld in a humanaus	mail of collectors However, some						
Thinlow	Edition	feature on ouija boarde The	man of conectors. However, to						

short Wave 6.086 M News Hourly on the Hour

halted all inter-nes being carried and impounded tamps, from the However, some was allowed to feature on ouija boards. The stamp exchange was allowed to editor notified censorship that all continue through an official clearouija boards in his town predicted ing committee.

THE STARS AND STRIPES

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U.S. GI Ballot Urged So All Can Vote in '46

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (ANS). Chairman Adolph Sabath (D-III.) of the House Rules Committee to-day urged speedy action to insure all service personnel a vote in 1946. This could be achieved, he told reporters, by unqualified use of a ballot sent out and administered by the Federal government. Babath declared the 1944 absentee-voter law "failed to work" because it specified that Federal ballots could be used only when it was im-possible to use state forms.

possible to use state forms. He asserted that because of such amendments, written into the bill by Rep. John Rankin (D-Miss.) and

by Rep. John Hankin (D-Miss.) and others. "approximately 75 percent of the soldiers were denied the vote." Sabath added: "There is no question but what the Federal government has the right to step in and insure every citizen his constitutional right to a ballot. All this hue and cry about interfering with states' rights is pure bunk."

is pure bunk." Sabath said he was uncertain whether the Federal ballot should only provide for the Congressional contests or include state offices, but that this problem could be worked out with state officials.

He added that provisions should be made to allow absentee voting by civilians overseas. The number of such civilians will be much greater in 1946 than it was in 1944, he said.

Poles, Bulgars **Admit Press**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (ANS) The State Deparment announced yesterday that Poland and Bul-garia had agreed to permit the immediate entry "of a number of American newspaper correspon-dents."

The announcement climaxed The announcement climaxed months of effort, which included negotiations by President Truman at the Berlin Big Three con-ference, to open up those and other areas of Russian-dominated eastern Europe to American re-porters

porters. Poland agreed to accept Poland agreed to accept one representative each of the As-sociated Press, United Press and International News Service, declar-ing the limitation had to be fixed now but that other applications for reporting in Poland would be considered later. Bulgaria agreed to clearance for entry of seven newspaper cor-respondents.

AFN Station in Paris **Changes Frequencies**

Employing a new transmitter located in the suburb of Malmaison, the American Forces Network sta-tion in Paris will change frequen-cies today from 1411 kilocycles to 610 kilocycles, or 492 meters. The new transmitter is five times more powerful than the old one. Employing a new transmitter located in the suburb of Malmaison, the American Forces Network station in Paris will change frequencies today from 1411 kilocycles to 610 kilocycles, or 492 meters. The new transmitter is five times more powerful than the old one.
GI Movie Distributors And Operators Sought
Officers and EM with civilian experience in movie film distribution or theater operation are urgently needed by the Motion Picture Branch of Special Service, Qualified personnel are asked to contact the branch at ELYsées 26-00, Ext. 126
day opened their doors to 171 soldiers, who will be given practical training in pharmacy, and in X-ray and laboratory techniques, under the I and E Division's program for On-the-Job training, TSF public relations office announced. The courses will last three months. In addition it was announced that 21 courses would be offered shortly through the facilities of Ordnance, Chemical Warfare Service, Signal Corps, Quartermaster Corps and Finance Department. They will include automobile repair and mechanics. tire rebuilding, carne operation, bookkeeping, accounting, movie and still photography, refrigeration mechanics, electric motors, railroad car repair and rigging.



Re-education of teen-age Germans who were captured fighting with the Wehrmacht includes lessons in history, languages, arts and sciences to supplant their Nazi teachings. This group is learning some of the doctrines of Chris-tianity from a Catholie theolo-gian, himself a PW.

Seize Salzburg **Gestapo Boss**

HEADQUARTERS, U.S. FORCES IN AUSTRIA, Aug. 25.—Dr. Hubert Hueber, notorious chief of the Ges-tapo in Salzburg, has been arrested by counter-intelligence agents of U.S. Forces in Austria, it was announced yesterday.

Hueber, who was responsible for sending hundreds of persons to concentration camps and torture, was disguised in a black beard and carried vials of poison in his coat and shoes. His discovery and arrest came just a short time before he would have been released from a DW discharge center as a member of the Wehrmacht. He carried identification papers in the name of Hubert Gruber, an army private.

Courses Begin In 30 Hospitals of Huber Gruber, an amy product. Also arrested was Dr. Adolph Egi, formerly Governor of Upper Austria. He had been under obser-vation for some time because "his influence was generally contrary to Allied efforts to rebuild Austrian "emocracy."

station hospitals in Europe yester- | Pétain Grumbles,

Henri-Phillipe Pétain, 89-year-old former Chief of States during the Nazi occupation of France. now serving a life sentence for high treason, is not taking kindly to prison life.

prison life. He complains that his lunch and dinner menus do not contain sweets and he grumbles at having to walk up 300 steps to a terrace where he takes his daily exercise. The former marshal's guards at Fort Portalet say he has protested so often about his cell door being locked that they have stationed a permanent guard outside his permanent guard outside his chamber.

In Paris, the Prefecture of Police

Quisling Tells | Leaving?Tell Of Hitler Plans Yule Mailers For Norway

OSLO, Aug. 25 (UP).—Vidkun Quisling admitted today that Hitler planned to make Norway a last-ditch bastion after the fall of Ger-many and was even prepared to wage war against Sweden if that country interfered.

Testifying in the sixth day of his treason trial, the former puppet premier said that as late as May 5 —three days before their final sur-render—the Nazis hoped to prolong the war. He said that Nazi Gau-leiter Josef Terboven informed him of genomy plans on that date after a

leiter Josef Terboven informed him of enemy plans on that date after a hurried conference in northern Germany with Adm. Karl Doenitz, who assumed control of the Reich after Hitler's disappearance. Quisling said he warned Hitler against using Norway as a last center of resistance on the grounds that Sweden would invade the country if such a plan were carried out. He quoted Hitler as replying that the Swedish ports of Malmoe and Gothenburg would 'be devas-tated immediately if Sweden detated immediately if Sweden de-clared war

Quisling refused to answer charges that he had removed "undesir-ables" from the Norwegian Home Army or that he had deported 250 Norwegian officers to Germany because he distrusted them.

Reversible Props LetAtomBomber Land on a Dime

CALDWELL, N.J., Aug. 25 (ANS) The Superfortresses which dropped atomic bombs on Japan were equipatomic bomos on Japan were equip-ped with reversible propellers which shorten landing distance to less than that required by fighter planes Curtiss-Wright Corp's pro-

planes Curtiss-Wright Corp's pro-peller division disclosed today. The props provide an auxiliary brake 'system once the plane hits the ground. By reversing the angle, called reverse thrust, the pilot changes the to "pushers," thus us-ing the engines to slow down the plane. By using them he can even back the planes into its parking area.

back the planes into its parking area. This feature gave crewmen an extra safeguard if they had been forced to land before the cargo had been released. The big blades also provide automatic electrically-controlled engine synchronization, relieving the flight engineer of adjustments. adjustments

Chennault Charges Lack Of Deliveries to 14th AF

Pétain Grumbles, Not Enough Sweets Henri-Phillipe Pétain, 89-year-old former Chief of States during the

Force, which he foundry that manded in China. He said, the United Press reported, that he gave a tonnage and aircraft plan to Washington in 1943, but that he never received the coupment requested. **U.S. Stub, 70** fitten, and the submarine Bullhead is overdue and presumed lost with its crew of 90 men. the Navy announced yesterday.

Military personnel who "rea-sonably believe" that they are scheduled for redeployment from the ETO before Christmas should



fill out and mail special V-raall forms advising their families and friends to withhold Christmas packages, Col. S. G. Schwartz, Theater Postal Officer, said yester-

More than 10,000,000 of the special forms have been distributed in the theater, he said. He explained that Christmas mailing in the U.S. begins about Sept. 15, and that it takes from six to eight weeks for a package to arrive overseas.

7 Nazi Slayers **Of PW Hanged**

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 25 (UP).—The U.S. Army has hanged seven German prisoners of war for the murder of a fellow prisoner, whom they accused of being a traitor to the Reich, it was revealed today.

The Germans were all members of the Navy and constituted the largest group ever executed in the U.S.

U.S. All seven of the Germans re-ceived the last rites of the Catho-lic Church. The eldest of the group, 26-year-old Otto Stengel, said as he mounted the gallows. "I am fortunate that I had Holy Communion. I thank the colonel for his handling of us. We received excellent treatment while here." The execution brought to 14 the

The execution brought to 14 the number of German prisoners hanged at Fort Leavenworth Barracks Five were put to death July 10 and two more four days later.

U.S. Sub, 90 Men, Missing

Lily Gets a Gander at Some Paris Chapeaux

needed by Branch of Special Service. Quantum geration incension at ELYsées 26-00, Ext. 126, railroad car repair and rigging.

Stork Brings a VJ Special

A year ago this kid was proud

that he was permitted to fight for the Fatherland. Today he is

learning what democracy has to offer in classes at the PW camp.

Thirty U.S. Army general and

day opened their doors to 171 sol-



denied that Pierre Laval had attempted to escape from Fresnes prison, where the ex-Vichy Premier is being held pending preparation of formal charges against him.

Four More Hospitals Returned to French

Four hospitals, occupied by the U.S. Army since the liberation of France, were returned ahead of schedule to France during August. Theater Service Forces

August, Theater Service Forces announced yesterday. This brings to ten the hospitals returned to the French while an 11th, the Hôpital Civil at Le Mans, here here turned back excent for a has been turned back except for a few beds, and a 12th, at Metz, is reported ready to close. In all 30 French hospitals were used by the Americans.

Royal Family Takes a Holiday

LONDON, Aug 25 (UP).-King George VI left England yesterday accompanied by Queen Elizabeth and the two princesses for several weeks holiday at Balmoral, Scotland.



New York's famous milliner Lily Daché is back in Paris copping a gander at what the French hatmakers are turning out these days. Lily (left) and Mme. Caroline Reboux (center) are admiring the number being modeled by the doll on the right. The caption describes the creation as: "Un turban de couleurs écarlate et brun." describes the

Twins born Aug. 14 to Mrs. Elof Sutherland of Seattle were named Vic and Jay. Mrs. Sutherland's husband is a private at Camp Roberts.

SPORTS

THE STARS AND STRIPES

Sunday, Aug. 26, 1945

Feller Returns, Beats Tigers, 4-2, In Debut

Fans 12, Gives 4 Hits; AL Lead Cut to 1|2 Game

CLEVELAND, Aug. 25.-A familiar figure strode out to Cleveland Stadium's pitching mound last night, nervously kicked his spikes into the dirt for a few seconds and then blazed a fast ball into Frankie Hayes' big mitt. And Bobby Feller was once again the pitching king of the American

League as he returned to baseball after a four-year absence

Page 6

in the Navy and hurled the Indians to a 4-2 victory over the Tigers, shaving the Detroit margin to half a game. Bobby let the Tigers down with four hits and struck out a dozen as he outpitched Hai Newhouser, who was seeking his 21st triumph. All the Bengal blows off 26-year-oid Feller came in the first three innings. Roger Cramer touched him for a triple in the first frame. but Feller left him stranded on third base. In the third inning the Tigers cashed in four their two third base. In the third inning the Tigers cashed in four their two runs on a double by Paul Richards, a walk to Jimmy Outlaw and singles by Eddie Borum and Cramer.

sixth and Ray Sanders followed with a double that settled the issue. Harry Brecheen wasn't much less brilliant for the Cardinals as he spun a four-hitter. Don Johnson and Peanuts Lowry reached him for successive singles in the first iming but he got Embil Verban on a double play. In the third and sixth he bore down to get Phil Cavarretta and Merullo respectively with two aboard.

Cavarretta and Merullo respectively with two aboard Marty Marion singled off Borowy in the fifth and Kurowski and Sanders were the only others to touch him for safeties. In the only other National League affray to beat the elements, the Reds ended a six-game losing streak when Ed. Heusser outpitch-ed Nick Strincevich and the Pirates in a 2-1 duel. Buck McCormick's single shoved Eric Tipton across in the fourth and Dain Clay's triple and Al Libbe's single fash-ioned the winner in the eighth. The Bucs threatened in the ninth The Bucs threatened in the ninth when they came up with their lone tally on Jack Barrett's double, but Heusser pulled through.

The Bucs threatened in the ninth when they came up with their lone tally on Jack Barrett's double, but Heusser pulled through. The Brownies climbed into third place in the American League chase as Al Hollingsworth turned in his fifth straight triumpn, a 3-1 decision over the White Sox. Bill Dietrich was the victim, yield ing the payoff in the sixt'h when the Browns pushed two runs across.

the Navy and hurled the 9th AD Takes **USAFE** Crown

By Ray Lee Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

After dropping the opening game. 3-2, the Ninth Air Div. Bombers captured the last half of a double-header from the BADA Bearcats 7-2. to be declared in the USAFFE baseball champs and won the right to represent the air force in the USFET tourney. BADA nurler Ptc Mac Ellington,

former Greenville moundsman from Henderson, N C., won his own game in the opener when he tripled to left in the eighth with one out and

singles by Eddie Borum and Cramer. Pat Seerey provided Bobby with a two-run lead in the first inning with his 13th homer after Mickey Rocco singled. Rocco's double and a pair of infield outs gave the Tribe the deciding marker in the third. They added another in the fifth on Jeff Heath's two-bagger and a single by Don Ross. The National League race took on the tinge of a struggle as the Cardinals roared into Chicago for the opening game of their "crucia" series with the Cubs and grabbed a 1-0 decision from Hank Borowy. When the shouting was over the Cards 4 1.2 games in their wake. It was a tough one for Borowy to blow. He yielded three hits and only three Cards got to first base on him. But Lenny Merullo made an errant heave on Whitey Kurow-ski's grounder with two gone in the sixth and Ray Sanders followed with a double that settled the issue. Harry Brecheen wasn't much less til the eighth, when he gave up two safeties and two more in the ninth, on which the losers scored their two runs.

Win WAC Tennis

Lt. Marjorie Murray, Galveston. Tex., representing 9th BADA, came from behind to defeat Lt Char-lotte Decker. Washington, D.C. and BOTJAG, 4-6 6-1, 6-0, in a semi-final match of the WAC Theater tennis championships at Club Vivre-En Beaute, yesterday.

Miss Murray turned on the pressure after bowing in the first set and lost but a single game in the second, finishing up the afternoon with a love victory in the final

Heez Safe!

Debs Garms, Cardinal third baseman, was safe when Pirate Catcher Bill Salkeld dropped the ball in a recent game. Garms scored from second base when Adams hit to right field in the third inning of the first game of a doubleheader.



Six Cities Bid for Olympics **At London Committee Meeting**

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AP) .- Four American cities. Baltimore. Los Angeles, Minneapolis and Philadelphia, and two European, London and Lausanne, want to be hosts for the Fourteenth Olympic games in 1948.



Olympic games in 1948. The final decision between these six cities will be made by a mail vote of all countries which have National Olympic committees and then in September of next year, the full session of The Interna-tional Olympic Committee will meet in Lausanne to start working out the arrangements. These were the main points in a statement issued by the executive committee of the International Olympic Committee which met this week in London. NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Ten-nis is definitely on the way back. Interest literally broke out of bounds today with the an-nouncement of the seedings for the London. Avery Brundage, the American representative, said in an interview with the Associated Press that the choice might fall upon Lausanne, as St. Moritz is the place, axcept Lake Placid, which has applied for the next Olympic winter games.

64th annual national men's singles championships which get under way at Forest Hills next Tuesday. Defending champion Sgt. Frankle at Forest Hills next Tuesday. Defending champion Sgt. Frankie Parker, who flew in from Guam to protect his title, is seeded numbe: one and is not expected to mees serious opposition before the quarter-finals. After a first round by he meets George Ball of El Paso. Billy Talbert, runner-up to Parker last year, and winner of most major tourneys this season. 's seeded be-hind Parker. Other seeded entries are Pancho Seagura. Naval Lt. Gardner Mulloy, Frank Shields. El-wood Cooke. Lt. Seymour Green-berg and Air Cadet Robert Falken-burg. Jack McManis and J. Gubert. Hall, seeded ninth and tenth last year, were overlooked in this sea-son's draw

son's draw



A STATISTICS

Crowd Arrives For ETO-MTO Championship

By Gene Graff Stars and Stripes Sports Editor

FRANKFURT, Germany. Aug. 25.-Military dignitaries and curious GIs who were able to lure passes and transportation began arriving at this bomb-splattered town today for the gala ETO-MTO track and field jambores which will be staged to-morrow at 1:30 PM.

morrow at 1:30 PM. The town assumed a holiday at-mosphere with the appearance of fans and officials, and virtually assured a large crowd at the spacious stadium when the inter-theater athletic program makes its début. The weatherman still was being sweated out by sponsoring officials and contestants, but rumor had it that the sun would be on hand to welcome the thinclads when they parade on to the field.

Encouraging Times

Both training camps reported encouraging time trials and field event efforts in final warm-ups giving promise of record-smashing performances. This is especially true in the sprints and hurdles. where fleet rivals will be pitted against each other against each other.

against each other. Although MTO runners have eclipsed the best times of ETO hope-fuls in the sprints and hurdles, none of the four events is being conceded to the Mediterranean squad Soggy footing hampered the locals in the Nuremberg Games, and still the winning entrants stopped the clock in near-record time. With a "fast" track and speedy opponents, it is likely the timers will be kept busy ohecking record performances. record performances.

Redeployment of units neces-sitated a slight shuffle ot ETO ta-lent for tomorrow's test, but none of the leading luminaries was arfected by the 11th-hour r MTO coaches, too, disclosed moves. of their prominent entrants failed to make the trip because they were awaiting shipping orders to the States.

States. Meanwhile, with true pride in their own theater, the MTO track-men took time from their practice to announce their team also "would run through the ETO without trouble" in the swimming affair at Rome next week. The inter-theater swimming meet was the first event arranged by ruling bodies of the respective theaters, but was shunted out of the spotlight for the presence when the track and field meet was arranged

Grid Giants Sign 18 Players for '45

NEW YORM, Aug 25. The gria Giants came up with half a roster today when President Jack Mara announced the signing of 18 play-ers. including nine rookies. for the 1945 campaign.

Stockholm, Athens, Detroit, and Helsinki have sent informal in-vitations for the summer games but these cities will only make sure that their names are on the list for future meetings, said Brundage. **Oise Team Wins** In Softball, 3-1

RHEIMS, Aug. 25.—Reno Martina of Denver, Colo.. continued his superb hurling as the Oise Section All Star softball team won the quarter-final round of the European Softball tournament by defeating the Navy All Stars from England, 3-1. in the second game of the scheduled three games at Head-quarters Command Athletic Field Martina gave up three hits while allowing one walk behind airtight fielding. The Navy chucker, Al

quarters Command Athletic Field. Martina gave up three hits while allowing one walk behind airtight fielding The Navy chucker, Al Roes of Oakland, Calif., also gave up three hits but was a victim of bad support when his teammates committed three miscues afield. Winning this game assures the committed three miscues afield, Winning this game assures the victors of advancing into the next round of the tournament which will round of the tournament which will be against teams from Central Ger-many in the near future. Oise won the first game from the Navy by handing the Tars a 6-0 pasting. Returning veterans are Frank Returning veterans are Frank Liebel, Larry Visnic, Bill Piccolo, Herb Kane, Johnny Weiss, Hub Barker, Spary Adams, Paul Umont and Happy Sivel.

Babe Eliminates Miss Germain In Women's Golf Semi-Finals

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Aug. 25.-Mrs. Babe Didrikson, flashing her first good golf of the tourney, ended Dorothy Germain's bid for a third consecutive Women's Western Amateur golf

championship by trouncing the 21-year-old Philadelphia brunette, 5 and 3, in their semi-final match Cotton Wins British

The Babe goes after her first western title this afternoon when she meets Phyllis Otto in a 36-hole final. Miss Otto, pudgy Northwestern University senior who lost to Miss Germain in last year's title round, barely squeezed by Louise Suggs yesterday, beating the Georgia Peach in the other semi-final, 2 and 1. Today's drama was in the Zaha-rias-Germain match. The cham-pion was trying for revenge against the tourney tough Babe whom she has never been able to beat. For the third time in 14 months Mrs. Zaharias cost the winsome Phila-delphian, ten years her junior, one

the third time in 14 months Mrs. Zaharias cost the winsome Phila-delphian, ten years her junior, one it her championships. Mrs. Za-arias played perfect golf in per-vet weather, finishing the 15 holes "ree under par." MEXICO CITY, Aug. 25.—The Mexico City Giants yesterday won the national softball champion-ship here and the right to repre-sent Mexico in the world tourney set for Nashville, Tenn., next month.



Top photo is finish of the Stars and Stripes \$50,000 Handicap made by the ordinary press c a m er a and clearly shows Thumbs Up as the winner over Devalue. But below, the official camera tells a different story. It proves that Devalue was winner.

necticut.

Nelson Fires 69 to Take Lead **By Four Strokes at Knoxville**

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 25.-Bothered little by the rain which hampered most of his rivals, mechanical Byron Nelson stretched his lead to four strokes in the \$10,000 Knoxville

Open tourney yesterday by carding a three-under par 69 for a 36-hole

a three-under par 69 for a 36-hole total of 136. Amateur Fred Haas roosted in second place with a second round 70 for a total of 140. Putter trou-ble just about ruined the chances of Ben Hogan, golfdom's mighty mite, in his first tourney test since being discharged from the AAF. He missed four three-footers and soared to a 76 after his opening round of 68. Nelson also had two bogeys over the soggy course, but

was pitching his shots dead to the pin repeatedly.

THE STARS AND STRIPES

Page 7





Page 8

THE STARS AND STRIPES

Sunday, Aug. 26, 1945

3rd Armd. Div. Gives \$30,000 For Rose Hosp.

Thirty thousand GI-contribut to dollars were en route to the **it to** last night as the Third Armd. **it to** donation to the million-dollar pital to be erected in De a memorial to Maj. Gen. Ma.

donation to the million-dollar pital to be erected in De-a memorial to Maj. Gen. Ma. B. Rose. Rose, who took command of the division during the St. Lô break-through, was killed by a Nazi machine-gunner last March 31 near Paderborn, Germany. The \$30,000 check is being carried to the States by Col. John A. Smith, of Dalas, the division's chief of staff, and 1.5gt. John O. Atherton, of Colorado Springs, and Co. 1 of the 33rd Armd. Regt. Atherton was chosen for the as-signment as "an outstanding and representative" member of the Third Armd. Div., and also because he is from Rose's home state. He and Smith left Orly airfield here last night, en route to Washington. Immediately after Rose's death, plans were launched in Denver, his home town, for the construc-tion of a memorial hospital there. Personnel of the Third Armd. Div., which is stationed near Munich, joined in the fund-raising cam-paign on a voluntary basis. Average donations were between one and two dollars from EM and between five and ten dollars from officers. A former member of the division, Rice Lardner of Garnett, Kan, now a civilian, sent a \$20 check when he heard about the

division, Rice Lardner of Garnett, Kan., now a civilian, sent a \$20 check when he heard about the request for funds. Smith said the division hoped the \$30,000 would be earmarked for construction of a medical or surgical ward in the proposed Rose Memorial Hospital. A plaque to be hung in the room has been design-ed by Cpl. John Garner of the 143rd Signal Co.

Marseille Joins POEs for U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

(Continued from Page 1) and the 827th and 777th FA Bns. are to sail in a few days. Other units of this shipment are the 1696th Eng. G. Bn. and the 397th and 399th Port Bns. which have 38 months overseas. Scheduled for departure soon are the 899th QM Laundry Co., 3067th and 3068th QM Salvage Cos., the 706th and 709th Med. Sanitation Cos. and the following QM truck Companies: 652th. 657th, 3455th, 3456th, 3733rd, 3734th, 3736th, 3993rd, 4016th, 4019th, 4020th and 4022nd. 4022nd

4022nd. Four generals and two evacua-tion hospital units are now pulling out of the Assembly Area Com-mand into Camps Calas and St. Victoret in the Marseille staging area. They were the 200th, 201st, 202nd and 173rd Gen. Hosps. and the 125th and 129th Evac. Hosps. Delta Base Section officials said that Camp Arles, the third giant staging point in the Marseille area, was closing down. It had been used formerly by Pacific-bound troops, was operated by the 66th (Black Panther) Inf. Div. and had a 100,000-man capacity.

AF Training Command **Gives Score Breakdown**

FORTH WORTH, Tex., Aug. 25 (ANS).—The Army Air Forces Training Command said today there were approximately 45,000 enlisted men in the command with discharge scores of 55 points or more but less than 85 points. It pretiously had coid enlisted



Colored flares from every ship in Pearl Harbor lit up the sky when word was received that Japan had accepted the Potsdam surrender terms. Dec. 7, 1941, had been avenged.

Torch Lights Japs Order Demobilization; Liberty Fete

(See Photo on Page 1)

The Torch of Liberation, symbol of French resistance, was placed on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier a solemn ceremony at the Arc ın de Triomphe yesterday as patriots celebrated the second day of their weekend commemoration of the first anniversary of the liberation of Paris.

first anniversary of the liberation of Paris. The torch was carried to the Arc in a parade that began at 4 PM at the Hotel de Ville. Yesterday morning, a parade of military bands streamed down the Champs-Elysées from the Arc. One American and one British band participated, the rest being French. Friday night, thousands of Paris-ians jammed the square in front of the Hotel de Ville to witness ce-remonies marking the first an-niversary of the entry into Paris of Gen. Leclerc's troops. Tanks of the French Second Armd. Div., followed by units of the U.S. Fifth Armd. Div., rolled into the square at approximately the same hour at which they entered last year to free the city.

China Reveals Aims, OKsPact

(Continued from Page 1) changed without going into nego-tiations with Britain. China also will resort to diplomatic means to restore concessions and leased ter² ritories, including Kowloon. from other powers."

ritories, including Kowloon, from other powers." Chiang said Chinese troops would not be sent to Hong Kong to re-ceive the Japanese surrender. The original Chinese surrender. The original Chinese surrender plans, as announced earlier this week, listed Hong Kong as among the areas where the Chinese would accept Japanese capitulation. This brought quick reaction in London, where on Thursday Prime Minister Attlee told the House of Commons that surrender of Hong Kong would be accepted by a Brit-ish commander and that plans for re-establishing British administra-tion in Hong Kong "are fully pre-pared."

Typhoons Delay Landings opposed to the capitulation gain access to aircraft.

power

chorage

From-one of the naval transports steaming from Manila toward Ja-pan, a Reuter correspondent radio-ed that more than 100 ships of all classes would comprise the first Allied naval force to enter Tokyo Bay

Alled havai force to enter foxyo Bay. Battle stations will be manned throughout the fleet, he said, but it is expected the Japanese will be anxious to avoid incidents in the face of overwhelming fleet and air

power. Japanese pilot ships will lead the Allied vessels into safe waters as air patrols from fleets of carriers provide an umbrella over the an-

(Continued from Page 1) landings at Yokosuka naval base in Tokyo Bay, scheduled fc: Tuesday, would take place Thursday.

The surrender signing, slated for next Friday aboard the Lattle-

for next Friday aboard the Lattle-ship Missouri in Tokyo Bay, would be delayed until Sunday, Sept. 2. The Tokyo area already had been hard hit by a typhoon on Wednes-day night, and MacArthur's state-ment said "a series of typhoons" were raging in the western Pacific between Okinawa and Japan. Almost simultaneously with Mac-Arthur's announcement of the delay in Manila, the Associated Press filed a dispatch from Okinawa say-ing that, the typhoons had changed their course and that three C47 transports were ready to leave Okinawa tomorrow for Tokyo. Seaborne Forces Sail

The first deployment of troops

on the northernmost home island, Hokkaido, and asserted such a procedure would be "regretted" by the Japanese.

Jap Newsmen to Attend

MacArthur granted Japan's request that Nipponese newsmen and cameramen be permitted to cover the surrender. His message said permission was granted so that permission was granted so that the Japanese might be properly informed of the historic event. MacArthur said the material gathered by the Japanese must be published only in the homeland and not disseminated to the world. Airborne troops spearheading the and not disseminated to the world. Airborne troops spearheading the occupation probably will be from the 11th Airborne Div., a veteran of the Philippines campaign. Okinawa dispatches said at least 7,500 air-borne soldiers would lead the landings. The 11th is the only airborne division so far disclosed to be in the Pacific. There have been no reports as yet of any attempt to scuttle rem-nants of the Japanese fleet during the period of grace which now has extended more than ten days since acceptance of the surrender terms. Fanatics May Seize Planes

U.S. 'Refuses' **France Status** Of Big Power

 By Carl Sores!

 Associated Press Correspondent

 MASHINGTON, Aug. 25. — One

 important fact appeared today to

 overshadow General de Gaulle's

 site to Washington—the U.S. has

 failed to give any strong indica

 tions that she considers France a

 rent-line power.

 Tt is not felt, however, that this

 necessarily means that his mission

 has failed. Veteran observers, recognizing the fact that De Gaulle's

 came here on an exploratory trip,

 view the situation as follows:

 Tf the French Provisional Pression

 font sought to increase good will

 instance American relations, his

 mission has succeeded.

 Th he came to state France's

 conomic needs and political aspirations, they were heard with

 nite U.S. commitments toward fui

 materialized.

 But if he hoped to obtain de

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 Stressing the community of

 france-American interests in the

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 Stressing the community of

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bold demands and claims of French self-determination. The best that can be said of the present meetings is the generally accepted fact that the U.S. will not let France starve this winter and that her Far East interests will be kept in mind.

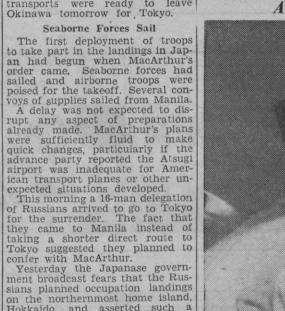
Franco-Italian Pact Near, **De Gaulle Declares**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP). Confidence that a Franco-Italian accord "would soon be concluded" was expressed yesterday by General

de Gaulle. The French chief praised the "democratic Italian people" at a press conference and said the French press conference and said the French people "fully understand and sym-pathize with the Italians in the great problems which now beset them. The entire world and I sin-cerely believe most Italians re-gretted Mussolini's 20 years of Fas-ism."

A Kiss for General Marshall

Gen. Charles de Gaulle bestows the traditional French kiss of honor on Gen. George C. Marshall in Washington after the U.S. Army Chief of Staff was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.



It previously had said enlisted men in the command who had 55 points or more would not be sent overseas unless they volunteered.

USFET spokesmen told The Stars and Stripes on Friday that they did not have a breakdown of the point scores of ETO personnel with ASRs below 85, but that they had been working on it and were making an working on it and were making an effort to ascertain how many men were in the 75-84 bracket, how many in the 65-74, etc. They said also that when that information was obtained, it might be possible to have some idea as to how high a point score a man must have to make reasonably certain he would not serve in occupation forces.

Judge in Pussy's Corner

ruled it's okay to keep as many cats as you want in your own home. Solomon dismissed charges against Mrs. Margot V. Whiting, 73, whose Brooklyn neighbors said her 11 cats were public nuisance. Solo-mon said, "I cannot see as a matter of fact and law that the presence of these cats in a one-family house is a public nuisance if they remain on the premises."

Hara Kiri (Continued from Page 1)

arms as directed by Australian commanders. About 86,000 Jap-anese eventually will surrender, it is expected.

OKINAWA, Aug. 25 (ANS).— A battalion of troops all six feet or taller, most of them veterans of New Guinea, Leyte and Luzon, will form Gen. MacArthur's honor guard for his entry into Japan.

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MOSCOW, Aug. 25 (UP).--Nearly 1,700 Allied prisoners have been liberated by the Red Army from Japanese prison camps in the Mukden area, it was announced today. Twenty-eight generals were among the

eight generals were among the liberated men. The Russians reported taking 14,000 more prisoners as their airborne troops seized two more towns in Korea, where Japanese suicide units still are fighting fanatically. Substantial progress was reported also on Sakhalin Island, off the Siberian coast.

Fanatics May Seize Planes

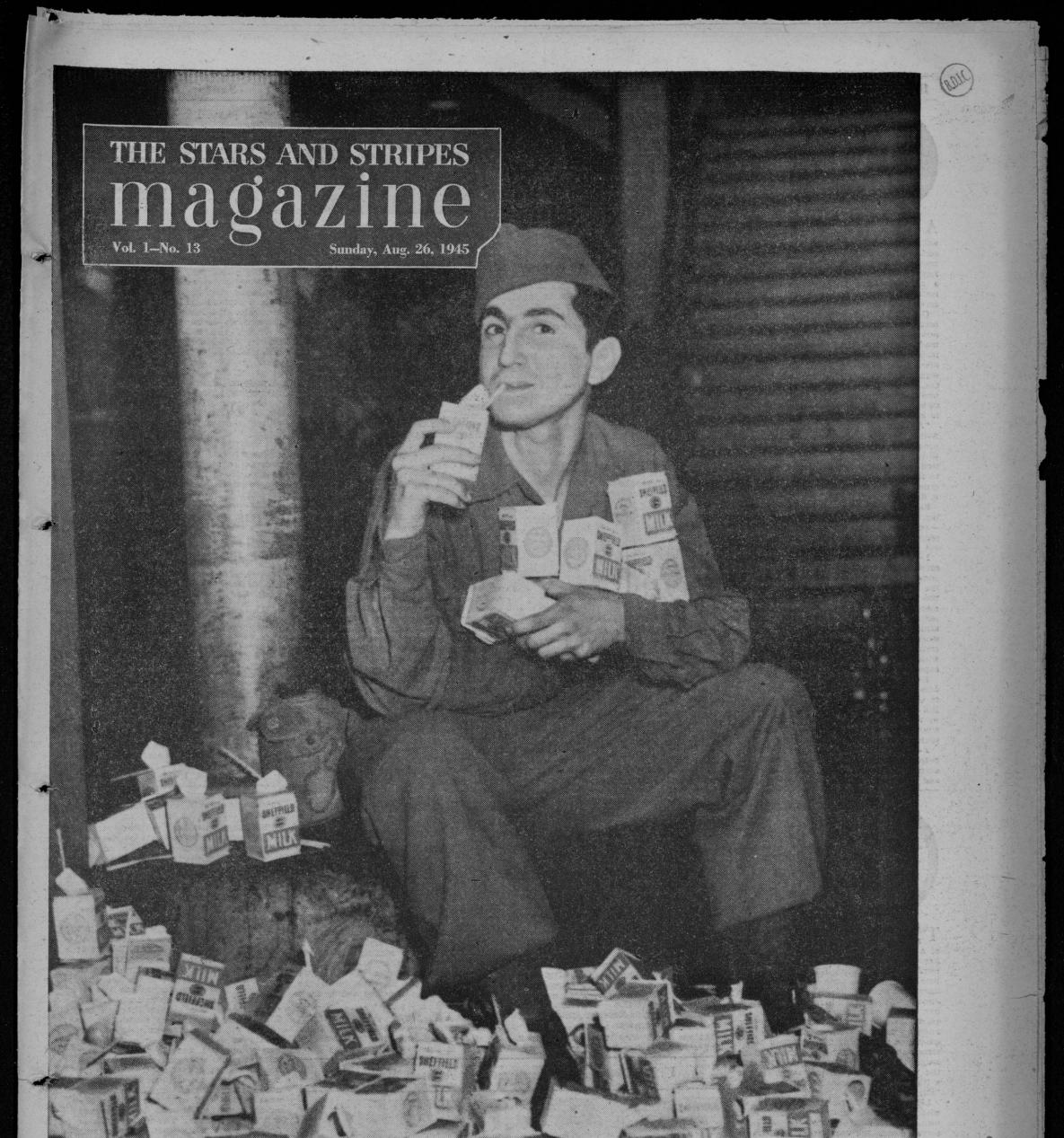
Fanatics May Seize PlanesThe Japanese government notified (MacArthur that four of its sub-
marines had not been accounted for
and that they might have been
sunk. All Japanese submarines
have been ordered to return to
the Ominato base. They must sur-
face, carry prescribed markings and
use navigation lights at night.He pointed out that lend-lease
recipients were told that the lend-
to active the pipeline on a cash
or credit basis. Thus far, he said,
Britain has not applied for such a
loan."Of course, if I were offered a
house free and one for rent, I
would prefer the one free."Sweetheart of Lambda Chi
tambda. Chi Alpha fraternity
husiness will carry, the Japanese
revealed some concern lest fanaticsThe pointed out that lend-lease
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would prefer the one free."Sweetheart of Lambda Chi
tambda. Chi Alpha fraternity
has elected Miss Margaret Truman,
daughter of the President, as its
chapter "sweetheart."

Lend-Lease (Continued from Page 1)

lend-lease 'pipe-line' full forever." He pointed out that lend-lease

have to close one's eyes and try to continue a program Congress in-tended only for war purposes." Emphasizing it was not the in-tent of Congress in approving the lend-lease act to drag out such aid three or four or more months after the termination of hostilities, he said





Home Is the Soldier

Sunday, Aug. 26, 1945

dividual problems of each branch of the service.

A conner for company of the seven wat faces we ran on the back page last week ("A woman's face is the Army's fortune") attracted quite a bit of attention, mostly on the lonely Hearts angle. The first letter to plop on the editor's desk was from a Belgian who identified himself in the European fashion only as H. Lorquet asked for the distribution of the study in the U.S. Special scholarships in the sevene Germany and Switzerland.

A RECENT Stars and Stripes story which reported that State Department jobs will be available to servicemen who meet certain educational and linguistic standards prompted a letter from Lt Col. Robert J. Levy, USFET Mission to France, who offers a plausible basis for establishment of a training program for diplomats and civil servants after the war.

П

Col. Levy feels that servicemen, who have been told what benefits they may expect now that the war is ended, have not been made conscious of their further obligations in assuring continued peace and progress around the world. GIs who have seen foreign peoples at close range and observed the necessity for close co-operation and understanding between nations, are ideally suited, the colonel points out, to take places in government jobs of great importance.

in government jobs of great importance. "A dynamic program is needed," he writes, "which will attract a reasonable proportion of our ablest men and women to government, by offering special instruction and positions of trust in government to those who are persuaded that their government needs them as much in peace as it did in war."

Saying also that such training and schooling should be open to all people of ability -not just ex-servicemen and women—he suggests key points for a program which our government might adopt:

1.—At demobilization centers in the U.S., servicemen might be given lectures, be shown motion pictures along the lines of the "Why We Fight" series, pointing out the importance of responsible and able men and women entering the government service at home and abroad. Specific instructions should be given as to when, where, and under what conditions this training and schooling is available—along with the types of positions which can be expected upon completion of the courses.

2.—Certain prescribed courses in public administration to those taking advantage of educational opportunities under the GI Bill of Rights. He further suggests lectures by visiting statesmen and diplomats. Those who complete instruction would be given preference for government jobs.

3.—Establish scholarships to allow study both in U.S. universities and universities abroad for those especially well qualified and conversely, establish scholarship funds for other United Nations students who wish to study in the U.S. Special scholarships are suggested in such fields as foreign economics, finance, commerce and public health, these courses to be taught by outstanding men in the respective fields.

4.—Properly publicize the people in the field, and their accomplishments, to urge progress to higher jobs, and at the same time to allow those in upper brackets to recognize candidates most deserving of promotion.

Pointing out that such training would bring great benefits to the U.S. both in prestige and economic position, Col. Levy concluded: "The war effort has been staggering to all. Success was assured through skill in the training and employment of millions of men." Certainly no less an effort should be made to develop the skills and use the abilities of American men and women "after we've fought."

THE Corner for Comment last week carried a cartoon which failed to credit the artist, Cpl. Ben Eisenstat, APO 117. Our apologies to the corporal. Another of his cartoons appears herewith. O.K.?



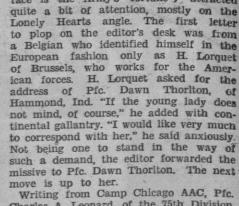
"Why must they be so undignified and whistle like that?"

From Germany comes a letter from a captain who managed entry into neutral

Since Liechtenstein was a Swiss protectorate, it was never invaded by the German armies. Referring to Thom Yates' story on Switzerland (Aug. 19 Magazine), in which Yates reported that U.S. and Japanese diplomats in Bern snubbed each other, the captain offers this story. wealthy resident of Liechtenstein traveled to Bern and went apartment hunting there. One of the apartments shown him was formerly occupied by the Jap legation. The Japs finally moved, the real estate agent said, because the American legation stood on one side and the British on the other, and the 'aps felt that they were subject direct espionage from neighboring to windows.

gathering material for the story, IN gathering material for the story, "What About Army Courts Martial?" on Page 8 of this issue, George Dorsey attended the trial of a Negro soldier charged with the VE-Day murder of a French civilian. Although he uncovered evidence of more than one miscarriage of Army justice in the course of his investigations, our reporter was impressed with the fairness of this particular court. The president of the court was a temperate man with wide judicial experience and the defense counsel obviously knew his way around a courtroom. In fact, the case for the defense was more ably presented than that offered by the Trial Judge Advocate, who had the preponderance of evidence on his side but seemed to have a limited legal background. . In one instance, the court president took over the questioning of a witness to bring out a piece of evidence the TJA had not been able to clearly establish. The trial resulted in the soldier being found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years. This sentence was subject to review by the commanding general, who might cut it down but was powerless to lengthen it.

Dorsey also discovered that one base section made a policy of choosing officers for court-martial duty who would be truly representative. That is, officers were picked from all branches of service-ordnance, quartermaster, artillery, signal-in order that a well-rounded group might sit on each court, men who know the in-



Writing from Camp Chicago AAC, Pfc. Charles A. Leonard, of the 75th Division, was interested in the whereabouts of another of the back-pagers, Pfc. Phyllis Siegel, of Morristown, N.J. "Being from Morristown myself" was the excuse for the request. Pfc. Leonard and Pfc. Siegel should have quite a hit to talk about. Phyllis hit again when a civilian woman walked into the office asking how to get in touch with her. "She has the same last name as I have." the woman explained, "and since I have relatives in America, perhaps we are related." Undaunted at learning that there were thousands of Siegels in America, she set forth to find Phyllis.

THE STARS AND STRIPES Magazine

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THE COVER

Pfc. Charles Ribaud of New York City, a recent vet arrival in the states, gets his first drink of real milk in 16 months.

Vol. 1, No. 13

go down the drain when politicians disagree or factions fail to work together.

THE young girls have an eye out for the young men in sports clothes who wear the gold discharge button in the lapel. To them, the end of the war is the end of a famine that has made the war years a mixture of long hours in war plants and an almost exclusively female society. They spend most of their time now wishing that the fellows overseas would hurry home to them.

Mrs. Schmitt and other mothers just can't explain how much it means that their sons are coming home. They can't stop talking about the wonderful homecooked meals they're planning for the sons —and no one can ever convince a mother an Army mess sergeant has the faintest idea about how to cook for her boy. It's everything to them—bigger than all the other things that go with Victory.

Many other homefronters want to hear about the war firsthand from the men who fought and won it. Some of them think it would be a good thing if the GIs would talk about their experiences, for it might bring the civilians closer to the horror and reality of war. Unfortunately, some others who want GIs to talk are simply interested in satisfying a morbid curiosity about war. The general opinion among civilians is that returned vets don't care to talk about the war in detail, and most of them understand and don't press the conversation in that direction. They just let the boys talk about whatever they want.



THEY haven't invented a yardstick yet to measure accurately just what the end of a world war can mean to a home front like ours, a thermometer to catch the terrific feeling of warmth and happiness that gushed forth with the black headthat wrote a finish to the war with lines Japan. It's difficult to measure the elation which goes with Victory-a mother taking down the service star in the window, knowing that her son is coming home, the quickened step during the rush hour of the stenographers whose boy friends will no longer be simply postmarked memories. or the war-worker who may now drive into ing station "Fill 'er up?" Let's single out one American and see what last week meant to her. We'll measure her smile against the one that served during the war years. We'll try to understand why she smiled in the kitchen while a ham cooked in the oven Sunday. And we'll try to judge the terrific change which has taken place in the U.S. now that the fighting men have given our people the greatest present ever received overwhelming and final victory. Mrs Evelyn B. Schmitt lives in a small village near Greenwich, Conn. She is 47 years old and a schoolteacher. Her son has served nearly four years in the Army and will soon be home from Europe. She finds it hard to believe that the war is actually over. There is, she feels, a great relaxation in the U.S. now. A satisfaction, too, which goes with knowing that the home front has outproduced the world in this war and won. Common ordinary things like canned fruit juices, absent from civilian stores for months, now are available, along with other food which people have done without.

and every highway is a train of cars. stretching and yawing as though waking up.

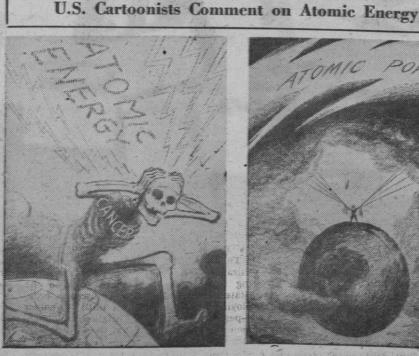
The girls are overjoyed at word that cosmetic taxes soon will be lifted, and nylon which has gone for parachutes will again cover slender legs. Tired of using liquid suntan lotion, America's ersatz stocking, the girls consider this one of their greatest rewards.

Ration books, once more valuable than dollars, now are torn up like so much con-

fettl or tucked away in a drawer for souvenirs to be shown to the grandchildren. Plenty of gags are making the rounds concerning the butcher, the baker, the grocer, and local retailer who were tin gods and miniature dictators during the war and now are just people looking for a little business.

Mrs. Schmitt, like most Americans, really feels that World War II was a lesson to all mankind and that the years of sacrifice in lives, sweat, and tears won't

MEAT still is on the ration list, but pork and bacon are reappearing. And bacon has been a scarcity for more than two years. Gasoline no longer is rationed



Future Experiment Knott in the Dallas Morning News

Little Man, Where To? Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

THE absence of casualty lists in newspapers—a grim reminder of the war's terrible cost for years—is another great addition to the realization that it really is over—civilians pinch themselves and smile broadly.

Homefronters hadn't developed a yardstick, a thermometer, or an atomic-age gadget to measure the change that Victory made in the first week; But any soldier who watched someone like our neighbor. Mrs. Schmitt, tenderly remove the service star from the window, gaze at it for a long moment, and then place it carefully away in a chest for good would have said Victory's biggest, most important aspects had nothing to do with rationing, shortages, or rylon stockings. It was a combination of love and human emotions that will persist long undoubtedly after atomic bombs are obsolete.—France Herron.

THE STARS AND STRIPES MAGAZINE



<section-header>

Shipping, Not Critical Score, Is Crux of Matter As Army Sends More Than a Million Soldiers Out of the ETO

By Robert J. Donovan Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

WITH much ceremony last Monday, the transport Exchequer sailed from Le Havre carrying the 1,000.000th soldier to leave the ETO since the Germans capituldated three and a half months ago. The gleeful troops of the 35th Div.—who lined the decks—searched out some object on which to fasten their hilarity as the ship glided away from the wharf. As luck would have it, they sighted a white-helmeted MP standing by a motorcycle. and the hapless MP got the bird with all the feathers. He took an unmerciful ribbing . and wasn't very happy.

"Look at those guys." he fumed. "Most of them have one or two Hersney bars and are going back to the States. I've got half a dozen and can't get home. Ain't that life!"

With that he kicked over the motor and thundered off through the ruins of Le Havre

The case of the MP who didn't go nome and the men with one Hershey bar who did was typical of a period in redeployment that is almost at an end. A new phase nas arrived and it promises to be a much happier one for the MP and all the others with long service overseas. From now on the high-point men will sail from Le Havre in ever greater numbers, while the low-point men cool their heels in Germany, Austria and France.

FTER the collapse of Germany, the Army selected seventeen divisions and hundreds of smaller units for deployment gainst Japan, which still was fighting. For the most part. men in these organizations eligible for discharge on points were culled and their places taken by low-score men. The high-point men were sent to divisions like the 75th and 99th, which were scheduled to be eventually returned to the United States for inactivation. These so-called Category IV units would, when the time came, go home and their men be discharged. While the Japanese war continued, however, divisions like the Second, Fourth, Fifth and others chosen for redeployment had priority on shipping space, and Category IV units had to wait. Every so often these units could send certain numbers of men home under a quota system, but there was no wholesale movement of high-point men. For most of them the prospect of getting home this fall was discouraging. When Japan quit, the whole situation changed. The shipping priority at last went to men eligible for discharge on No longer would these men have points. to dribble out of the theater in small quotas. The way would now be open to them to return in large numbers, just as the low-point men in redeployed divisions had been doing.

and 14th Armd.—which are composed largely of men eligible for discharge, were alerted for shipment, with most of them due to depart in September.

The number of men in the ETO with 85 or more points were scheduled, before the end of the Japanese war, to return home this month was about 35,000. The number of high-point men now scheduled to return to the United States in September is almost 200,000. Of these, 170,000 will be former combat men of the Third and Seventh Armies and the XVI Corps.

Service troops, who must await their turn under a quota system, will not fare so well next month. Their rate of return will be retarded in September to make way for former combat men. USFET has held out hope, however, that quotas for service troops will be increased in October.

Returning with the high-point men next month will be at least several thousand men with less than 85 points. For each returning division has been authorized to take as administrative personnel at least 800 low-point men. While these low-point men will not be discharged on their arrival in the U.S., they will certainly find themselves in a very favorable situation when the critical score drops down to their level. At least the Atlantic Ocean will be pehind them. Gen Eisenhower nas received authority to send home men with 75 or more points in numbers sufficient to fill shipping quotas. But there has as yet been no statement from his neadquarters as to how many of these men may be sent home in the near future.

ARMY authorities have made no state-ment concerning possibilities of diverting cargo space to troop movement. However, it may be pointed out that a troop ship and a cargo ship can't be used interchangeably without refitting. Now that "edeployment of troops direct to the Pacific curtailed there is a possibility that "some" of these ships, which formerly moved separately with heavy equipment, may be used to speed the high point men en route home, leaving the equipment for later. Most soldiers, of course, feel that the equipment can wait and that the important thing is to get the men home as quickly as possible. It is safe to say that if cargo ships can feasibly be used to carry troops to the U.S., it will be done. There have been cases, it might be pointed out, where cargo ships, faced with a long awaiting period in N.Y. before loading, were alerted for a quick trip to Europe to carry additional troops back to the U.S.

loaned for a six-month period. Whether that agreement will be renewed is anyone's guess.

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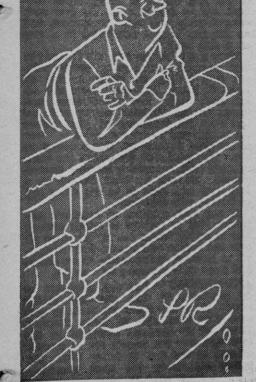
While the 265,000 July quota for men going back to the States was dropped this month, optimists think that there will be an effort made to raise the quota above the 200,000 a month mark during the remaining four months of 1945.

Also to be considered in maintaining a peak schedule in getting men home is the internal transport picture in Europe The more men moved to the staging areas and ports, the less transports remain for moving rehabilitation and relief supplies to the hard-pressed Low Countries and France. Liberty ships which nave been carrying supplies to Europe to help rebuild the oattered cities, if converted to troop shipment, would cut supplies coming into these countries to a dribble.

Shipping is also necessary for the 40,000 Army of Occupation troops who visit the British Isles on leave every week.

A S for ETO men with very 10W scores, their future still is uncertain. Many of them will remain in the Army of Occupation. Some may still be sent to the Pacific As men of the 86th and 95th Divs. who nave returned to the States are finding out, the e..d of the Japanese war nas not put a stop to the movement of troops to the Orient The 86th and 95th are now being prepared to move to the Pacific for occupation duty. The same fate may be in store for men of the 35th, whose sailing seemed such a stroke of luck to the MP at Le Havre. Some service units in the

ETO may have to go to the Pacific.



IN less than a week eleven divisions—the 63rd, 69th, 70th, 99th, 103rd, 106th Inf., 17th Airborne, and the Fifth, Sixth, Ninth The two-"Queens," the Mary and the Elizabeth, both in use since VE-Day ferrying 45,000 soldiers a month back to the States, will continue to be used in redeploying troops to America until November —perhaps longer. The original announcement, which reported that the British government had allowed the U.S. to use the two huge luxury liners, said that the two boats, along with the Acquitania, would be And what of men with, say, os of more points? What are their chances of getting home in six months? The fact is, if the Army can move another million men from Europe at the same rate it moved out the first million, their chances would seem to be good

But will the second million men be moved out in three and a half months, as were the first? Transportation Corps officials meet this query with a shrug. They say, in effect: Yes, we'll get them out just as fast—if we get the ships.

It's not so much a question of "What is my score?" that is at the crux of the matter. but, rather. "How much shipping is available?" The Atlantic can't be sailed in a critical score. Some of the liners that hauled troops out of Europe in huge numbers early in the summer have gone on to the Pacific with other troops. It will take time for these vessels to put into Le Havre again. On the other hand, ships that nad been engaged in carrying troops and cargo from the ETO directly to the Pacific will now be available for taking troops nome.

The Army does not encourage too great optimism on prospects of getting home soon. Probably the most hopeful statement that can be made with any reasonable degree of certainty is that 65 points will begin to took pretty good by the time the snow flies. SHARADAM SIGIRIE GHA SEATE SHIT THE STARS AND STRIPES MAGAZINE

Sandary, Sand Some Sunday, Aug. 26, 1945

A Return to the Rock Bleak Iceland Hadn't Changed Much to These Fifth Div. Vets-No, Not Even the Wails

By John Wentworth Stars and Stripes Statt Writer REYKJAVIK.

MANY times during our two long years here we had told ourselves that one we would return to the Rock. "I'm dav going to come back to dear old Iceland some day," we use to say. "I'm going to come back and wander to my hearts con-tent-and then I'm going to think how nice it is somewhere else and fly right out again." And this was that day. As usual, the fog was dense, the wind strong and the rain came down in sheets as we went ashore. Iceland had changed little in our absence.

On one side of the little pot-bellied stove in the transient hut we entered were nuddled a group of ATC men who had ust arrived from the States to take over jobs at the near-by Army airfield. They made it clear they were not too impressed with Iceland's jagged, lava-covered rocks, the mountains and the unending stretches of treeless countryside-not to mention the weather

Across from them squatted several reri-ous-faced GIs each of whom boasted seven overseas stripes and numerous battle Men bers of the Fifth Division awards. which had been stationed in Iceland before going into action in Italy, they had returned to visit their stulka wives or to get married. But now they were sweating out a plane to England-and then home.

They're hoping their wives will be able to join them in the States by next autumn.

The men with the red diamond shoulder patch nonchalantly puffed away at their cigarets or pipes, silently listening to the conversation from the new arrivals. It sounded familiar, like what they had uttered when they first landed back in the

summer of '41. "They tell me." said one of the newcomers, "that we'll be here a year and maybe two. I don't know what the hell for, but that's what they say." There was a was a lengthy pause and then one of the other new men said he'd probably be ready to blow his top if he had to be there more than six months, to which a young private chimed in . "This isn't so bad Wait until we get into town and get a look at some of those blondes I've heard about.'

IT must have sounded especially familiar to red-headed Pvt. Otho Strait of Mason City, Ia., who sat as though asleep at the rear of the stove. Red served for nine months at Murmansk, Russia, with a QM outfit before he got his first look at Reyk-javik in Sept. 1941 Shortly after his arrival he was given the job of patrolling long stretches of the east coast— and one helluva lonely job that was. As Red would say when he would return

from his tour of duty, it was "pretty rough and plenty lonesome." And at first he hated the place. Then one day he wandered into the near-by sleepy little village of Ryammstanga and shortly after met a pretty stulka. Before long Red forgot how he hated the way the wind blew and how the lava rocks made his feet ache. It wasn't long before they decided to get married, but rules then prevented a GI from marrying a stulka. They overcame that obstacle by renting an Icelandic fishing boat and having the ceremony perform-ed by the skipper off the coast. It has since been made official in Army eyes by another ceremony. Since leaving the Rock in Dec., 1943-Red has picked up a Purple Heart, four battle stars, and three other "items" worth 36 points-namely triplets, three rugged boys.

Strait and his buddies did notice a few changes on their return, the main one being that the citizens seemed more friend-And the traffic problem, formerly aggravated by the rip snortin' Icelandic cab drivers who would put even New York's cabbies to shame, had been heightened somewhat by the influx of jeeps. Uncle Sam since had sold a lot of jeeps to the Icelandic government. Just now you can't tell at a distance whether it's an Army or civilian vehicle bearing down on you, but the speed-loving Icelanders are alleviating the suspense for GIs by painting their jeeps a glaring red or yellow.

DOUBLE feature at Reykjavik's Gamma **D** Bio theater this week features a rootin' tootin' western and a gangster film in which beer trucks are hijacked all over the place. The Icelanders still go big for the cowboy stuff, and their faces light up with happiness when the gun-toting, villain of the big city epic gets himself a good smack in the kisser from the hero.

After four years of watching GIs from Boston. Denver and even Hollywood wander around their Arctic neighborhood, the locals are convinced that movie producers sometimes exaggerate the wildness of America's males. Icelanders may have suspected some of our jeep drivers of being former cow-

India's Colonial Society Demands **That GIs Have Servants**

By Andy Rooney Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

DELHI, India.

WHEN on American colonel posted a notice on a barracks bulletin board in Delhi 'o the effect that all American soldiers were to fire their servants and start making their own beds, cleaning their own barracks and polishing their

own shoes, a storm rose over India. Hearing of the order. British authorities in town came to the commanding officer and pleaded with him. Americans were new in India, they said, and did not understand. The position of the white n.an in India, they argued frantically, was a traditional one. based on prestige and face. If the American soldiers started doing menial jobs the whole social com-plexion of India would be altered.

The Englishmen won their point. The colonel took down the order and told his GIs to hold on to their bearers.

Most American soldiers at headquarters in India have the full time service of one native servant and the part time service of three or four more. Every one has his own bearer-a servant who performs every service one man can for another. When a GI comes in from a hard day at the office, he can lie down on his bed and his bearer will take off his shoes, put on his

slippers and get him a drink of cold water and his pipe, if he smokes one. In other words, a Joe in Delhi really lives.

The part time servants a GI has working for him are called various kinds of "wallah." Wallah literally means "one Thus a who does." soldier's "dhobie wallah," is one who does the dusting; his durzi wallah in one who does the tailoring. IN some barracks

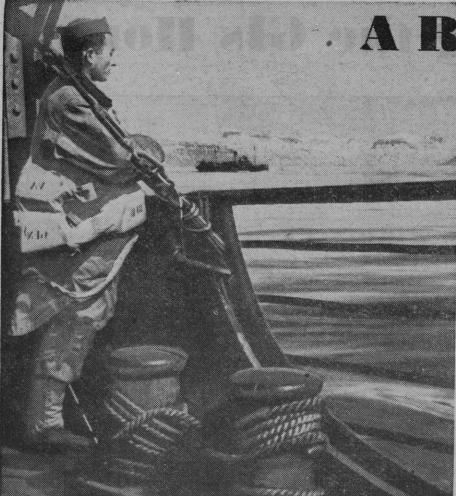
where 15 or 20 GIs live together, the services of one bearer are shared among two or three of them. If they

get a good man he takes care of their laundry, lays out clean clothes for them every day, fixes their mosquito netting and is generally in charge of keep-ing them well-dressed and comfortable. If a soldier stands an inspection and has his name taken because his pants aren't press-

ed, he can go back to the barracks and give his bearer hell.

The use of Indian servants by American soldiers isn't as much of a throwback to slavery as it may sound. They treat the Indians as men who are doing a job for them for a price. Indians are puzzled





Iceland looks especially good ... when you leave it.

IV



is a matter of course, Americans offer them a cigarette from a pack. GIs are constantly confounding both the Indians and the British in India. In Calcutta, for instance, it is not unusual to see a couple of Americans careening down the street between the wooden traces of a rickshaw with the bewildered Indian rickshaw boy perched in the carriage. T GIs "just wanted to see what its like." The

N offices there are often educated Indian men and women working as stenographers. Because they come from the upper strata of the caste system they won't touch a broom or empty a waste basket. So if the wallah, whose lot it is to empty waste baskets, is not around when it needs emptying the nearest American, and he may be a corporal or a captain empties the basket

For all these services, it costs the average GI in India about 10 to 15 bucks a month, depending on whether he has his own or shares one, and depending on whether he "backsheesh" (tips) the dhobie wallah, the duster wallah, the wallah who waits on the table and all the other wallahs who makes life easy for him.

The whole thing works out nicely for the American soldier in headquarters areas in India. And there won't be any hitches until one of them goes home and mistakes his wife for a wallah.

boys, but no Icelandic kid has ever been swished away and held for ransom, and no Pfc has become implicated in a raid on a fish cannery. Many a GI oldtimer here will remind you

that he spent a good many months without ever getting an invitation into an Icelandic home. But many more will admit that, taking into consideration such things as the language barrier and the fact that for thousands of years before the British and Americans moved in these people lived undisturbed, things weren't so bad. The Icelanders just aren't the backslapping type, but neither are they troublemakers. To add up their feelings in a line, they just want to be left alone and be friends with everybody.

At any rate, evidence of America's protective visit to Iceland is mostly evident now in empty "ghost camps" stretched all over the barren countryside, from Reykjavik to Akureyri in the north-Ghost camps and jeeps with red and yellow wheels.

CONDITIONS in this city, populated by one-third of the country's 120,000 people, are pretty much the same as they were four years ago in many respects. There are no apparent shortages in the food line, and the women are as smartly dressed as the gals in Jersey City. The people are among the most education-(Continued on Page XI)

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Franco still controls the guns in Spain

On Borrowed Time

Europe's Last Fuehrer, Generalissimo Franco, Has Plenty of Worries Since the Fall of His Bosses

By Klaus Mann

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

THE dictator of Spain, Generalissimo Francisco Franco, has plenty of worries these days. Ever since the fall of his former bosses and protectors—Hitler and Mussolini—El Caudillo, which is the Spanish equivalent of Der Führer, has been living on borrowed time.

What is the origin of Spanish dictatorship? Why is the nature of this regime so incompatible with the principles and purposes of the United Nations? What is General Franco's record?

The government which established itself in Spain, in 1939, after three years of civil war, owes its existence to two foreign powers-Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy. It was with the military, economic and political support of Hitler and Mussolini that Spanish generals, including Francisco Franco, started their revolt against the legitimate government of their country. The tenacity and determination with which the people of Spain resisted the rebellious officers indicated clearly that the Fascist movement was not popular with the majority of the nation. It took Franco and his followers three years to overcome this resistance. This was all the more remarkable, as the rebels, or "nationalists," as they chose to call themselves, continued to enjoy the material and military help of their Italian and German friends whereas the Republicans, or "loyalists," were not able to obtain the most essential supplies-not even on a cash and carry basis. The non-interven-tion policy maintained by the democracies worked one-sidedly in favor of the Fascists.

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SPAIN'S civil war was indeed a prelude to World War II, a dress rehearsal in which the powers of evil tested, in a moral and military sense, their war of aggression upon the cause of humanity. When Franco's troops marched into Madrid on March 28, 1939, the dictators in Berlin and Rome could congratulate themselves - diflo stated triumphantly in an official proclamation addressed to members of the National Council: "The war has taken a bad turn for the Allies, and they have lost it."

Some months later, in February, 1942, he was still certain of a German victory, and promised that if there were one moment of danger, it would not be one division of Spanish volunteers that would go but a million Spaniards would offer themselves. The next year, however, found the generalissimo somewhat less confident. On March 6, 1943, he appealed for peace, suggesting that it would be senseless to go on fighting as the war had reached a dead point at which none of the belligerents had the power to destroy his opponent.

But the war continued and Franco went on assisting by deed and word those whom he was wont to call "our Fascist com-rades.' He sent his Blue Division to fight with the German Army against the Russians. He let Spain serve as a convenient bly and espionage base for the Nazis. Hitler's agents were free to use Spanish consulates and embassies throughout the world for the transmission of information to Berlin, and as headquarters for their world-wide intrigues. Spanish ships reported the position of Allied merchantmen to German U-boats. Spanish workers were sent to Germany to aid in Hitler's war plants. The so-called neutral press of Franco Spain was a valued Goebbels mouthpiece. Nazi operations were tolerated within the Spanish police, the Spanish radio system and in every department which could aid Hitler in his war against the Allies.

THE dossier on Franco's pro-Axis activ-ities bulges with evidence. Even so conservative an observer as Sir Samuel Hoare, now Lord Templewood, had to admit that Spain was practically a semi-occupied country in which German influences pervaded important sections of national life. Having served for five years as British Ambassador in Madrid and having been widely criticized for his pro-Franco leanings, Lord Templewood astounded the House of Lords in London with a detailed description of how he, the representative of His Majesty's Government, was besieged by the Gestapo in Madrid. Said he: had many instances in my own experience of this non-military occupation. I had the Gestapo living in the next house looking over a wall watching every movement. I made and constantly trying to suborn my domestic staff." Of course, the democratic world in general and Allied authorities in particular were well aware of what was going on in Madrid. Yet, the U.S. and Great Britain maintained diplomatic relations with Franco. As for the Soviet Union, it has never recognized the Fascist Spanish regime. It is true that occasional frictions developed between the western democracies, on the one hand, and the Caudillo, on the other, in July, 1941. Washington even went so far as to impose an embargo on oil shipments to Spain only to lift the embargo again a few weeks after Pearl Harbor. The general line, however, adhered to by both London and Washington was to accept Franco's neutrality at its face value. No doubt, this conciliatory attitude on the part of the Allies was due mostly to considerations of military expediency.

THE usefulness of this policy was particularly obvious at the time of the Allied invasion of North Africa. It was then that the Allied Combined Chiefs of Staff insisted that every step possible be taken to keep Spain neutral and to prevent the Germans from entering the Iberian Peninsula. Years afterwards, in 1944, Churchill appeared in Commons to speak kind words about Spain which, as the former Prime Minister put it, had done the Allies a great service by overlooking the concentration of air and sea power at Gibraltar for the North African invasion.

At that point, however, this kind of leniency toward the Spanish brand of Nazi-Fascism was no longer in keeping with the general mood and tendency of democratic world public opinion. Mr. Churchill's pro-Franco statement was widely criticized. President Roosevelt himself, at a press



conference on May 30, 1944, indicated that he disagreed with his British colleague, suggesting that Spain's conduct as a neutral had been less than satisfactory.

TWO things had become clear by now: First, that the military situation no longer necessitated or justified a policy of appeasement toward Franco Spain; second, that the Spanish dictatorship remained essentially adverse to the interests and ideals of the United Nations no matter what kind of conciliatory gestures the generalissimo might make to curry favor. When Allied victory appeared to be just over the horizon, Franco began to take steps obviously calculated to improve his position with the winning side. The Madrid government forbade German commercial planes to land in Spain and set up an inspection system to prevent German war criminals from entering the country. Some Falangist — Fascist — ministers were re-moved from Franco's government and replaced with men of monarchist leanings Last April, the generalissimo even wen. so far as to break diplomatic relations with Japan.

But it was too late to jump on the bana wagon. Francisco Franco was politically doomed. The distrust with which his regime was regarded abroad was matched or exceeded by its unpopularity at home. Today, as many as 5,000,000 political pri-soners are still held in Spanish jails and concentration camps. The regime has utterly failed in improving the low living standards of the Spanish masses. Even before the present crisis of Franco's international situations, an unbiased English observer, Vernon Bartlett of the London News Chronicle, wrote: "After a visit to Spain at the end of last year, it is astonishing to discover how many people who were passionately pro-Franco during the civil war now criticize him with a vehemence and openness which is almost staggering for a foreigner. The Falange Spanish Fascist party is hated by the Monarchhated by the Catholics, hated by the ists

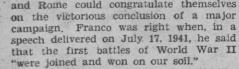
PRESIDENT Harry S. Truman, Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee and Geaeralissimo Josef Stalin, in their joint proclamation summing up the results of the Potsdam Conference, singled out the present Spanish government as unfit for membership in the United Nations with the explanation that the Franco regime is unqualified because of its origin, nature. record and close association with aggressor states.

Clearly the Caudillo has become an unbearable liability to his nation. He will have to go and he knows it. The question is only who is going to replace the generalissimo and his discredited clique. If it goes according to Franco's wishes, his successor will be a monarch of the House of Bourbon. Only a strong and flexible monarchy, as the Dictator put it in a recent speech, would be able to preserve the spirit of Falangism.

The trouble is that the pretender to the Spanish throne, Don Juan, 32, youngest surviving son of the late King Alfonso XIII, happens to be on bad terms with the generalissimo, whom he recently attacked in an open letter. Franco would prefer Prince Alfonso Jaime, nine-year-old, son of Don Juan's elder and deaf brother, Don Jaime. 37, who renounced his claim to the throne in 1933. At the same time there are rumors that the worried Dictator has approached an illegitimate son of Don Jaime, who is reported to be living in Guernica. which was destroyed by Nazi bombs during the civil war, under the name of Count Arana.

WHILE the generalissimo is desperately searching for a king to place on the throne of Spain, Spanish Republicans in exile insist that a restoration of the monarchy would be diametric to the wishes and interests of their nation. It is true that these refugee politicians have not yet quite suceeded in reaching a definite agreement among themselves. Rivalries continue between such groups as the anti-Communist Committee of Liberation represented by the former Republican Minister of National Defense, Indalecio Prieto and the followers of Dr. Juan Negrin, last Premier of the Republic. The exile Re-publican leaders recently took a far step towards advancing their cause when their Parliament in Mexico City elected a new President of the Republic in Exile. He is Martinez Barria, former head of the Parliament in Exile. The future of the Republican cause may in large measure depend on the backing the exile leaders give the new cabinet. The new government will petition other governments for recognition and seek to bring about Franco's downfall by diplomatic pressure. Just how this may be accomplished is not clear. Britain's new Labor government has slated that it is not favorable toward forceful intervention in Spain. And, as far as forceful opposition is concerned, it is to be remembered that Franco. so long as he has the army at his back still controls the guns which keep his enemies at bay.

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When the real thing started, Franco's interests and sympathies were naturally on the side of the Axis. Even before the outbreak of hostilities, the Caudillo had co-ordinated his policy with the Italo-German line by joining the Anti-Comintern pact and withdrawing from the League of Nations. His hesitation in declaring war on the democracies resulted partly from Spain's physical and moral inability to face a new war after three years of devastating internal strife. He was hesitant also because Spain's status as a non-belligerent ally of the Axis powers promised to be more advantageous than an open military partnership would have been.

THE masters of Nationalist Spain made no secret of their loyalty to the Nazi-Fascist cause as long as Hitler held the upper hand in Europe. During the opening phase of the war, Franco and his government-controlled press were jubilant about Allied setbacks. In 1941, the Cau-

... and Spanish living standards steadily drop.



FAR EAST Nippon Tuck

Japan's far-flung army last week finally learned that the war was over, and never before in history was there such a peculiar

capitulation. The main surrender began in Manila, where a planeload of Japs landed early in the week to discuss technical details. Gen. MacArthur made sure to keep out of the way, making plain the preliminary character of the parley. Although no details were released, MacArthur announced that he would land in Japan within ten days, with ground, sea and air forces on a war basis. Emphasis was added to this last point after Tokyo Radio warned that some hot-headed officers might forget themselves and fire at the landing party.

The Russian armies in Manchuria ignored Japan's outstretched nand and kept advancing until they occupied all of Manchuria, including the chief cities of Hsinking, Harbin, Mukden and Kirin. Only then did they begin to consider Japan's frantic plea for the Red Army to stop moving. Russia evidently had her own motives for wanting to have her troops over all of strategic Manchuria before the peace settlement was completed.

Complications in China

China's situation was complicated by rival claims of government troops and Chinese Communist forces for Japan's surrender. By the week's end, Generalissimo Chiang Kaishek had the upper edge. The Japanese high command in China accepted his arrangements for formal capitulation. Surrender was delayed when the American-trained Chinese First Army decided to march instead of fly to Canton for the surrender of south China. Chinese Communist armies, however, took little notice of these developments and themselves advanced into north China.

Burma was a few days behind Manila. With the Japs playing mum, Supreme Commander Lord Louis Mountbatten broadcast the same type of instructions to the Japs as in MacArthur's first announcement to Tokyo. Then he waited to see what the Burma Japs would do. Isolated garrisons also were falling into line. Japs in the Wewak area of New Guinea gave up to Australians, Luzon outposts talked turkey with Yanks. Jap radios in Singapore and Batavia announced that they knew of the cease-fire order.

The whole situation was made more fantastic by Japan's blithe announcement of a mysterious invasion and a non-existent version of the peace terms. One day, Tokyo Radio noted that "some Allied forces' had landed on Shimushu, in the Kuriles, off the northern tip of the Japanese homeland, and Japs "are obliged to resort to arms for selfdefense." The next day, they forgot about it. Then they gave a curious version of the yet-to-be-decided-upon peace terms.

The Jap Version

"U.S. forces will not commandeer our food supplies, living quarters and such people's necessities, or seize funds in the banks,' they said. This was followed with other presumed details-"Formal surrender of our troops on all fronts, means of disarming the Japanese troops; transfer of ships, planes and other weapons; disposition of the army; transfer of prisoners of war; landing points of the occupational armies; territories for reparations and occupations, and the signing of such agreements regarding them Such subjects as the enforcement of free vote. revision of school books, official recognition of political parties and accommodations for occupying army will be decided upon. This was news to MacArthur, who hadn't yet seen the first Jap negotiator in Manila. This was followed by the even more fantastic assertion that unconditional surrender referred only to the military phase of the war and did not apply to the civilian economy of Japan. All this led uneasy America

to wonder whether Japan was really sincere or had some diabolic trick in the offing. After all, it was the first time, as one commentator pointed out, that a large nation at war had surrendered with its land army for the main part intact and its homeland uninvaded.

Back to Corregidor

In the headquarters mess of the First Cavalry's First Brigade in the Philippines is a glass ash tray set apart from all the others on the table. "That's General Wainwright's," brigade officers tell visitors soberly. This week, they spoke those words with jubilation. The ash tray will be used again, because "Skinny Wainwright of the Philippines" was back.

The hero of Corregidor, whose fate until last week was a mystery, was found "safe and well" in a Jap PW camp at Sian, 100 miles northwest of Mukden, Manchuria. After telling his story to the world at Chungking, he was expected to return to Manila in triumph. The setting was far different from 62-year-old Wainwright's first arrival in the Philippines, when he took part in the punitive expedition against the Moros. That was in 1906, the same year he was graduated from West Point. Later, he shuttled between the staff school sessions in the States and routine cavalry posts. The last war found him in staff work with the 82nd Division at Toul, St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne. Back in 1939, at Fort Clark, Tex., as a

Back in 1939. at Fort Clark. Tex., as a chicken colonel, he took over the First Cavalry's First Brigade and got his star. He was transferred to the Philippines a year later as a major general. As a three-star he made history when MacArthur left for Australia in 1942, and Wainwright led the heroic defense of Corregidor until the surrender on June 6.

Wainwright was only one of the many thousands of Allied prisoners rescued last week. Others included Lt. Gen. Percival, former British commander in Malaya; Sir Shenton Thomas, former Governor of Singapore, and the ex-Governor General of the Netherlands East Indies, Jonkheer von Sparkenborgh.

The rescues were made by nine speciallytrained medical teams which dropped in areas of known camps. Although leaflets had informed the Japs of their arrival, they had no idea of their reception and faced the danger of massacre. Luckily, everything worked out according to plan, although in several camps the Japs were sullen and refused to help.

'Black' Blood Plasma

Army censor's in Manila last week released a story by Lt. Ogden R. Reid (a special to the New York Herald Tribune), which described joint efforts to smash the growing Philippine black market, which traffics in American military supplies – even blood plasma—to the tune of \$120,000 a month. Cracking down at the beginning of the summer, authorities recovered \$240,000 worth of every imaginable type of Army supplies and equipment during June and July. placed 400 Manila shops "off-limits" permanently for dealing in illicit goods

Current black market prices, Reid said, tab gasoline at \$125 a drum, canned milk at \$20 a case, rice at \$12.50 a bag, a case of C-rations at \$17 50 soap at \$12.50 a case, and cigarets at \$250 a case. Blood plasma, he said, is a choice commodity because most Filipinos are undernourished and rundown.

The Manila black market, Reid said, is not a well-organized group, but is made up mostly of individuals or disorganized small combines. Ora De Castro, the new chief of the Emergency Control Commission (the old chief had been misappropriating supplies and showing favoritism) sees the smashing of the black market as a purely economic one. He plans to double the daily wage, put a ceiling on food prices in the islands. The Army, whose own detective bureau of 54 men has done a land-office business in rounding up operators and recovering the illegally-sold goods, seems to favor a handpicked, efficient law enforcement group to do the job, economic consideration aside. Reporting that fountain pens. clothing. fruit. spices, cheese, and coconuts were still bringing fabulous prices. Reid observed that the combined efforts thus far had been only a "partial success."

down "by a Mikado more famous than Hirohito":

My object all sublime I shall achieve in time— To let the punishment fit the crime— The punishment fit the crime.

Tempest Ahead

The fresh winds of reconversion blew across the U.S. last week. They were not gentle or soothing zephyrs. Rather, they were rough, irritable blasts, with the threat of full tempest always behind them. In Washington, men said "the next hundred days" would be the hardest, would determine the pace to peace-time living, and the methods of approach. The reconversion period promised to contain more friction than the war period, when the common struggle held people together. Already, in Chicago, this spirit of discontent had manifested itself at a big parade and rally staged by the CIO to draw attention to the worker made idle by reconversion.

The change over of industry from war to peace-time production would mean a lot of things to America, but far and away the most serious problem presented was unemployment. Reconversion Director John W. Snyder himself predicted that 5,000,000 men and women would be out of work by November. Others, more pessimistic, saw the unemployment figure reaching 8,000,000 by late winter. The national income, some observers forecast, would fall from 165 billions to 125.

The responsibility for curbing the growing unemployment was going to fall straight into the lap of Congress, scheduled to reconvene Sept. 5. A sample of the proposed measures was one sponsored by Sen. Elmer Thomas (D-Okla.) which would authorize the government to spend two billion on public works in the next three years—not only to provide jobs but to improve neglected roads, schools, and establish flood control and land reclamation. But with hundreds of thousands of discharged servicemen entering the labor market, some economists felt that such moves were only a partial solution at best. On the bright side, reconversion would mean the return in an ever-growing flood of hard-to-get consumer goods. The OPA

halted publication of 187,000,000 ration books, indicating that curtailments on food, tires and other commodities were nearing their end. Industrialists promised that new automobiles would be turned out swiftly. Postwar models would appear by next June, perhaps earlier, and would be produced at a faster rate than ever before—6,000,000 a year. Other things expected to be easy to get by next summer were radios, washing machines. baby carriages, razors, refrigerators and dozens of electric appliances.



Ernest Bevin Rap "undemocra

'Chow Was Good'

U.S. troops disembarking in the States from the huge British liher Queen Mary H generally were agreed on one thing about the trans-Atlantic voyage. As a GI from New Jersey put it succinctly: "Chow was good."

There were bound to be some slight irritations in the packing of 15,000 restless men into a single ship. Every inch of space had been converted into sleeping quarters, mess halls or recreation rooms. The lush furniture of bars and cocktail lounges had been replaced by tiers of bunks; even the liner's two swimming pools housed returning soldiers. Each man was given a colored button on boarding the ship, which was divided in three zones—red, white and blue. Troops were confined to their assigned zones, because wandering would cause confusion and possibly upset the equilibrium of the great vessel.

But when it came to food, all stops were pulled. Stored in the ship's hold for one voyage were such items as 50,000 cartons of ice cream, 200,000 eggs, 155,000 pounds of meat, 53,600 pounds of butter and 29,000 pounds of fresh fruit. The Queen Mary's chief chef thought nothing of boiling 30,000 eggs for one morning's breakfast, so that each soldier might have two. The slicing of 21,400 pounds of bacon and ham starts the minute the Queen leaves New York, because it takes nearly five days to slice enough for the return trip.

Only two meals were served a day, because of the time element—there were six seatings for each meal. But soldiers could take away cold meat and sandwhiches when they left the dining room, they could eat as much as they wanted while they were there, and they and a *choice* of entrées. This was one menu:

Chiang, China Ree

A^T the end of 14 years of fighting with the Japanese, troubled China last week was on the brink of civil war. Clashes between government troops and Chinese Communist forces were followed by Communist denunciations of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek for ordering Japanese armies to surrender only to Chungking. Bitterly attacking Chiang as a Fascist, the Communists demanded their inclusion in a broadened Chinese regime. Furthermore, they advised the United States not to meddle in internal affairs by supporting Chiang. The breach between the two opposing factions was growing wider than ever. Unless they came to agreement, there was a chance that Chinese unity would be a victory casualty.

The roots of .he controversy go back to the revolution of 1927, when the nationalist Kuomintang came into power. At that time they worked in close alliance with the Communists. A split soon occurred and Chiang Kai-shek turned the Kuomintang against his former Allies. The Communists at first set up an independent regime in the east but after many bloody campaigns they were ousted from this region by Nationalist troops and made their legendary "Long March" to Shensi in the northwest. Chiang continued to launch periodic campaigns to wipe them out, but never succeeded. Finally, in December, 1936, occurred the dramatic kidnaping of Chiang by the "Young Marshal," Chang Hsueh-liang, who was sympathetic to the then widespread demand for a united front against the growing menace of Japan. Shortly before the Japanese attack in 1937, the Chungking government agreed to stop fighting the Communists and the Communists agreed to place themselves under Chiang's leadership.

have ever been shipped to them from Russia Even if Russia wished to do so, which is doubtful, Russia couldn't, because the Communist areas have been blockaded by half a million Chungking troops.

LAST year the Communist area for the first time was opened to visits by American military observers and newspapermen. Their observations, as reported by such men rs Brooks Atkinson, N.Y. Times; Richard Watts, jr., N.Y. Herald Tribune, differed on certain details, but agreed on the following points. Kuomintang claims to the contrary, the Chinese Communists were effectively fighting the Japanese, perhaps more effectively than Chungking government troops, even though they received no outside help. These socalled Communists, far from being con-



Lt. Gen. Wainwright Rescued at Last

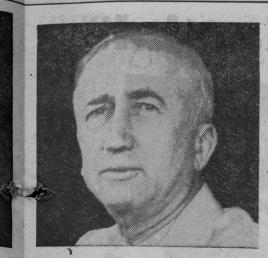
AT HOME Grime and Punishment

The Christian Science Monitor, pondering recent delays in agreement between the Allies on procedure to be followed in the trial of German war criminals, offered a suggestion to those who might some day ponder Japan's war guilty. Where the Japs are concerned, the Monitor observed, a course for such tribunals has long since been laid Relations between the two groups were never satisfactory. The Communist Red Army commanders charged Chiang has not paid them nor sent them any armament for the past five years. Everything they have in the way of munitions has been captured from the Japanese. No munitions



Chinese Communist leaders, Mao Tse-Tung lunch with U.S. reporter, R. W.

MAGAZINE, SUNDAY, AUG. 26, 1945



James F. Byrnes democratic" election

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Cream of tomato soup Codfish poché with lobster sauce Braised veal jardinière Roast Vermont turkey with cranberry sauce Cauliflower Hollandaise or fresh Lima beans Roast or boiled potatoes Assorted cold cuts Sans Souci pudding Ice cream Cheese Coffee .

The Queen further endeared herself to GIs when it was learned that enlisted men would eat in what used to be the first-class dining room, while officers sweated it out in the tourist-class dining room.

Fontana Powwow

bifornia last week was busy playing host to its second United Nations Conference in as many months—this time a colorful Indian powwow of nearly 2,000 representatives of 102 different American Indian tribal nations, camping in the shadow of the huge Kaiser steel mills at Fontana.

Traveling vast distances in every imaginable means of conveyance—many on foot— the delegates and their families brought their tepees and provisions to house their families during the month-long confab. They come from as far south as Mexico and as far north as the Canadian border and with a single purpose: to improve the lot of the of the American Indian.

SOUTH AMERICA

Soldiers strolling down Buenos Aires' Florida Street were surprised to confront a crowd of happy surging Argentines. The Yanks were

swept off their feet, raised to the shoulders of the crowd and carried along in an impromptu victory parade to shouts of "Viva los Estados Unidos." The incident was one of many in which progressive Argentinians coupled their armistice celebrations in defiance of their government's anti-American and anti-democratic actions.

Colonel Juan Peron's régime answered the demonstrators with tear gas, sabers and guns. His troops sallied forth daily to disperse paraders, who used the occasion to demand that the people elect their own gov-ernment. Late last week, casualties reached four dead and several hundred injured.

Argentina's high schools and colleges were emptied for 48 hours as students and teachers held the biggest school strike in the country's history as a protest against the terrorism. The strikers threatened to stay out for seven days after Peron fired 24 highschool teachers for backing the walkout. The four major political parties, just legalized, made plans to hold mass demonstrations against the government.

These groups were heartened after a speech by U.S. Ambassador Spruille Braden de-nouncing Fascist-inspired dictatorships in rank, undiplomatic language. In what was undoubtedly a slap at the Peron régime, Braden lashed out at "petty tyrants" who assumed "the disguise of a spurious democ-

INTERNATIONAL

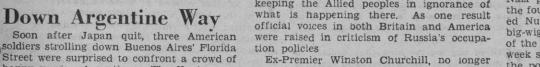
In Darkest Europe

Little news has come out of the countries of eastern Europe since their liberation by the Red Army, and what has slipped through has run the gauntlet of tight censorship. The Allied governments have been unsuccess-ful in practically all their efforts to obtain permission for newspaper correspondents to

enter these areas. The initial encouraging step to open up the region was taken at the Potsdam con-ference, where Moscow agreed to let Allied newspaper men operate freely in Finland, Poland, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria. One of the first correspondents to take advantage of this new arrangement was a Herald Tribune reporter who had no trouble going from Stockholm to Helsinki to get relatively uncensored news material.

The news blackout, however, last week still existed over the rest of Eastern Europe, keeping the Allied peoples in ignorance of

one of the Big Three, lashed out at Moscow's





political policy in the occupied areas. He decried the expulsion of millions of Germans from Poland and spoke of what he called the "terror" existing in Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. His inclusion of Czechoslovakia in this list came as a surprise, since all reports from Prague had indicated peace and tranquillity under the independent Czech government. "Almost everywhere in Eastern Europe, Communist forces have obtained or are in the process of obtaining dictatorial powers," Churchill exclaimed. Observers recalled that during his election campaign Churchill warned that a Labor victory in Britain would encourage the Russians to "communize" eastern Europe.

The leader of the Tory party was supported by none other than the foreign secretary of the new Labor government, Ernest Bevin, who spoke sharply about the "totalitarian" governments of Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania. "One kind of totalitarianism is being replaced by another," he declared. He said the electoral laws of Bulgaria were so undemocratic that Britain would not recognize any government resulting from today's scheduled election.

His statement on Bulgaria echoed a previously-issued warning by the U.S. State Department on the same question. Secretary of State James Byrnes, in an undiplomatically-frank pronouncement, charged that existing provisional government of Bulgaria was not truly representative of all shades of democratic opinion, and declared that the U.S. was not satisfied that the elections would be free.

Bulgaria reacted quickly and was quoted by Moscow as insisting that the election would be democratic. Moscow itself was silent.

EUROPE **Crowded Courtroom?**

Nuremberg, next to Munich, is the most Nazi of the Reich's cities. Nuremberg gave its name to the notorious racial statutes of Hitler, and it was there that the greatest Nazi pageants were held. For that reason the four-power War Crimes Commission picked Nuremberg as the site for the trials of big-wig Nazi war criminals. But the start of the trials, postponed again and again, last week seemed as far off as mid-October, with the possibility of being put off even longer. Delays have been the theme of war criminal prosecution since the Big Three brought up the subject during the last year of the war. Russia could not see eye to eye with the Allies, and insisted on a separate trial procedure. Finally Russia, Britain and America. together with France, got together in a War Crimes Commission to try Nazi chiefs jointly Late in June representatives met in London for negotiations on setting up a military tribunal to lay down legal principles for the trials. With U.S. Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson insisting on speed, meetings dragged along until the

beginning of August when a formal agree-ment was signed creating a new international law on war crimes. Goering May Be First

No announcement has been made of the German and Italian war criminals to be tried. The Potsdam declaration promised to make such a list public by Sept. 1. But it seemed fairly evident that the first defen-dants would be pudgy Hermann Goering, Luftwaffe chief, and Joachim von Ribbentrop, oily Nazi foreign minister. Others who were awaiting their turn were Rudolf Hess, Hitler's deputy before his sensational flight to England in May. 1941; Grand Admiral Karl

Party's executive committee, one of the chief issues of the campaign.

VII

In his first election speech, Churchill painted a lurid picture of a British Gestapo coming into power in the event of a Labor victory, with Laski as its head. Turning again and again to Laski, Churchill accused him of being the real formulator of Labor Party policy and charged that Clement Attlee and other party leaders took their orders from him.

Churchill was touching on one of the pe-culiar features of Labor Party organization, in which little distinction is made between the parliamentary party and the national party. Laborites in and out of Parliament are bound by the somewhat rigid discipline of the party's constitution. For that reason, statements by men like Laski, even though they are not in the government, carry some

weight in parliamentary circles. However, Premier Attlee has been taking particular pains to point out that Laski's utterances have no influence on the government. That might be true in another sense, due to the well-known hostility between Laski and Attlee. Laski has made no secret of his opposition to Attlee's leadership of the Labor Party.

Last week, Laski, in Paris for the Socialist convention, wrote an article for a French paper in which he called on Britain to back an exiled Spanish government as a means of ousting Generalissimo Francisco Franco. He was promptly taken to task for this and similar statements in Winston Churchill's first speech as leader of the opposition in the House. As if the election had not taken place, Churchill again demanded that Laski's relation to the government be clarified. Wearily, Attlee answered, as before, that policy would be formulated only by his min-

New Heidelberg

The German students applauded by pounding their desks with their fists. When the noise died down, the new acting rector, Dr. Karl Heinrich Bauer, made the dedicatory address. Old Heidelberg, Germany's No. 1 university, was, on a limited scale, perform-ing its historic function again.

First branch to re-open was the medical school. The initial course was a ten-weeks refresher for 500 discharged Wehrmacht doctors who had received hurried wartime training. Heidelberg's medical school was much less perverted by Nazism than other studies, such as the economics, sociology, and psychology, but there was some tampering. Example: the introduction of the notorious "race hygiene" course. Dr. E. Y. Hartshorne, an instructor on leave from Harvard's department of sociology, has supervised the de-Nazification and reorganization of the medical school faculty in collaboration with the Seventh Army's surgeon's office and MG officials.

Chief speaker at the opening ceremonies was Dr. Karl Jaspers. Heidelberg philosophy professor dismissed by the Nazis in 1937. "Thousands of persons in Germany sought or met death through their resistance against the Nazi regime, most of them anonymous-ly," said the professor, whose thin face and white hair testified to his own sufferings.

"We survivors did not choose to die in resistance. We preferred to survive in the weak, though perhaps justified, belief that even our deaths would not have changed any-Our guilt consists in our being alive. thing. . . .After the loss of our dignity all that remains to us is truthfulness. We want to

earn the lives that have been saved to us." Student-doctors interviewed by The Stars and Stripes artist Al Lichtenberger condemn ed, for the most part, the old race hygiene course. But one cocky six-footer, still in Wehrmacht boots and uniform, was cynical "Don't you in the U.S.A. believe in the superiority of the white race?" he asked.



intent on oulding a progressive democratic, non-feudal, China, with a social program roughly paralleling the US Farmer-Labor party's during the '20s. While deep with admiration for Russias accomplishments, the Chinese Communists operated independently of Russia and were anxious to make friends with the United States.

During the past year an uneasy truce has existed between both forces The United States played an active role in attempting to bring them together, mainly by pleas from former Vice-President Henry Wallace and Republican presidential candidate Wendell Willkie. When Maj. Gen. Patrick Hurley replaced Clarence Gauss as Ambassador, that was one of his main jobs. Last winter it looked as if he was succeed-

Yenan relaxed somewhat. Communist representatives were permitted in Chungking, and this spring the Chungking delegation to the San Francisco conference included a Communist.

The past few weeks, however, have seen an alarming deterioration. Last month large-scale fighting broke out between troops of both armies. Yenan charged Chungking was using lend-lease armaments against the Chinese Reds, a charge that American military chiefs were ready to substantiate. With the sudden Japanese surrender, the Communist armies prepared to seize control of nearby key cities in north China before government troops could reach there. They ordered Japanese troops to surrender to them. This alarmed Chungking, which feared the Communists would not only entrench themselves in umportant regions but would be immensely strengthened by huge supplies of Japanese armaments. United States authorities made diplomatic efforts to heal the schism although they followed Ambassador Hurley's lead in backing the Kuomintang position.



rung (left) and Chu-Teh (third from left), R. W. Reef and Yeh Fan-Kuei.

The only hopeful sign in the entire picture was the accord signed by Moscow and Chungking. The mere fact that Premier Stalin initialed an agreement with Chiang Kai-shek at a time when Chungking was at odds with the Communists was encouraging, although the terms of the accord were not known.

Russia's role was a tig question mark. Russian troops had seized a great slice of Manchuria while waiting for a formal Jap-anese surrender, thus getting closer to North China and an inevitable junction with the Chinese Reds. What will happen when they meet was a subject for conjecture. But the Chungking-Moscow ac-cord lent hope that Russia, with the United States, would try to induce both parties to make a peaceful settlement. If the U.S. persisted in favoring the Kuomintang over the Communists, and if Russia threw her weight on the side of the Communists, the result might be more than civil war.

Joenitz. who supplat inter arter Fuehrer's reported death; Robert Ley, leader of the German Labor Front, and Julius Streicher, notorious Jew-baiter.

No difficulty was found in housing the defendants-they will be put up in Nuremberg's municipal jail. But housing conditions were highly unsatisfactory in the rest of the city. Nuremberg, one of the worst bombed cities of the Reich, must be rebuilt to accommodate the many officials and observers due to arrive. The German Palace of Justice, where the proceedings will unfold. was criticized as being much too small for such a grand spectacle. War crimes officials, on the other hand, pointed out that the palace would comfortably seat the court, newspapermen and special observers, and that this should be adequate for all.

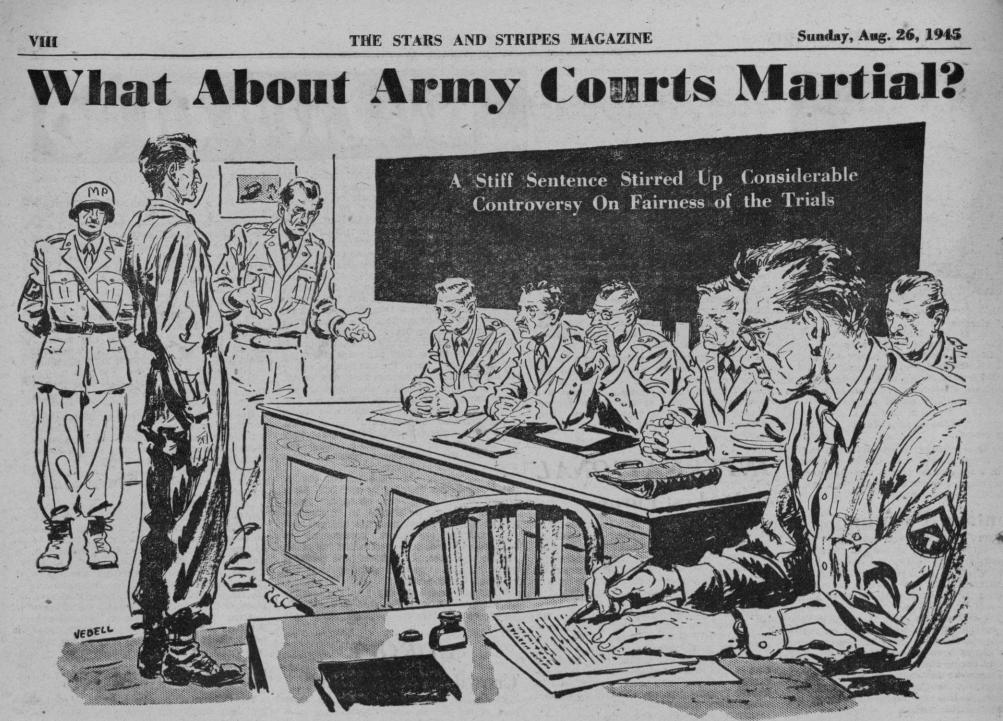
The 'Scholar'

"It showed a febrile irresponsibility, if I may venture a personal word, to paint an inoffensive scholar like myself as the head of the Socialist Gestapo." The "scholar" who spoke these words was

not quite as "inoffensive" as he styled him-In fact, he had been quite "offensive" self. to Winston Churchill in the recent British electoral campaign. Churchill had made Harold J. Laski, chairman of the Labor



Dr. Karl Bauer Heidelberg rector



Defenders of court martial procedure deny the allegation that a soldier is automatically convicted.

By George Dorsey Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

IT all started with Private McGee. Sentenced to two years for slapping some Nazi prisoners, Pvt. Joseph McGee, of Worcester, Mass., focused the attention of the nation on the Army's courtmartial system. McGee was not a very good choice for the martyr's role. Soon after his release on the slapping charge he was picked up for being AWOL. drunk and wearing the Purple Heart and Silver Star without authority. And it turned out that he nad had 12 previous courtmartial convictions—but his case caused:

1) Deep rumbings in Congress with promises of investigation of all heavy courtmartial sentences;

2) And—more important—re-examination of its punitive machinery by the Army itself and the creation of a clemency board to help Under-Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson review court-martial convictions.

Although formation of the clemency board followed close by the furor over McGee, the War Department made it clear that plans for the board had been under way for some months. Whatever the reasons for the clemency board's creations, reporters who gauged the reaction of U.S. troops in Germany, found that soldiers generally favored the idea. martial procedure point out that the case against the accused may be dropped anywhere along the route of this investigation if it is found that the evidence does not hold up. Furthermore, the investigator's final report must go before a reviewing authority who may decide against trying the case. Thus, it is Army policy never to put a man on trial unless prima facie evidence of his guilt is established.

An important consideration in evaluating the fairness of Army jurisprudence is the fact that the accused is thoroughly familiarized with the government's case against him before ne comes to trial. This is not the case in U.S. civil courts. The defendant in civilian life is not allowed to examine government witnesses beforehand and may be surprised and taken off-guard by evidence of which he has no foreknowledge

 ${\bf I}^{\rm F}$ his case does come to trial, the accused is provided by the Army with defense counsel. But he has the privilege of augmenting or entirely replacing this counsel with a defender of his own choice. One other way the Army protects a soldier's rights: He may not be convicted on the strength of his own confession. if it can be shown that any pressure was used to obtain the confession. In one case where it was found that MPs had wrung an admission of guilt out of a soldier by threatening to denounce his Belgian girl friend as a Nazi agent, his conviction on a charge of currency exchange dealings was set_aside and he was given a new trial. In another trial, where MPs had threatened to have the accused's family investigated by the FBI, the confession obtained under such duress was thrown out.

jurisprudence and spoke warmly in its defense, but they were willing also to offer constructive comment on its failings.

ONE of the big troubles, they declare, is that many of the officers who serve as cogs in the Army's judicial machinery must do so in time taken from their normal duties. This may be particularly harmful to the defendant's interest when it is the defense counselor who must prepare his client's case in spare time. There was the case in England where the counsel for the defense, a Specia. Services officer, never had seen the accused until they met in court. The accused, an enlisted man charged with assaulting a captain, was sentenced to ten years. Fortunately, a chaplain discovered the negligence with which the defense had peen prepared. The soldier was given a new trial, new facts were brought out and he was acquitted.

The Special Services officer said later that he nad been ordered to carry out a mission 300 miles from the place where the accused was being held and pleaded that he simply wasn't able to be in two places at the same time. Of course, he should nave asked for a postponement of the trial until a satisfactory defense was prepared—but that's how theory and practice sometimes differ. If not well versed in Army law, the officer may not even have known that he was allowed to request a postponement.

in another case again in England a soldier charged with statutory rape was defended by an officer who was conscientious but who knew nothing about legal procedure After an incompetent defense. the man received ten years. Later, the case was reopened with evidence that the defendant had been framed and he was freed. The fact that such cases are re-opened is certainly a credit to the Army. although it may not mitigate initial decisions. All too often, the officers conducting 2 trial, from the president of the court to the defense counsel, not only perform their roles without interest but unwillingly. according to those who have constant contact with courts martial. It is common knowledge, they say, that most officers shun court-martial duty.

THE solution offered by some ex-lawyers in the Army is the establishment of permanent courts employing only trained officers, who would be required to devote all their time and talents to the operation of the judicial machinery. In this manner it is felt that the Army would get speedy. uniform justice handed down by men who are experienced and interested in the functions of the law.

Many former lawyers now in uniform also feel strongly that such courts. If established, should be immune from pressure from above. What is meant by this was set forth in a recent dispatch from Germany by Kenneth Dixon, well-known Associated Press correspondent.

IN an article on courts martial, Mr. Dixon declared that "the biggest gripe of the average GI" is that "he is never, according to Army regulations, tried oy a jury of equals. That is, no enlisted man ever is permitted to sit on a court-martial case... To say that GIs feel the ards are stacked against them on this score isputting it mildly."

Here, indeed. Mr. Dixon has touched m a sore point. I found few officers regularly engaged in court-martial work who cared to speak in defense of the all-officer court and quite a few expressed the belief that inclusion of enlisted men would prove to be an important morale factor. The idea is not without presedent. When an adjust

One recurring complaint was that a soldier who comes before a court martial is automatically convicted. This frequently-heard allegation brings defenders of Army court-martial procedure to their feet in hot rebuttal. They insist that the nature of the Army's pre-trial investigations is such as to make it almost impossible for a man to be brought before a court martial unless be is guilty. In its conduct of preliminary proceedings against an accused, the Army claims a fairness which transcends civilian practices.

THESE are the prescribed steps in bringing a soldier to trial: First, charges must be proffered by a member of the military service. Then the accused soldier is called in, advised of his rights and asked if he has anything to say in his defense. If the case still stands up after this procedure, it is referred to an officer considered capable of conducting an impartial investigation. This officer brings one witness at a time into a room with the defendant, for interrogation. The defendant at this time has the right to question each witness thoroughly. He may also bring in his own witnesses in an effort to convince the investigating officer of his innocence. Supporters of the present Army courtIn theory, the Army takes every precaution to see that justice is done. Even the Trial Judge Advocate, who prosecutes the case, is duty-bound to bring out evidence in favor of the accused, if the defense should overlook something. Unlike the district attorney of civil courts, the TJA is not supposed necessarily to obtain conviction.

There are those, however, who point out that in actual practice the Army system sometimes misfires. The great weakness, they claim, of the Army scheme of justice is the lack of legal training and judicial experience on the part of many of the men who sit on the courts, conduct preliminary investigations, serve as defense, counselors. prosecute the cases as Trial Judge Advocates or review convictions and sentences. I was told this by men with years of experience as lawyers and judges in civilian life and who now serve in the Judge Advocate's branch of the Army. Without exception, these officers expressed earnest loyalty to the basic principles of Army

FURTHERMORE, as close observers point out, the members of a court-martial board may be totally unprepared by temperament and background competently to render the serious judgment necessary to pass on the soldier who stands accused before them. The Army does not ask a shoemaker to pull a tooth, yet it may ask an ex-shoemaker to assume a judicial role to which, in civilian life. a man may aspire only after years of preparation. ed man is on trial for a major offense in the French Army, for instance, one of the members of the court must be a non-com.

However, it is certain that the uninitiated often get a biased and confused picture of Army justice, one which is grossly unfair to the many efficient officers who labor wholeheartedly to protect the rights of the soldier. It is the exceptional case which generally catches the public eye. Under-Secretary of War Patterson recently went to some pains to point out to Washington newspapermen that the Army system is in most respects more lenient than civilian justice.

The Army is primarily interested in making over offenders into good soldiers. Of approximately 24,000 men sentenced to rehabilitation centers since Dec. 1942, for infractions of all types, more than half have been restored to duty, according to War Department figures. Many have since distinguished themselves.

"The guiding principle in all procedures before courts martial and in the imposition of sentences," said Mr. Patterson, "is, first, to rehabilitate the defendant so that he may be returned to service; and, second, to make the penalty severe enough to deter others from breaking the law."

Southey Aug 26, 1947

THE STARS AND STREPS WARACARTY Sunday, Aug. 26, 1945 THE STARS AND STRIPES MAGAZINE

League of Nations Still In Business

But Its Affairs Will Be Liquidated by 1946 When United Nations Take Over

By Thom Yates

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer GENEVA.

THE League of Nations, though but a ghost of its former self, is still in business at the same stand. The foot-steps of a few lone clerks now echo through the high-ceilinged corridors of the Palais de la Société des Nations where diplomats once gathered. The comfortable, luxurious Assembly and Council meeting rooms of the palace have not been used since Germany touched off World War II in 1939. Virtually the only sounds heard are the long swells of Lake Geneva heaving over the breakwater near. the front door of the palace.

"It's the war," an official spokesman explains, almost apologetically. "Actually, the League's technical work has never ceased. In fact, it has increased in volume and importance during the past two or three years. But we have found it neces-sary to transfer many of our activities to London and Washington and Princeton, New Jersey."

Few, if any, of the League's workers fail to see that the organization is breathing its last. Death, in the form of liquidation of all its affairs, will come no later than the end of 1946, the League's sympathizers freely admit.

AFTER 1946, what?

"We stand ready to make what we think would be valuable contributions to the new security organization born at San Francisco," the spokesman says. "We will make all our documents, records and knowledge available, as well as our phy-sical plant here in Geneva. We but await the decision of the United Nations organ-ization in this respect."

Considerable pressure exists for main-taining Geneva as the seat of the United Nations organization. For one thing the work of the new group would be off to a flying start without having to wait until suitable quarters were found or constructed and then moving into a new home. On the other hand, Geneva, home of so many international bodies, has two strikes against it at the outset. There is the psychological objection deriving from the League's failure, and there is the fact of RussianSwiss relations, which, at the moment, are not the best

IN any event, the road the League will follow to its end is already forecast. It will summon its Assembly to name a special committee whose main chore will be to confer with the United Nations prepa-ratory committee on "joint action." At the Assembly meeting will sit representatives from the 44 nations still members of the League. Only 12 of the 44, however, will be members of both the old and new peace preservation groups.

The World Court, a subsidiary organization of the League, though it maintained its seat at The Hague in the Netherlands, will be retained in substance in the new world security framework. So, in all probability will The International Labor Organization, whose budget (\$1,830,000 in 1945) was provided by the League. So the ILO may pursue its avowed purpose of pro-moting "social justice in all countries of the world and thereby. . . help to secure permanent peace and well-being "

HOUSED in a pretentious building of its own a stone's throw from the League grounds, the ILO transferred its war-time neadquarters to Montreal under the guidance of Ireland's Edward Phelan, who is interim director. Its 41 member states, including America, last met in Philadelphia in the spring of 1944. They are scheduled to come together again in Paris this October. The foundations upon which the Inter-

national Labor Organization built its house was recemented at the Philadelphia conference. The delegates there reaffirmed that: (1) Labor is not a commodity; (2) freedom of expression and association are essential to sustained progress; (3) Poverty anywhere constitutes a danger to prosperity everywhere; and that (4) the war against want must be carried on with unrelenting vigor within each nation. The declaration into which these fundamental principles were incorporated led to Presi-dent Roosevelt's declaration that "future generations will look back upon it as a landmark in world thinking."

In the 20 years before the second world war, the ILO had secured nearly 900 formal ratifications by the various govern-ments on labor matters dealing with hours of work, holidays with pay, protection of child workers, prevention of and compensa-



" ... still in business at the same stand."

tion for industrial accidents, insurance against unemployment, sickness, old age and death, and regulation of work conditions for women.

During the same two decades the League of Nations settled fully two score wars, border incidents and campaigns without allowing them to break into greater disor-ders. It was the League which awarded the Eupen and Malmedy districts to Belgium; laid down the frontier separating Poland and Germany in the Silesia area; settled the long-standing Bolivian-Para-guayan boundary dispute; and attempted, though unsuccessfully, to withdraw all non-Spanish combatants from the Spanish civil

But on the debit side of the ledger, the League failed ignominiously in its efforts to terminate the Chinese-Japanese war over Manchuria. While its supervision of the Saar election was almost a model pleb-iscite, the return of the coal-rich territory to Germany which followed acted as a spur to Adolf Hitler's territorial ambitions. For more than three years, as Mussolini's airmen and desert fighters cut down Ethio-pian tribesmen, the League debated the Italo-Ethiopian dispute. Neither the war of words at Geneva nor the limited economic sanctions which followed stopped

the Italians. Finally, on May 12, 1938, the League Council expressed the opinion "that with regard to the situation of Italy in Ethiopia, it was for the individual mem-bers of the League to determine their atti-tude, in the light of their own situation and their own obligations." The final blows against the prestige and power remaining to the League came with Hitler's march into Austria. Czechoslovakia, Danzig and Poland, which wrote a finish to the League's efforts to avert a world war. In its premature old age, the League of Nations-unsuccessful in its prime mission averting war-has busied itself with efforts to abolish opium smoking in the Far East, with aiding refugees and promot-ing improved social welfare conditions.

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'From the moral standpoint," says Sean Lester of Ireland, acting Secretary General of the League, "the maintenance of the League of Nations, especially in the darkest hours of the war, has constituted an act of faith in the re-establishment, with more or less profound modifications, of the world organization."

In effect, those who sit in the almost-deserted Palais de la Société des Nations say: "Our hope is that the new League may succeed where we failed. This can only be done if the Big Five stick together."

New Orleans and almost every Southern city, with direct service to Los Angeles and to Boston.

ILLINOIS: The International Harvester Co. plant to be erected on the east bank of the Mississippi River between Alton and Wood River and to be devoted to the pro-duction of farm tractors, will cost more than 44 million dollars, and will employ more than 3,500 persons.

MINNESOTA: Postwar major projects in-MINNESOTA: Postwar major projects in-clude the \$1,100,000 high school building planned in Mankata, the \$500,000 airport at Ortonville, and the \$300,000 library at Hibbing. St. Cloud has a program to cost over one million. Minneapolis expects to spend 70 millions on various projects within five years after the war.

NORTH DAKOTA: Brookings has public works construction program to cost \$973.000. Planning is active in Bismarck, Devils Lake, Fargo, Grand Forks, Knox, Mandan, Minot, Valley City, Wahpeton, Williston. Chief state-wide program is the Missouri River development providing for irrigation and



By Theodore Handelman Stars and Stripes Special Writer

LAST week's feature for the future was L the headline, based on a Commerce Department report, that "7,000 Firms Plan Expansion Program of 9 Billion in Year." Some economists expressed themselves as suprised, though happy, over the results of the survey. They shouldn't have been surprised. Other authoritative surveys and a multitude of items in the country's trade and technical press have given ample indication that American industry is thinking big and planning big. But perhaps more important for the individual serviceman is the fact that nearly every community in the U.S. is planning. Here's a representative list:

CHICAGO: A Public Transit Authority has been created to acquire and modernize the city's elevated and surface lines. There is a 100-million-dollar replacement program for transit lines scheduled for the next ten years. An initial fund of 10 millions for slum clearance has been ap-proved; complete postwar program may amount to 100 millions. The Chicago amount to 100 millions. The Chicago Park District has been voted 24 million dollars to finance first four years of a 10-year program for bringing green open

an eight-million-dollar permanent navy hospital. And, a man by the name of Glenn H. McCarthy will erect the "most modern apartment-business center in^{*} the U.S." Cost: 16 million dollars.

NEW ORLEANS, La .: It hopes to become the Aviation Hub of the Americas. In August it will open its huge Moisant In-ternational Airport. Forty-four existing and prospective airlines have plans for serving New Orleans, 97 applications for New Orleans routes call for service between reclamation work.

BOSTON: Development of the port is No. 1 on the city's program. The plan-ned modernization of this city's waterfront area calls for an expenditure of 15 million dollars.

PHILADELPHIA: The public works program will exceed 350 million dollars, the state roads project alone employing 45,000 to 50,000 men in this area; approaches of the Delaware River Bridge will be widened in a project requiring two years to complete; plans include a five-mile elevated super-highway.

NEW YORK CITY: Biggest construction and housing boom in New York City's history is sheduled as soon as materials are available. A postwar housing development, financed by seven local savings banks, will be built near the Polo Grounds at a cost of \$7,584,000. The City Housing Authority has proposed 13 housing projects. In all, the Housing Authority has plans for 300 million dollars worth of construction of hospitals and low and medium-cost housing.

spaces to the city's congested areas.

TOLEDO: Plans an airport only minutes away from business center to serve as a rail and bus terminal as well; consolidation of 8 railroads into one belt line; garden apartments and parks to aleviate blighted areas near tracks and yards; separate business and residential districts; zoning laws to restrict factories to lower Maumee River section and to a new industrial district at Maumee Bay on Lake Erie; 20 self-contained communities to replace the rows of obsolete frame houses that reach into present industrial areas. Hardboiled Toledo business men expect peacetime jeep production to boost Toledo more than its plan, and look to Willys-Overland to give the city an economic shotin-the-arm.

HOUSTON, Tex.: Expects 250 millions in public and private construction: 38 million for industrial expansion; 48 million, nonindustrial, covering a new medical center, schools and churches; 78 million for city, county, school and navigation district plans, with funds already approved by voters; 84 million for residential construction to cover an estimated shortage of 21,000 housing units. Also planned is a super-highway to Galveston and toward Port Arthur, and a new 2-million-dollar county courthouse. Work is progressing now on



Workers won't stream from a shipyard any more. Many have closed down

Sunday, Aug. 26, 1945

ETO Troupers **SypsyMarkoffRecovers** Is Overseas Again

GYPSY Markoff, the pretty brunette who has done fore the accordian what Larry Adler did for the harmonica, is overseas again for USO-her fourth trip abroad to entertain the troops and her first engagement since the 1942 Lisbon Clipper crash which hospitalized her for nearly two years.

Rescued along with Jane Froman and other survivors, Gypsy spent four months in a Lisbon hospital with a compound fracture of her right ankle. a broken left ankle and knee, a broken shoulder and spinal tendon, a badly mangled left hand (which cost her the use of two fingers) and severe facial burns

Two years and 17 operations later, the Gypsy was out of the hospital but hardly back in show business. With two fingers of her left hand paralysed, she felt that she could never play the accordian again But with a \$30,000 hospital bill to whittle aown she couldn't afford the luxury of being despondent.

She happened to run into Eleanor Roose velt and told her of her predicament. Mrs. Roosevelt tola her to get busy again with her accordian "Did you ever hear of anyone with two fingers paralysed who tried to play the accordian and couldn't?" the First Lady asked. Gypsy said that she hadn't and promised to try. A tew months, later she was making great progress in developing a new left hand technique in which she uses her third and little fingers instead of the injured two.

IN April Gypsy launched her comeback with a Tom Hall concert which brought her a terrific amount of publicity and neip-ed take care of part of the nospital expenses. Then, after she had proved to herself that she still was an attraction, she agreed to come overseas again for Camp Shows-with the stipulation that she fly the Bermuda route where the 1942 crash occurred

One accused of "preferring the society of siamese cats to men" by *Time* magazine, Gypsy also beat that jinx on her trip over became engaged to an ATC officer.

"And after we're married," she says, "I'll always get my own way with him because the clipper crash broke my tear ducts and it doesn't take much to make me cry quite realistically."

Along with Gypsy in her "Fun With Music" show are the Nethane Brothers (acrobats), Bob Storm (her accompanist), Alan Ames (Master of ceremonies), and Katherine Chang (vocalist). Miss Chang, who is a Japanese-American, hopes to be able to get down to Italy and play for the apanese-American 100th Infantry Battalion. Born and raised in Pittsburgh. Miss Chang is married to a Chinese-American now in the army in Englanc

CAPTAIN Alan Campbell, Hollywood script writer now with Special Service in Paris, is collabora ing with Gertrude Stein on a new play tentatively entitled "In Savoiy." The plot, as far as Campbell nas been able to learn after reading it the first four times. concerns life during the Gerwho wrote the script for "A Star Is Born" and is, incidentally, the husband of the Dorotwy Parker, claims that he is acting largely in an advisory capacity on the play. "She asked me if I would help out and make suggestions and I presume she will follow them," he said.

Special Services', which had had reams of bad publicity after USO stars registered gripes after overseas tours, is reported about begin soliciting "testimonials" from entertainers who are saticfied customers. The story goes that there are plenty of show people who have nothing but praise for Special services and the job it has done and that only the names who pass unfavorable comments get into print. One USO comic gagged: Just tear the tops off of three Spscial Service officers and in 25 words or less tell why your USO tour was more fun than Frankie Sinatra's." FIFTEEN years ago a New York songwriter, Harold Arlen (Over the Rainbow, Stormy Weather) made a bet with a friend that he could write a blues song bluer than "Stormy Weather" and it would never become a hit. He then went ahead and wrote a very blue tune called "Ill Wind," which never impressed anyone except jazz musicians around Harlem and a few assorted connoisseurs in other cities. Here is the O'Henry twist which may make Arlen cough up the money he won more than a decade ago: In battered Berlin, GIs rate "Ill Wind" tops on their Hit Parade, and now it may become another Lili Marlene. The girl who gets the credit for making the tune a favorite with GIs is a Russian MP-ette who sings a mean bit of song around Femina and the other Berlin niteries, and she claims that she first heard the song ten years ago in Shanghai from a Negro pianist namec King Wilson -Ed Wilcox.

famous Rockettes, a 12-girl ballet corps and **Rockettes' Show Real**

By Hugh Conway Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

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ON the stage were about 30-count 'em -30 beautiful girls, dancing, whirling and kicking. They were wearing a pleasant but startling array of costumes. Very abbreviated costumes. Blue shorts. red sweaters; khaki shorts, green sweaters; striped shorts, striped sweaters, even ballet costumes. A tall, attractive blonde in ODs was singing but you couldn't hear her. It looked like a girl's sorority suddenly gone mad, in a delightful sort of way.

Family Affair

"It's the Radio City Music Hall Overseas," explained Gene Snyder, general

engineers created a portable unit, complete a number of headliners and specialty acts, including Dixie Dunbar, the petite tap dancer, Joe and Jane McKenna, a top notch comedy team; The Chords, a girl trio; Marion Carter, a blonde mezzo-so-prano, and Norma Gentner, ballerina of the show

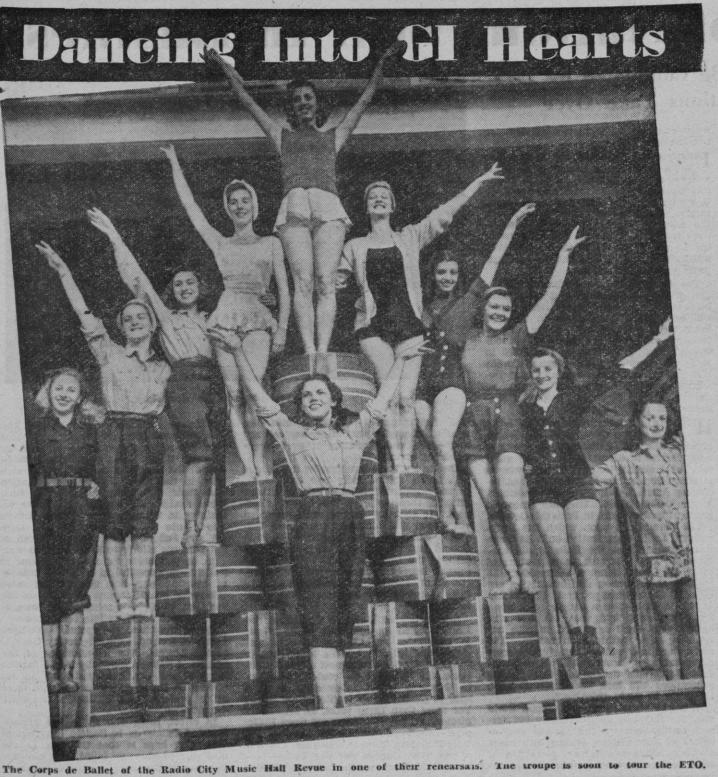
When the show travels, it needs ten vehicles. including portable generators for lighting equipment, two large trailers and three $6 \times 6s$. The scenery is perhaps the most elaborate ever designed for a travel-

ing show. To keep as much of the Radio City Music Hall atmosphere as possible, with special curtains and lightning, that is almost a duplicate of the original. There is even a proscenium arch to carry out the

Canfield Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Carter. The show will tour the ETO for six months. For most of the girls it has been the first time on this side of the ocean. They've had more dates here than you'll find in an African fruit market.

To get a date with a Rockette or any of the other pretty gals in the show requires one main thing-being the first to ask them. Makes no difference if you're an officer or a buck private. The first guy to ask, other things being equal, usually gets the date. Or, at least, that's what the girls said





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manager of the troupe. "Biggest show ever brought overseas. They're rehearsing. We have 50 people, twelve tons of scenery, 128 costumes. It's not a vaudeville show. It's a real revue. Lasts two hours."

The music crescendoed to a finish and a couple of dozen GIs, free-loading a sneak preview began to applaud and whistle. Victor Miller, the conductor. wiped his forehead and glanced at Snyder.

"It looks okay from here, Gene," he said. Snyder nodded. "Take a break, fellows," Miller said to the 659th AAF Band, which provides the score for the show.

"We're ending our Assembly Area camp run. Been here a month. Now we're going to Germany," said Snyder. "I hope we'll be able to find stages big enough to hold the show. We need one at least 24 feet deep, 40 feet wide and with an 18 foot opening."

STAGE trouble was the biggest headache for the Radio City show when it began its ETO tour several weeks ago. Even the big outdoor stages in the redeployment camps were too small. Seven of the stages had to be rebuilt for the tour to start.

"They are so used to thinking in terms of small USO units over here." said Snyder, "that they don't seem to know exactly how to handle ours."

And no wonder, either. The Music Hall w has a chorus line of 16 of the worldRELATIVELY speaking, the Radio City Music Hall Overseas is unique in other ways besides its size. The show is practically a family affair. including four hus-bands and wives, a brother and sister. two sisters, three sisters and even a pair of twins.

Joe McKenna, comedian and master of ceremonies, has both his wife, Topsy. and his sister, Jane, in the show with him. The Rockettes include the Kress sisters—Virginia Anne, 19, Martha, 21, and Marianne, 22. and the Kaplan twins, Edith and Gladys, 22. The ballet has the Hyatt girls, Dorothy, 19, and Cathy, 22. The married folks also include Gene Snyder, general manager, and his wife, Dixie Dunbar, and Mr. and Mrs.

Gypsy Markoff Mrs. Roosevelt Encouraged Her.



Skiing comes close to being Iceland's national pastime.

Back to the Rock... (Continued from Page IV)

conscious in the world and every third or fourth store is a book shop, with both Icelandic and American versions of the atest best sellers. The big change you'll find on the "main stem" are to be two soda fountains, and both do a rushing business

Icelandic bjor is still the one percent variety, but soldiers are now allowed to buy spirits from the state store at 75 kroner (\$11.25) a bottle. They also get a ration of American beer in camp. And if you belong to a sergeant's club in one camp we visited, you can get whiskey four nights a week—with soda and coke.

The GIs .who were stationed here don't want to be known as heroes-they'd just like the folks at home to know that for a long time before Pearl Harbor and long afterwards they knew little else but boredom and hard work. A good share of the men were living on distant outposts in those days, constantly on the alert for Nazis. Their only entertainment was an occasional movie. If they wanted a little drink they waited for a rare pass to Reykjavik and paid a bootlegger (yes, they had 'em here) apwards of 100 kronur for a bottle of brennivin (burnt wine) or acqua vita.

There's still a lot more boredom than bourbon available. And when a GI has some time off it's still a long ride from the camps, where most of the men are located, to Reykjavik. Once there, there is

no place to stay overnight. Enlisted men still aren't permitted to enter this city's only big hotel and their one place to go in town is the Red Cross club.

THE Red Cross, incidentally, has done a god job here. They have even gone so far as to install bowling alleys in two of their clubs; they serve coffee and dougnnuts, and Red Cross-sponsored dances are usually fairly well attended by stulkas. At the height of things, the average turnout at the Reykjavik club is now 150-not a gal for every guy by a long shot out not bad when you think back to the days when if two fellows in a camp had dates the same evening it called for a bull session of at least an hour's duration.

As for sports, the men play softball from around May until late in September, and for a couple of years there were football teams playing here. The program took its biggest jump for the better in Nov., 43 when the Andrews Memorial Fieldhouse was completed outside of Reykjavik. Although it was sold to the Icelanders the first of last month, it more than served its purpose. For more than a year crowds ranging between 1,000 and 2,000 jammed the place for basketball games and boxing shows and Icelandic boxers and glima experts (wrestlers) did a lot to help relations. It even had its Harry Balogh in the person of Capt. Dave Zinkoff, former Philadelphia sports announcer, who did an amazing job each and every week of mis-pronouncing the difficult Icelandic names.

What's New in Book World

New York Newspaper Strike Boomed Sales **Of Established Best Sellers**

BOOK-REVIEWING has been a much maligned art, and skeptics insist that good or bad reviews have no effect on the sales. But the recent newspaper strike in New York apparently disproved this contention. The sale of new editions showed a marked decline, lending credence to the fact that readers couldn't buy papers, were unable to read the opinions of their favorite critics, and therefore re-fused to take a chance. Established books continued a steady sale, however.

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The prolific Sinclair Lewis delivers his nineteenth novel, Cass Timberland (Random House, \$2.75). The author of "Arrowsmith" and "Dodsworth" offers another of his indicative analyses of marriage with the locale of the story an imaginary city in Minnesota. 柴 柴 米

The widespread possibilities for getting the most profit out of a best seller have heretofore included serialization, pocket editions and the inevitable movie versions. Now, the American Broadcasting Company has hit upon a new angle: presenting a series of radio programs devoted to drama-tizations of best sellers. Each book is presented in five daily half-hour programs

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Books on the precarious post-war period are now flooding the market. Most recent is Wenzel Brown's Dynamite on our Doorstep (Greenberg, Publisher, \$2.75), in which author takes up Puerto Rico, longthe overlooked snafu in American democracy. Time Bomb, by E. J. Piller (Arco Publishing Co., \$2.00) is another expose of un-American activities in the States. Similar to John Roy Carlson's provocative story,

Under Cover, "Time Bomb" lambasts American fascist groups and the phonies who plan to "use" the returning war veterans.

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The Outlaw Years (T-15), by Robert Coates, is history written with color, dash and a sharp sense of drama. Coates' description of the land pirates who terrorized the Mississippi frontier between 1800 and 1835. of Harper, Samuel Mason and John Murrel-all leaders in the wild tribe who swaggered across one of America's lustiest periods-make for absorbing reading.

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The amazing baseball records of the New York Yankees will probably remain unequaled for many years to come. The record-breaking exploits of Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig, Joe DiMaggio, plus the real low-down on the building of this great baseball machine, are to be found in an en-grossing sports yarn by Frank Graham, noted New York sports scribe. The New York Yankees (T-24).

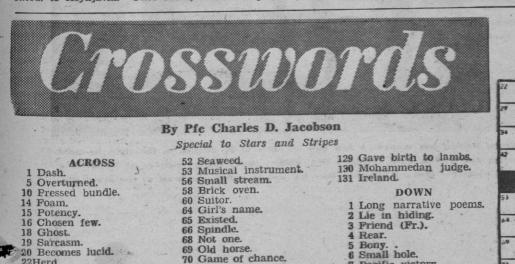
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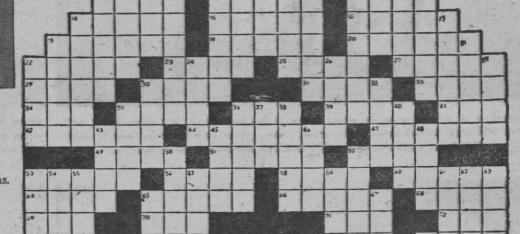
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GI legitimate theater fans have been forced to do most of their playgoing via the dramatic reviews from home town newspapers. With the annual publication of Burns Mantle's The Best Plays of 1943-1944 (T-25). GIs have the next best thing to a seat on the aisle. Mantle's current edition includes such Broadway hits as "Winged Victory." "The Voice of the Turtle." "Over 21" and "Jacobowsky and the Colonel." Critical complaint against the book has been that Mantle's plays are rewrites of the originals, and emerge as short stories rather than plays. But the meat is there, and the dialogue remains substantially the same as in the plays. Theatergoers should enjoy the volume.

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IN London several years ago, Mrs. Es-landa Goode Robeson, wife of singer Paul Robeson, had a sudden urge to see her own "old country," Africa. She prepared for her voyage by taking courses in anthropology at the London School of Economics and at London University. The story of the trip with her son, Pauli, is described by Mrs. Robeson in Ajrican Journey (The John Day Company, \$3.50). Written in diary form, it is not merely a travelogue but a treatise on the color line. Mrs Robeson also employs Pauli as a vivid, literary device for pointing out developing consequences of present race discrimination.





22Herd. 23 Sharpen. 25 On the ocean. 27 Turn rancid. 29 Electrical particles. 30 Eagle's nest. 31 Docile. Volcano in Sicily. 34 Swamp.35 Seed used for seasoning.36 Baglike part. 39 Ego. 32 Other. 41 Frigid. 42 Oration. 44 Milk sugar. 47 Liquid seasoning. 49 Boil slowly. 51 Group. SOLUTION

19 Sarcasm.

Be consistent. Girl's name. 78 80 Bristle. Shouts. 81 83 Ogled. Facial expression. 85 Claxon. 86 Crooked smile. 88 Cheer up. Aim. Pertaining to the back. 92 Isolated areas. Rates. 95 97 97 Rates. 101 Compass point (abbr.). 102 Hue. 104 Finish. 105 Hebrew weight. 107 Short sleep. 108 Seizes. 110 Appear 110 Appear. 112 Money. 113 Prima donna. Slide. 114 116 Throw out. 118 Earth. 119 Father. 120 Made amends. 122 Cavalry unit. 124 Lazy bees. 126 Call forth. 127 Gamut. 128 Despoils.

Be in debt.

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5 Bony. . 6 Small hole. Pacific victory 8 Siberian river. 9 Meeting place. 10 Turned into. 11 Sum total. 12 Reclines. Storeroom 13 Washing implement. 14 17 Amorous. 18 Kind of sailboat. 21 Because 22 Lies. 24 Spoken. 26 Leisure, 28 Sets. 30 Pain. 35 Eight (comb. form.). 36 Dinner course. Siamese coin. Male chickens 37 38 40 Autumn. 43 Anglo-Saxon slave. 45 Capable. 46 Boat. 48 Atop. 50 Twister. 52 Being aware of. 53 Flower. 54 Futile. 55 Heavenly being. 57 Elephant tusk. 59 Unbound. 61 Elector. Growing outward. 62 63 Daughter of King Lear.

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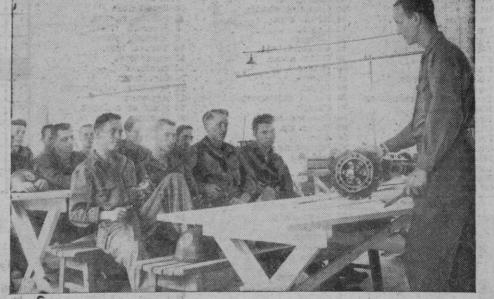
The care of infants is an important factor in the 94th's A & M College but it isn't the kind that doctors write books about. Above, three students show how to apply the proper treatment to a baby's skin, this one being a spry young colt.

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When Dobbin has to have a new pair of shoes to be hitched to the shay, he need never worry. Cpl. Paul Zaring, a DSC holder, shows further courage as he drives a nail while Pfc Howard Ellington does his best to soothe the beast at the other end.



A group of students follows the reaper on their farm in Czechoslovakia. A good portion of the student body is composed of city slickers who have learned that it is possible to mount a horse without a ladder.



Details of every gadget on a machine are discussed by a member of the motor classes. In subsequent classes cars and motors will be stripped for instruction and honor students will graduate to two and a half ton trucks.