

THE STARS AND STRIPES

Daily Newspaper of U.S. Armed Forces

in the European Theater of Operations

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1 Fr.

PARIS EDITION

1 Fr.

Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1945

Flag Goes Up On Iwo Jima

With Jap snipers' bullets whizzing by, Leathernecks of Co. E, 28th Inf. Regt. of the Fifth Marines, raise the Stars and Stripes atop the extinct volcano, Mt. Suribachi, on Iwo Jima. The picture was taken three days ago by Associated Press Cameraman Joe Rosenthal, flown to Guam, radioed to San Francisco, wirephoted to New York and radioed to Paris.



Nazis Crumbling in North

Yanks 9 Mi. From Cologne, Nearing Erft River Barrier

By Robert L. Moora
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

12th ARMY GROUP HQ, Feb. 27.—German resistance approached collapse on most of the Cologne Plain today and there was every indication that the enemy was in a state of rout. Spearheads of Ninth and First Army armor and infantry shot forward more than half-way across the plain. At one point the Americans were only nine miles from the outskirts of Cologne, and at another they had raced 10 miles northeast of the Roer to a point only 20 miles from the Rhine River where it passes Dusseldorf, the biggest city in the Ruhr Valley.

The enemy seemed to be collapsing everywhere. In one sector, Ninth Army infantry had to take trucks to keep up with the retreating Germans. At another, ordinary city policemen were captured fighting in the line alongside German infantrymen.

"The German Army is licked west of the Rhine," a First Army staff officer declared today, S and S Correspondent Dan Regan reported from First Army headquarters.

[Cologne was shelled yesterday by First Army artillery, S and S Correspondent Andy Rooney reported from the front. This was the first time in this or the last World War that the great Rhine city felt the power of Allied artillery.]

Attack Units Surrender

In several places German counter-attacks of company strength, supported by four or five tanks, ended abruptly with the surrender of entire attack forces when it became evident that their attacks were futile.

Throughout the last 48 hours there has been generally almost no resistance within towns and the stiff opposition encountered in open country petered out when villages were reached.

At two places 12 miles apart American troops today had come within a mile or two of the Erft River, where the German main line of defense for the Rhine has been established.

These places included Konigshoven, which is ten and a half miles from the Roer and about the same distance from a point on the Rhine River, halfway between Cologne and Dusseldorf. Konigshoven is only one mile from the Erft.

Near Erft River

Twelve miles south of Konigshoven, First Army troops reached Sindorf, just west of the Erft, and were under fire from German artillery beyond the river. At this point they were only nine miles from the outskirts of Cologne.

The front was extended during the day from 27 miles to approximately 45 or 50, as town after town fell to the onrushing armor and

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German resistance on the Cologne plain was collapsing yesterday. Yanks were nine miles from Cologne and 20 miles from Dusseldorf.

Lewis Assails U.S. on Mines

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (ANS).—John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, in a letter to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins today, charged the government with attempting to propagandize the American people into a hostile and embittered attitude toward the mine workers, inviting coal operators to adopt a "do nothing" attitude in negotiations and using seizure in operation of mines as "mere shadow-boxing to continue operator management."

Lewis, who has threatened to call a strike vote among its nearly 400,000 miners if the UMW's demands for a new contract are not met, referred to government edicts on keeping home heat to 68 or 70 degrees, the "brownout," the night club curfew, and manpower legislation as phases of government "conspiracy," the United Press reported.

Argentina Likely to Stay Clear of War With Reich

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Col. Juan Peron, Vice President and strong man of Argentina, said in a Buenos Aires interview with the Associated Press yesterday that he desires the full restoration of cordial relations with the U.S. and Russia, but that the chances are his country will not go to war with Germany.

Civilian Flight Hampers Nazis

AMELN, Germany, Feb. 26 (Delayed).—German civilians are fleeing their towns before American forces pushing across the Cologne plain, and for the first time on the Western Front it is the German Army which has to contend with streams of refugees along the routes of supply.

As the 29th Inf. Div. moved forward from its Julich bridgehead through the farm lands of the Cologne plain, the infantrymen fought their way into one little farming community after another and found everywhere the same story—all, or virtually all, civilians evacuated before the Nazi fighting forces pulled out. With most other units in the trans-Roer drive, it was the same.

All across France and in much of the Reich's area east of the Roer civilian evacuees poured out of Nazi-held communities and through the American lines. Now the evacuees are going the other way and if they ever get a chance to return, there won't be much that's nice to come home to; the towns through here are brick dust tonight.

Relief Supplies Voted

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP).—UNRRA voted yesterday to make limited emergency relief supplies available to the most devastated districts in France, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Norway.

Hitting High Spots Of Churchill Speech

Excerpts from Churchill's speech:

On Poland—"... I believe it is the fairest division of territory that can in all circumstances be made between two countries whose history has been so checkered and intermingled..."

On France—"... The first principle of British policy in western Europe is a strong France and a strong French Army..."

On a world peace organization—"The post-war world cannot be run by a dictatorship of the great powers..."

On U.S. entrance into European affairs—"The United States has entered deeply and constructively into the life and salvation of Europe..."

Yalta Pact Upheld by Churchill

The Stars and Stripes London Bureau LONDON, Feb. 27.—In one of the most eloquent speeches of his career, Prime Minister Winston Churchill today told the House of Commons that the Big Three's Crimean discussions on Poland did not mean that the postwar world would be run by a "dictatorship of the great powers."

Opening a three-day debate to win approval of the Yalta Conference, Churchill devoted much attention to the Polish solution and flatly declared:

"I have never concealed from the House that personally I think the Russian claim is just and right."

Seeking to soothe France Churchill said Britain desires a strong France and a strong French Army, but, he added, carrying the weight of conducting the war, "could not allow any restriction to be placed on their right to meet together as they deemed necessary, in order that they may effectively discharge their duties to the common cause."

Citing Russia's "prodigious exertions and sacrifices," Churchill asserted that had it not been for the Red Army, Poland was doomed to be destroyed by Germany not only as a state but as a race. He added that "if I champion this claim for Russia, it is not because I bow to force, but because I believe it is the fairest decision which can be made."

Not a Loss, But a Gain

Churchill pointed out that what Poland would lose in the east would be more than amply repaid in territorial gains on the north and west at Germany's expense. The Curzon line, fixed by the Big Three as Poland's eastern frontier, is 200 to 300 miles east of what the Czars had held, Churchill said in supporting Russia's historical claim to the disputed territory.

He summed up the American role in Europe by saying, "The U.S. has entered deeply and constructively into the life and salvation of Europe."

The experience of the League of Nations, Churchill said, will be studied in the creation of a world security organization, and the new

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WD May Free Up to 250,000 Men Monthly

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (ANS).—The War Department contemplates releasing from 200,000 to 250,000 men a month after the defeat of Germany, Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, head of the Veterans Administration, said today.

Hines gave the figure while testifying before the House Appropriations Committee on the \$2,000,000,000 deficiency bill which was sent to the floor today.

"Over what period?" asked Chairman Clarence Cannon (D-Miss.).

"Up until the phase with Japan is over," Hines replied.

About half of the men to be discharged after defeat of Germany will be those with disabilities, Hines said. He placed the present discharge figure at about 90,000 a month.

Hines told the committee that about 700,000 men of 1,600,000 released up to Nov. 30 were discharged under certificates of disability. He stressed the need to speed plans for veterans' re-employment.

War Manpower Commission Chairman Paul V. McNutt declared that about 600 full-time and 1,400 part-time U.S. Employment Service offices will be necessary to assist returning veterans in finding jobs.

Hines warned that "when demobilization starts it will be too late to start this service."



Brig. Gen. Hines



Mr. Churchill

Soviet Forces Dash 42 Miles In N. Pomerania Breakthrough

Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky's Second White Russian Army, scoring an important breakthrough in northern Pomerania, reached a point 30 miles south of the Baltic Sea yesterday after capturing four important communications centers in a swift four-day, 42-mile advance. Marshal Stalin announced in an order of the day.

The drive, according to German reports, is aimed at severing the broad coastal road from Danzig to Stettin—the last escape route for Marshal Heinz Guderian's troops still holding out in the Polish Corridor, south of the Free City.

The communications towns of Schlochau, Baldenberg, Hammerstein and Bublitz were the impor-

tant prizes of Rokossovsky's new push in the north.

German reports admitted that the Russians had "scored a big breakthrough" in the vicinity 30 miles east of Stettin.

The Berlin report announced that at least 6,000 Soviet troops had successfully stormed the Neisse and had fought their way into the town of Gross-Gastrow, despite fierce German counter-blows.

Consolidation of the Soviet's narrow bridgehead opposite the Guben-Cottbus bulge would give Koniev's First Ukrainian Army a springboard for the frontal assault on Berlin, 53 miles northwest.

Berlin radio also reported that the Russians had opened a new attack in the Slovak mountains toward the town of Svolen, 125 miles straight west of Vienna.

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

T Tomorrow

Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1945

THE STARS AND STRIPES

Vol. 1—No. 11

Page 3

UNRRA Preparing Large Relief Program for Europe

By Michael Seaman
Tomorrow Staff Writer

The United Nations today fight side by side to bring to an end the costliest of all wars. While waging global war the United Nations are looking beyond the present. They are preparing to carry on the greatest humanitarian project in the world's history. They are getting ready to help a world now on its knees back on its feet at war's end, because it is a sound investment in keeping peace. In the wake of the present far-flung war the human misery and property destruction is so staggering in cost that it is beyond the concept of the human mind. Millions of starving people must be fed until they can become self-supporting. Disease must be fought with all the tools and skills medical science has at its disposal. Homes, leveled to piles of rubble, must be rebuilt. Mines, factories, farms—all ruined as the tide of war overwhelmed them, must be put into production.

Millions of displaced nationals in aggressor and Allied nations must be returned to their homes. Millions of other human derelicts in their native lands must be returned to the communities from which they were driven by the war. This gigantic task is thrown squarely in the lap of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. It will be the hand on the body speaking more than forty languages to help battered but still defiant countries back on their feet.

Food, Clothing, Shelter

Formed more than a year ago, UNRRA, with onetime governor of New York Herbert H. Lehman as Director General, so far has been just preparing for its part. It has been busy studying needs, estimating requirements, building stockpiles of equipment, and training staffs which have been recruited from the citizens of all the United Nations.

The primary purpose of UNRRA is to feed, clothe, shelter and provide medical aid to those in most urgent need in areas out of battle zones. Then it will furnish machinery for mills, mines, and farms so the people can become self-supporting. It will repatriate displaced nationals, both the captive labor and prisoners in Axis countries, and the flotsam forced back-

Here's How They Train

UNRRA workers training for the task in helping a war-torn world back on its feet, must be at least 25 years old and in tip-top physical condition. At the University of Maryland they attend a special six to eight weeks' course to prepare them for their overseas assignments.

At U of M they plunge into discipline to train them for conditions under which they will live and work. They get immunization "shots," clean their quarters, eat in mess style, take toughening-up physical training. They study every aspect of the region to which they will be sent—its economic, social and political set-up, its people, their history and their language.

ward into their own countries because war made their homes uninhabitable. This is essential, because in keeping world peace the chain of United Nations will be no stronger than its weakest link.

Self-supporting, self-respecting prosperous countries would not be prey to rabble-rousing dictators who plunged the world into a blood bath. By setting to order the houses of all United Nations the bloc of

defense against future wars would be strong enough to keep the peace.

It is a sound business principle, aside from the humanitarian aspect, because in a world shrunk to one-tenth of its former size by swift means of transportation, the well-being and prosperity of Yugoslavia, China, or Poland is of direct bearing on the American living in Scranton, Omaha, or Seattle. A prosperous, peaceful world means more outlets for the products of mill, mine and farm of the 48 states.

Ready to Go

The first of some 1,000 UNRRA workers will leave London shortly for France on stand-by orders to fan out into Germany to handle the millions of displaced Europeans torn from their homelands. This will be done when Allied troops take over German cities and release the displaced nationals. UNRRA units will repatriate them. Other UNRRA units in the homelands of these victims will help restore homes, put farms back into production, help rebuild factories, and pump dry and reclaim the machinery in mines flooded by retreating Axis armies. UNRRA will not provide labor, only material and equipment to put the United Nations' natural resources back in the world-wide job of rehabilitation.

The special UNRRA personnel now in London, broken into self-contained teams of thirteen persons each, will receive final training in France. Sixty percent more will be recruited on the continent, or about 1,200. The 40 percent now in England, already alerted for the take-off, or about 1,000, are American and British.

The alerted workers in London will serve with the French to be recruited on the continent since 2,500,000 French prisoners of war and forced labor in Germany must be returned to France. Each team of the alerted group ready to move into Germany will have a director, deputy director, medical officer, administrative nurse for organizing nursing welfare, an officer's mess, and a supply officer.

These self-contained units will be under military authority in Germany and under the same authority in any country where Allied armies remain either as forces of occupation or to wage further war. None of the UNRRA units will enter a nation uninvited. Entry is made only through invitation by the recognized government of the war-prostrated nation.

No Soft Touch

No molly-coddling is predicted. Director General Lehman said UNRRA's function will be to do its job efficiently and quickly as a practical relief organization in a severely practical world. The huge job of getting some 100 million people all over the world back into society as self-supporting and independent, would not brook soft approaches or starry-eyed idealism.

One scope of the agency's problems, which dwarf those of any other relief organization in history, may be seen in the few reports that trickle out of occupied areas. These reports paint pictures of near-starvation, lack of clothing and medical facilities, ruined homes and industries, and an increasing incidence of tuberculosis, diphtheria, and typhus. President Roosevelt recently estimated that the European diet now is only about a quarter as good as that of the United States.

China, which had been at war with Japan prior to the continental flare-up, has indicated she will need more than three billion dollars worth of goods and services in the first six months after the war. Her appeal was made to UNRRA through the United Nations Council. Only a fraction of these needs can be met through UNRRA, whose present budget is less than two billions.



Robert L. Brown, of Bishop, Cal., in UNRRA battle dress uniform.



"Shots" are a must with UNRRA. George Gardner, Lake Wales, Fla., gets the hook.

UNRRA funds will come from the member nations, according to their ability to contribute. The larger share will fall to the most prosperous United Nations (the United States, Great Britain, Russia). Brazil not long ago chipped in with 30 million dollars for the UNRRA pot. Other Latin-American countries promise to follow suit.

The New York Times said: "UNRRA's job is important out of all proportion to the funds involved."

The biggest full-scale relief tasks in Europe will be in the Balkans, especially in Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania, and in Eastern Europe, specifically Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia. Marshal Tito has already invited UNRRA observers to study Yugoslavia's postwar needs.

Many liberated nations will prefer to pay for and administer their own relief. Belgium, France, Holland, and Denmark are rich enough in foreign exchange to go ahead almost on their own. UNRRA will not help in such countries unless requested to do so. UNRRA's constitution makes invitation mandatory before help is offered any nation.

Russia will repatriate its Axis-held nationals. She has, however, promised port facilities on the Black Sea and has agreed to furnish inland transportation for supplies to Poland and Czechoslovakia.

At present, war needs come first. Relief problems are being met by Allied Theater commanders until UNRRA moves in. Then UNRRA units are placed under military authority, but the relief work is theirs to do.



INS Photo.

During brief training period at University of Maryland each person is expected to learn to speak passably well the language of the country to which he or she is assigned. At lunch, tables are set aside for different languages. At table in foreground only Serb-Croatian is spoken.

FREE WORLD PRESS

*It Would Bring
Uncensored Reports
Of All Nations To
The Reading Public
And Help Prevent
Future Wars.*

By Willard Zurflich
Tomorrow's U.S. Bureau

WHEN Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. arrived in Mexico for the Inter-American War and Peace Conference, he announced that the United States intended to present two resolutions at the meeting; one of which was on the freedom of information.

The U.S. sponsored information proposal urges equal access to news sources throughout the hemisphere and stresses the exchange of news as being important to inter-American relations.

This is just the beginning. It is believed in many circles that at the peace table—or even before the peace conference—the United Nations will try to form some sort of Free World Press.

The peacemakers will be faced with pressure from their own governments, especially the United States, and from the press itself. Nearly every nation has expressed the desire to see a free press in operation among all the countries of the world.

Opposition Expected

Already one State—West Virginia—has officially gone on record in favor of world-wide freedom of the press. Both houses of the State Legislature approved a resolution which commended Congress for affirming the principles of free speech and which favored adoption of the same principles on a world basis.

But opposition to this idea of a Free World Press is expected; many powerful interests and individuals are opposed to freedom of the press, pointing out the advantages of censorship. Many nations have never known a free press. But if there is opposition, there will also be strong support.

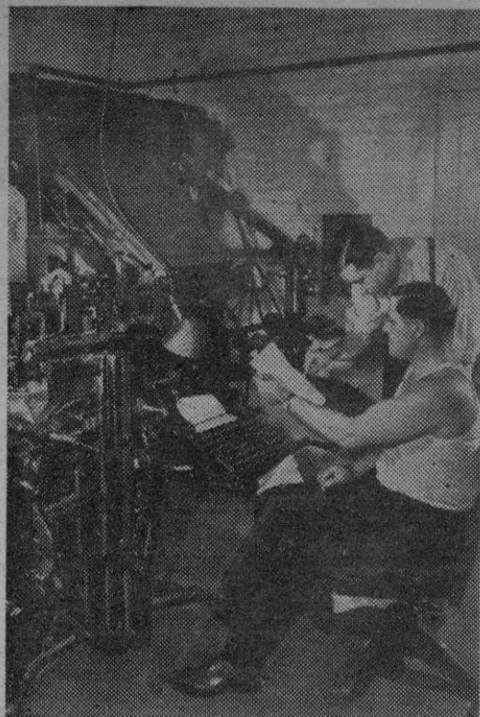
The American policy concerning a proposed Free World Press covers two main points: One, that correspondents should have the right to gather news wherever it develops, and to send it from any country without hindrance. Two, that every country should permit the uncensored publication of news from anywhere else in the world.

The United States would like to obtain diplomatic immunity for newsmen. This would safeguard the right to report truth without fear of expulsion from a foreign country. Furthermore, the American government and press want a better world communication system and better facilities for correspondents to do their work.

Free From Subsidy

Proponents of the Free World Press realize that it must be free within itself from political or private subsidy. Advocates of the idea believe the free world press should be some sort of an association, operating on a non-profit basis for the benefit of the people of the world. The Free World Press might be the name for it. It would furnish the world with authentic, uncensored, nonpartisan news. It would report all violations by a nation attempting the suppression of freedom of the press for any reason whatsoever.

The Free World Press should, of necessity, be the organ of the United Nations, proposed world organization, so think



OWI Photo
Editor August L. Loeb hands Compositor Joseph A. Luty some typical American press copy, free of blue-penciling by censors of some countries.



Associated Press Photo
Placards announcing troop movements toward the front following an important development in the war creates furore in London. English press enjoys freedom common to American newspapers. Newsies, however, are not allowed to bawl "Wuxtry!" Placards announce headline events.

As One Soldier Sees It

One of the basic reasons for national and international disagreements is either ignorance or misinformation. In a majority of cases, the truth will help iron out supposed difficulties. Man shows a surprising (to the cynics!) degree of tolerance for his fellow citizens' likes and dislikes—when he is given the facts.

I believe that this war is largely a result of misinformation and false propaganda. If the world had known the ambitions of the Nazis early enough in the game perhaps we would have aroused ourselves enough to slap the menace down.

I suggest that there be created an international news association—not international in the business sense but international in the sense that it would owe allegiance to only the truth. J. K. W., AAA.

many supporters of the plan. Some sort of charter, giving the world league title to and control over this giant press association should be worked into the plans for the world organization, as a basic by law.

A combination of the great and once-great newsgathering agencies of the world—America's *Associated Press*, *United Press* and *International News Service*; Britain's *Reuters*; Germany's *DNB*; Russia's *Tass*; France's *Agence France-Presse*; *Domei* of Japan; *Inbel* of Belgium; *Italy's Stefani*; the Netherlands' *Aneta*, and all the other internationally-known press associations—

would provide the frame on which to build a powerful and inviolable world press. Add to this the cable and wireless facilities, and the full weight of each of the nations of the world organization, and the world would have a basis for freedom of expression for every man. Proponents of the mammoth press association idea see in it the first free, world-wide news association, with reporters and photographers from every nation, pooling of news and free interchange of thought. The coolie in Shanghai, the Cossack in Kiev, and the cab-driver in New York would read the same news each morning.



Wide World Photo
Headline hunters of the world gather about President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at press conference, in which policy of joint prosecution of war is issued for world release. War has reaffirmed the value of giving the masses unbiased, honest coverage of history-making events.

The principles of freedom of information are well established in America, in Great Britain and the Dominions. Conditions elsewhere are different, but the trend is toward the freedom of expression the English-speaking nations possess. The Declaration of Moscow, drawn up by the Foreign Secretaries of the "Big Four" (The United States, Great Britain, the USSR and China) specified a free press for Italy.

Although the Russian press has never been "free" in the sense that the U.S. and British presses are, there is a tendency toward a freedom of the press in the Soviet. The Russians were insistent on a free press for Italy, when the peace terms were being drawn up. After the war, many believe, there will be a relaxing of control over the Soviet press, and a welcoming of the Free World Press idea by Moscow.

The desire for truth is shown in the struggle of the French people to maintain their free press during the German occupation. Eight of the twelve well established daily newspapers went underground during the war. For four long years these papers were written and printed in cellars and garrets. Clandestinely circulated, these defiances of a controlled press appeared all over conquered Europe.

Fought For It

The French people knew what freedom of the press meant. They were fighting for it. But the German people can hardly recall the day when they were not dictated to. Long before World War I the Kaiser owned the German news agency. He used this power to poison the German press and pervert the minds of the people.

The very first of President Wilson's fourteen points was a protection for the right of a people to know the truth. Wilson wanted "open covenants openly arrived at." There was nothing in the Versailles Treaty to compel the liberation of the minds of the people through the medium of a free press and honest news. Wilson was overruled. Emphasis was put upon the material effects of the war rather than on the underlying causes. Not once was there any discussion as to how it happened that the vanquished countries had been given mental drugs that led to their hatreds.

As a result the German nation was denied the right to see the complete picture of world news. Both the British and French controlled all the news agencies in states bordering Germany. When Hitler came into power he already had a people with a rising resentment against France and England. It was easy for Nazism to fan this hatred into a bonfire. Hitler tore to shreds the remaining semblance of a free press that existed in Germany. It is a matter of public record that he said, "The State must not let itself be misled by the boast of a so-called 'free press' and must put the press into the service of the State."

Perhaps no other group of men in the world have more thorough knowledge of censorship than the foreign correspondents. They know from on-the-spot experiences that much of what they have seen was not allowed to be told.

Main Street

By Howard H. Horton
Tomorrow's U.S. Bureau.

SIGN on a NEW YORK CITY side-street liquor store: "Don't buy our whiskey. Buy War Bonds. But if you must buy whiskey—buy it from us—so we can buy War Bonds." . . . MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., reports that Police Chief Ed McGinley is known as "the one-man blood bank of Panther Valley." He's donated 79 pints of his blood to the Red Cross.

Sailor Hugh Chapman was recently furloughed home to KALAMAZOO. He was enthusiastically greeted by his dog. Rover then dashed under the front porch and proudly retrieved Chapman's billfold, containing money and valuable papers, missing more than a year.

THE Jayhawk Ordnance works, now 100 0/0 in war production near PITTSBURG, Kan., will be a permanent industry of the Sunflower State. It will produce chemical fertilizer, among other things, after the war . . . Over three years ago a funeral mass was held for Sailor Robert Ingram. He had been reported missing at Pearl Harbor. The same priest, in the same church in LOS ANGELES, officiated at the marriage of the hale-and hearty bluejacket.

An unusual name can be a handy thing sometimes. Pvt. Colonel Underwood, recruit engineer of FORT LEWIS, Wash., doesn't bother using the word "private" when callin' for hotel and restaurant reservations. "This is Colonel Underwood speaking," he says. It usually works.

IN FALCONER, N.Y., Buffy the cat refused to budge from a tree limb, so his owner, Mrs. Berggren, sent a neighbor boy after him. "Hey," the kid shouted down, "his tail's frozen to the tree." Buffy was then rescued with an icpick . . . The DETROIT Transportation Board is now considering a 100-million-dollar post-war building program. The plan will include depressed highways, silent street cars and even a downtown subway . . . NOME, Alaska, complains of—believe it or not—a huge surplus of cigarettes, butter, pre-war Scotch and bourbon.

The Sun Shipbuilding Co., of CHESTER, Pa., has just launched its sixth large ship of the year. It's the 3-million dollar tanker Trevilian . . . The Always Something New Dept.—now there are WAC MPs checking papers and answering questions in the Union Station at ST. LOUIS.

THE MICHIGAN State Senate at LANSING has passed a bill permitting servicemen to obtain a divorce without making a personal appearance in court . . . The War Production Board in WASHINGTON has announced that the new miracle drug penicillin may soon be available at neighborhood drug stores. Current military requirements are being met, due to the twenty-fold increase in production over a year ago.

The GI Huddle

Here We Go—

Perhaps suggestions for getting the overseas soldiers home after the war are in order. How is this idea?

1. Enact immediate laws for maintaining a fairly large standing army after the war by having each man inducted as soon as he reaches the age of 18. Keep him in about two years.

2. Let these new inductees form the bulk of the occupation armies in all parts of the world, returning home as soon as they reach 20.

3. Let all soldiers at present serving overseas return home within six months after the end of hostilities if they so desire.

Capt. Irving Kittell, M.C.

(Number 3 sounds awfully good!)

On Pitching In

A great deal is being said, and evidently a great deal being done about our standing in international politics in the post-war period. The problems of making and carrying out an enduring peace occupy the minds of our lawmakers, and John Citizen as well . . .

Government must be recognized by the people as a science, and must be taught as such. We would not put a salesman to work on a delicate machine before he was able to carry on coherent conversa-



tion on that machine. Democracy is an exacting machine! It must be run as such . . . We must be exacting in our inspections, and harsh in our dealings with those who overstep their bounds under the Constitution of the United States.

Also, we must train all the people of the United States to select intelligently those whom they place in positions with executive and judicial powers. A sound basis in civics and economics should be taught, based in great part on current events, and be made a requirement for high school graduation. Prevention is the answer for sound government—cure is too often costly, or even fatal to a nation. It could almost be said that the future of our country lies in the hands of the educators of our children, for with the proper knowledge, they will become intelligent citizens.

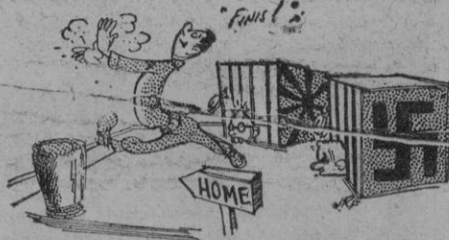
We have the basic requirements for a government "of the people, by the people, and for the people." Now, let's all pitch in and make it work!

Sgt. A. K. Anderson,
Troop Carrier Squad.

Terms For Peace

After hearing both sides of the question as to whether we should have compulsory military training in the States for years to come, I have arrived at one conclusion.

It seems as if some of the people representing us in Congress are afraid they can't make peace terms that will adequately prevent Germany and Japan from recuperating to a point at which they would be able to wage another world war. If we take nothing but unconditional surrender



from them, they will have to accept any terms that we choose to give them. Therefore, I believe we can make those terms in such a manner that it would not necessitate compulsory military training.

Maybe the men who will help make the terms are afraid that they cannot be enforced. Therefore, they want an army which can go to war at a moment's notice. I thought this was a war to end wars. If so, why should we continue to train men for a probable war after this war? Don't we have confidence in ourselves to the extent of knowing we will be able to give Germany and Japan terms that will make an everlasting peace?

Cpl. B. E. Ames.

Khaki Career

I would like to say a word to two men of the GI Huddle, Feb. 7, 1945. First the regular Army guy, the Professional Soldier.

I feel sorry for you men who would want to make a career of the Army after the war. You are not being discriminated against. It is just because there will not be enough room for you all. There may be room for a few of you men, though.

Some of the Army experts claim the Army will be greatly reduced after the war and to do so millions will have to be forced out who would choose the Army as a post-war career. But at the same time these same experts propose to draft millions of 17 and 18-year-olds, who may not want to have anything to do with the Army.

To T/5 Dan Price of the Engrs: There may be a few damn fools who never appreciated their homes till after they were called to the service. But I have never met any of them.

I ask you, T/5 Price, who is better qualified to say what might happen to the young mind, than our educators? After three years of war I will say that the entire U.S. is military minded. I claim our educators showed great judgment in asking Congress to delay action on the Conscription Bill . . .

Pfc L. H. Carr, Paratroop Inf.

Four Ideas

We, two GI Joes, are hoping that every man in the American armed forces overseas and in the United States and every loyal citizen in the United States will read these suggestions carefully. Before coming to any hasty conclusions, think about every suggestion that you will read herein and you will see that they all reason out to be true facts.

(1) Keep America prepared to fight for peace at all times with a standing army of three million men, including volunteers.

(2) Young men coming into service at the age of 18 to 23 could be trained overseas, which would give them a great experience and prepare them for what might come in later years. When the war with Germany is finished there will be an abundance of good American equipment left, which can be put to good use for sending the young men overseas for their year of service to keep Germany under control at all times, which would be a step closer to everlasting peace. It would also give the men who are now in the armed forces overseas a better chance of getting home sooner.

(3) The people of the United States and the men in the armed forces are wondering whether there will be another depression when the war with Germany and Japan is finished. Let us look at it this way. The young men who now come into service and are sent overseas for their year of training could be clothed, fed, sheltered, and trained with nothing else but just equipment and products from the United States. The result is this. Industry keeps progressing, and the men overseas in service are the consumers. It is only natural that the industry will not be in full swing like it is today, but it will give the man who is discharged from service a better chance to find a job to go to . . .

(4) The youngster of today going through high school has the desire at one time or another to go abroad. Why not give this youngster the chance he so desires? . . .



Two GI Joes in a foxhole
Pvt. Jimmie Grant,
Cpl. Edwin C. Ernest.

Address all Letters to:

Editor, The GI Huddle

The Stars and Stripes,
21 Rue de Berri, Paris

"Tomorrow the World!"
By John R. Fischetti
Slanguage

Science: Its War Work Will Continue

SCIENCE will not take a holiday in developing weapons at war's end. It may not be a happy thought that America must go right on developing new instruments of warfare, but it's considered essential.

A board of 40 civilian and military scientists has been named to serve in the period between the end of the present Office of Scientific Research and Development, a wartime agency, and the creation by Congress of an independent agency to carry on the work. Congress has before it a recommendation to establish a permanent independent agency.

The new board, set up by Dr. Frank B. Jewett, president of the National Academy of Sciences, will have 20 civilian scientists, and the same number from the Army and Navy.

Announcement of the interim board was made jointly by Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Forrestal, and Dr. Jewett.

In explaining the need for such a board, Stimson and Forrestal said:

"This war emphasizes three facts of great importance to national security. (1) Powerful new tactics of defense and offense are developed around new weapons created by scientific and engineering research. (2) The competitive time element in developing those weapons and tactics must be decisive. (3) War is increasingly total war, in which armed services must be supplemented by active participation by every element of the civilian population."

Commented the New York World Telegram in its editorial, Weapons for Peace:

"It does not mean that we must carry constantly a back-breaking burden of armament. It does mean that we must always be ready to produce and to use the best weapons in the world. It means manpower preparedness through universal military training, production preparedness through careful plans for industrial mobilization, and scientific preparedness, through research adequately financed and ceaselessly prosecuted.

"Congress should create that permanent agency soon. The need for it would be obvious if we intended to fight another great war—and the need for it is just as urgent because we intend that no nation shall dare to start another great war."

Among the many things the Army has had to do to wage the war successfully is rain-maker to order. The Army has created synthetic bad weather to test the efficiency of the clothing required by troops who fight from the tropics to the Arctic.

This is done in well-equipped climatic laboratories. Until recently, clothing or fabrics were wetted by ordinary sprinklers. This did not have the same penetrating effect as natural rain of varying intensity.

The Quartermaster Corps looked around and in Hollywood found the answer to its rain-making problem. For years the movie industry has given its stars and starlets some very realistic drenchings. Quartermaster scientists grabbed the idea and even went a step farther. They took the

nozzles the movie makers use and redesigned them.

Now, with one nozzle they can produce a cloudburst of approximately three inches of rain an hour, and with another nozzle a lesser rain. Fabrics get field tested indoors where study of effects is more thorough.

The National Inventors Council, created to tap the country's inventive ability and channel this thinking along lines of direct and immediate worth to the Armed Forces, has been asked by the Navy to get answers to some 25 problems.

The inventions the Navy wants range from a shockproof container which can be dropped from a plane without a parachute,



International News Photo

Like Men from Mars, engineers enter cold chamber wearing suits of horsehide quilted with wool and spun aluminum helmets. Tests develop better Arctic clothing.

and so cheap that it is not worth saving, to impregnating tent material and tarpaulins so that they are more resistant to rotting in the humid, tropical climates, and a gasoline-resistant coating for the interior of gasoline drums.

The future safety and welfare of the United States demand that the synthetic rubber industry be maintained in the post-war period, Dr. E. R. Gilliland of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, declares in a report to the American Chemical Society.

Dr. Gilliland, who was formerly assistant rubber director, is on leave from Massachusetts Institute of Technology to serve in the government's top wartime scientific agency.



Department Of The Interior

TWO camps of opinion for developing water power resources of the nation after the war have rolled up their sleeves for an old-fashioned knockdown drag out fight.

Interior Secretary Harold Ickes is bidding to have the resources and personnel of his department harness the country's water in an ocean-to-ocean conservation, reclamation and power plan at war's end.

David E. Lillenthal, head of the Tennessee Valley Authority, favors water power development along the lines of the independent authority he heads. TVA was set up by Congress as an organization with its own appropriation and authority.

Ickes wrote to President Roosevelt that he has a trained organization ready to pitch into the work with all its wartime facilities and energy to provide jobs for "millions" and make arid lands bloom after the war. Ickes added he has had a bill drafted to give his department the green light on the work and has presented it to a group of Western Senators for study.

Up For Study

The first skirmish by Ickes was countered by Lillenthal with the statement that his type of organization is the best pattern to develop water power for irrigation, power, flood control and to reclaim land. Lillenthal advocates developments by independent units.

Both plans will undoubtedly receive close study by Congress before a bill is passed authorizing a working fund to one or the other group to go ahead with the program.

To seek Presidential support, Ickes wrote: "It is a Herculean job, but I think we can master it by shifting gradually if possible from war work to the nearest economic equivalent in the field of conservation; regional development. But, it must be regional development at its boldest. The program must embrace entire areas, usually basins of great rivers and their tributaries. It must provide for full and unified development of all resources within a region. An ideal program would call for simultaneous attack upon all phases of the job."

Ickes said there is scarcely a facility of the Interior Department now producing for the war which could not be put to use in such an undertaking.

Would Eliminate Pollution

"We could provide," he added, "for irrigation at the upper reaches of rivers, for deep water navigation as far upstream as would be practicable, for barge transportation above that point, and for flood control.

"We would impound water for municipal supply, generate hydroelectric power and transmit it for use in factories and homes and on farms. We would determine the location and volume of ores and bases of plastics, to process them by means of electricity. We would lessen or eliminate pollution of streams, protect soil from erosion, safeguard wildlife and develop new recreational areas for the people."

Meanwhile, Ickes' right-hand man, Com-

missioner of Reclamation Harry W. Bashore, implied it would be a good thing for returning servicemen to Go West, young man, if the housing, irrigation and employment projects of the Interior Department materialize.

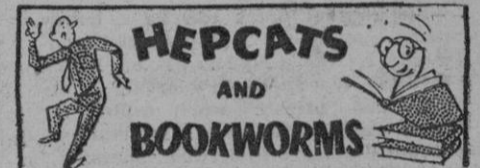
Bashore said his bureau hopes to build permanent homes for veterans and displaced war workers in seventeen Western states if the works project to carve out 135,000 new irrigated farms wins the Congressional nod, and to bring water to 100,000 additional families whose land is only partly irrigated.

Two hundred other projects for construction work and manufacture of materials, machinery and electrical equipment would create another sizable pool of jobs, according to Bashore.

He added the proposed program would increase the purchasing power of Western states by one billion two hundred and fifty million dollars which would eventually trickle into business coffers in other parts of the nation.

Lands irrigated under projects of the Bureau showed marked increases in production of potatoes, beans and alfalfa in the war years.

The Bureau figures that sale of electric power would go far toward paying the cost of the overall program.



By Joseph Wechsberg
Tomorrow Correspondent

Edmund Wilson, literary critic of The New Yorker, has opened up a Rundstedt-like counter-offensive against America's literary front and millions of readers, when he declared, in so many words, that all mystery stories stink.

The Allied mystery fans are led by such able generals as W. Somerset Maugham, Bernard de Voto, Jacques Barzun, Raymond Chandler, Joseph Wood Krutch. At the moment, the battle is raging, with thousands of detective story readers rushing to seal off the bulge of Wilson's arguments. Most soldiers seem to be on the proside, judging from the terrific number of mysteries being distributed by the Editions for the Armed Services, Inc.

Steinbeck followers will not miss John's latest one, "Cannery Row," (Viking), a delightful little story of that strange community in Monterey, Calif., where Steinbeck lives—the Palace Flop House and Grill, "Doc," who is loved by the whole community of bums, boys, pups, ex-soldiers, bartenders, fishermen, prostitutes, poets; not really much of a story but a lot of nostalgic charm...

Two choice fiction items: Joseph Stanley Pennell's stirring, unorthodox, breath-taking "The History of Rome Hanks and Kindred Matters," and Katherine Anne Porter's fine, new book of short stories, "The Leaning Tower and Other Stories."

"Sing Out, Sweet Land," one of the season's new Broadway musicals, has a fine idea. Walter Kerr, the writer, simply traced back the course of American songs and popular music from the Puritan times up to now. There is a fine anthology of tunes from "Rock Candy Mountain," "Foggy, Foggy Dew" and there is also "Yes, Sir, She's My Baby" and "My Blue Heaven" (at that time, friends, we didn't have any boards of friends and neighbors).

Hollywood is getting to be a ladies' land. Constance Bennett is beginning her own United Artists Production of "Paris Underground," and Bette Davis, Ginger Rogers, Joan Harrison and Mary Pickford will all become "independent" producers.

On top of it, Columbia has announced that Virginia Van Upp, the writer, has become the company's executive producer. A lot of male associate producers will work under her. Somebody ought to do something about that, gentlemen.

U. S. Press Views The War, Home Front



"Thrust to the Heart"
Carlson in War Times



"Crossing Priority"
Williams in Detroit Free Press



"The Clean-up Goes On"
Carmack in Christian Science Monitor

Once Over Lightly

By Gene Graff

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—If someone in the ETO with a few spare moments and pride in midwestern sports cares to scout around for a fifth member, there would be a great Chicago basketball team among servicemen there. Offhand, we know of four GIs capable of being on anybody's squad.

First off, there's that antiquated veteran of the hardcourts, Henry "Red" Skurnick, who's attached to a general hospital in England. Although his legs have lost some of their kick, and his shooting eyes some of their sparkle, he hasn't forgotten the tricks he learned with the Cleveland Rosenblooms and other play-for-pay outfits.

THERE'S another redhead, Sgt. Mickey Rottner, also in England. Mickey played one season with All-Americans Mike Novak and Wibs Kautz at Loyola, in Chicago. One of the best hookshots in the game, Mickey saw action with the Chicago Bruins, professional team, and Camp Grant, before going overseas. That Camp Grant quintet, incidentally, had another erstwhile Windy City All-American, Stan Szukala, who starred at DePaul.

Across the Channel, two Chicagoans are peppering the Paris nets. One is Capt. Bill Hapac, ex-Illinois captain and later a member of the Bruins, also a former Big Ten scoring champion. The other is Sgt. Bernie Weksler, former DePaul regular, now with the Ninth AFSC Headquarters' quintet.

ALTHOUGH WEKSLER was a starter on one of the best Blue Demon cage machines, he's best remembered by Chicagoans as the cocky youngster who carried Von Steuben high to the semi-finals of the Illinois State tournament at Champaign in 1938. No other Chicago squad had succeeded in advancing that far in 32 previous tournaments. Weksler twice came through with Merriwell finishes to change apparent defeats into victories, and when Coach Tom Smith's kids dropped a close decision to a down-state school in the semi-finals, it was just a case of being too tired.

Obviously it's impossible to get Skurnick, Rottner, Hapac and Weksler together these days, but it might be wise for soldiers to take a gander at one of the four, depending on which happens to be based nearest to them. They're good entertainers in their specialty.

(Weksler was named "most valuable player" in the Ninth AFSC basketball tournament, completed last Saturday night, and won by the Headquarters team.—Ed.)

Nation's Cage Race Narrows

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Many sectional and conference basketball championships will be decided this week, but in this day of high-powered promotion they're only the prelude to the big tournaments next month.

Service teams will enter a fair claim on Eastern intercollegiate honors when a verdict is rendered in the Army-Navy clash at Annapolis Saturday. This number lost its national championship aspect when both teams suffered late season defeats. Army was the first to blow its untarnished record, taking a 61-52 defeat at the hands of Penn. Navy bowed later, 68-60, before powerful Bainbridge. St. John's, of Brooklyn, seems to have the Metropolitan honors sewed up, having beaten NYU last week and lost only to Army and CCNY, the latter defeat a major upset. Rensselaer Polytechnic is top among Eastern independents with 12 straight victories and one game to go, but Muhlenberg's record of 20 and 3 is much more impressive in the light of the opposition encountered.

Tarheels Won in South

North Carolina's Tarheels came out with the Southern Conference title as the result of a victory over Duke in the tournament final. South Carolina, undefeated in conference competition, was knocked off by the Tarheels in the tourney.

The Southeastern Conference championship will be determined this weekend with Tennessee and Kentucky favored to meet in the finals. Each has a victory over the other in season play.

Utah, NCAA champs, have won seven straight in Big Seven competition and need only to defeat Brigham-Young to grab the title.

DePaul and Bowling Green stand out among midwestern independents, the former with 18 victories and two defeats, the latter with 22 triumphs and two setbacks.

Rice mowed down all Southwest Conference competition to take the crown on 12 straight victories, and Pennsylvania ended Dartmouth's seven-year reign in the Eastern League.

The northern division of the Pacific Coast Conference is almost a cinch to wind up in a tie. Oregon and Oregon State lead with ten victories and five defeats apiece, and Washington State is right behind with a 9-5 record and two games to go with Idaho. Victories in both Idaho games will give them a tie with the winner of the Oregon State-Oregon game—Saturday night.

UCLA took the championship in the southern division.

Iowa Subdues Gopher Cagers

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 27.—Iowa University assured itself no worse than a tie for the Big Ten basketball title last night by defeating Minnesota, 55-48. The Hawkeyes can clinch the crown by beating Illinois Saturday, and a defeat will mean a tie with Ohio State, which completed its season with ten victories and two defeats.

The game was rough with 46 personal fouls called and one technical foul. Clayton Wilkinson, of Iowa, and Soden and Christensen, of Minnesota, were chased by the officials. Herb Wilkinson led the scorers with 16 points.

Iowa State Victorious

MANHATTAN, Kan., Feb. 27.—Iowa State pulled alongside Kansas in a tie for the Big Six Conference lead yesterday by defeating Kansas State, 44-39. The Cyclones meet the Jayhawkers Friday night for the conference title.

Orlyn Feuerbach, who scored 13 points, and Captain Bill Block, with nine, paced the victors.

Paschal, Newsome Accepted by Army

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 27.—Lamar "Skeeter" Newsome, Boston Red Sox infielder, and Bill Paschal, New York football Giants back who led the National Pro League in ground-gaining for two years in succession, have been accepted for Army service, it was announced here today.

Paschal left Georgia Tech in his freshman year to enter the Air Force, from which he later was medically discharged. He was on duty with the Maritime Service at Sheepshead Bay, N.Y., when summoned for Army duty.

Puckster Blind in One Eye

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—The St. Louis Flyers of the American Hockey League announced last night defenseman Johnny Kukkula had lost the sight of his right eye, as the result of an accident in Pittsburgh. Kukkula, 25-year-old resident of Fort Williams, Ont., was examined by five eye specialists.

CAGE RESULTS

Cherry Point Marines 68, Georgia 57.
Iowa State 44, Kansas State 39.
Iowa 55, Minnesota 48.
Marshall 52, Moorhead 39.
Otterbein 56, Wooster 41.
Sioux Falls AAF 51, Augustana 43.

They Have Those Midnight Blues



These chorines at Billy Rose's Diamond Horseshoe unsmilingly ponder the news about the James F. Byrnes curfew, which put the czar on their show in the New York night spot.

Night Spots Across Nation Heed Midnight Curfew Order

By Joe Fleming

The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Lights winked out at the stroke of midnight throughout the nation's entertainment centers as War Mobilization Chief James F. Byrnes' curfew order went into effect.

In New York, Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine announced that each patrolman would enforce the ban on his beat. First offenders will be warned. If the offense is repeated, the patrolman will call a sergeant and another officer to act as witnesses and will take the names and addresses of all patrons in the violator's establishment.

The cast of Olsen and Johnson's "Laffing Room Only" marched in a body in the rain to hold a "formal" supper party in the Times Square Automat, but other citizens hurried home or dropped into all-night restaurants or drugstores.

'Milk Party' Is Staged

Several dozen servicemen enjoyed a "milk party" at an East Side restaurant run by Lynn Gilmore. The swanky Stork Club's patrons, just before the witching hour, included Lana Turner, Peter Lorre, Robert Walker, Leon Henderson and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Farley. Leonard Lyons, Broadway columnist, in a radio broadcast compared the Great White Way scene with ceremonies marking the beginning of prohibition.

Some Big Town night club operators met to discuss raising a \$50,000 fund to fight the curfew, but no new announcement came after their session. Anna M. Rosenberg, regional War Manpower Commission Director, said Gov. Thomas E. Dewey had promised to assign state police to enforce the curfew outside of the city.

Says 'Request' Not Enough

In New Jersey, Alfred E. Driscoll, state alcoholic control commissioner, announced that the Byrnes order had been made a part of the state's legal regulations. Driscoll, however, criticized Byrnes for phrasing the order as a "request."

WMC officials in San Francisco praised the spirit of co-operation on the part of labor, management and the community in complying with the curfew.

In Nevada, the WMC worked out an agreement with gambling houses to adopt a mutual opening hour after daylight.

Hollywood night clubs complied strictly with the order. The manager of a Hollywood theater said it was the first time in three years that he had locked his doors so early.

Policy on Combat For 18-Year-Olds Defended by Army

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (UP).—The War Department today defended its policy of sending 18-year-olds into combat with less than a year's training, and declared that draftees serve about 26 weeks, but usually get an extra month or so before going to the front.

The statement came in reply to a demand for clarification by Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-Ohio), who had cited the case of Pfc Robert Pogue, 18, killed in France on Feb. 3, six months after induction. Taft criticized what he called the relatively brief training of 18-year-olds.

A War Department official said draftees get a three-week post-induction furlough, spend one week at a reception center and 15 weeks at a replacement training center, and then get a two-week furlough. They stay one week in a staging area, two weeks on the voyage overseas, and two weeks in a reinforcement pool in a war zone before combat.

Scribes Can't Catch First Lady On Question of Birth Control

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (ANS).—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt nimbly toed a tightrope yesterday, parrying news conference queries about birth control without plunging on either side.

She reiterated statements of last week when discussion was about birth-rate, not birth control, that she thought large families were fine only if each child has enough to eat and decent care and chances for education. She said she thought the Catholic church would agree that a mother's health is an important factor and so is the child's.

Senate Greet Own Work Bill With Disfavor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP).—A manpower bill which hardly anybody wants bounced in rough waters today as the Senate steered an erratic course toward the first of a series of votes on its provisions. Debate continued today. The measure was criticized by Sen. Walter F. George (D-Ga.) as a "weak and feeble" gesture toward war job controls. George told reporters he will move to strike out—as revenue legislation which should have originated in the House—the provision to prevent employers who hired individuals contrary to government orders from considering pay of those workers as business expense for tax purposes.

Two Are in Favor

The Senate bill would give the WMC authority to fix plant employment ceilings and to pack them up with fines and jail terms, but it carries no penalties against individual workers in industry.

A House-approved bill would make Selective Service registrants between 18 and 45 subject to severe penalties if they disregarded draft board orders to take or retain essential war jobs.

Almost no one except Senators Harley Kilgore (D-W. Va.) and Joseph O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.) had a good word for the bill in yesterday's debate. Kilgore told the chamber he is for it in preference to the House measure because he doesn't want to risk the safety of the nation's war machine by use of drafted manpower. O'Mahoney said he wants passage of the bill without its drastic penalty clauses for employers and with an amendment freezing 4Fs in farm jobs.

On the Draft Front

The War Production Board outlined today a program to save some essential young men in vital war industries from being drafted. War industries will submit lists of occupationally deferred men in the 18 to 29 age group. Then the WPB will decide which ones are so important that they should be deferred.

U.S. Congressman Asks Sterilization Of Detained Japs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP).—Rep. Jed Johnson (D-Okla.) proposed today that Congress authorize sterilization of Japanese aliens held in U.S. segregation camps. His suggestion was published in testimony released by the House Appropriations Committee considering the closing of enemy alien segregation centers and return to private life of most of the 112,000 persons of Jap ancestry taken into custody at the outbreak of war.

"I'll say for the record... that we should make appropriation to sterilize the whole outfit," Johnson declared. He criticized alleged "pampering" of Jap prisoners.

Slide for Freedom

SEATTLE, Wash. Feb. 27 (ANS).—Six male prisoners slid eleven stories down greased elevator shaft rails to effect a successful break from the Kings County jail.

This Was America Yesterday:

Constitutional Door Slammed On Prohibition for Duration

The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The dregs were pushed into a corner today by the Senate Judiciary Committee, which tabooed all constitutional amendments for the duration. Said Sen. Homer Ferguson (R-Mich.): "Millions of men and women in service should have a part in any future constitutional decisions." He recalled the prohibition drought that confronted returning vets of the last war.

Two suggested constitutional amendments blocked by the committee decision would have given the House of Representatives a long-yeared voice in treaty ratifications and would have limited future Presidents to two four-year terms.

Maj. Eisenhower's Plan Gets Nod

WHILE still in the legislative field, we find that a 15-year-old recommendation by a then Maj. Dwight D. Eisenhower that U.S. production of guayule, a rubber substitute, be helped by subsidies has finally gone into the House hopper. Ike's suggestion had been coupled with a warning that our supply of natural rubber would be choked by a Far Eastern war.

In Kansas City, O. M. Nichols, a lunchroom proprietor, brings the soft cooing of a baby into the beanery. His only help is the kid's mother, who said she couldn't sling dishes unless someone played nursemaid. Nichols made the grand gesture and took over the nursery department.

There's Gold in That Bill

UNCLE SAM hasn't had to do much thus far about the loan security feature of the GI Bill of Rights. Francis X. Pavesich, chief of the loan guarantee division of the Veterans Administration, told a bankers' meeting in Buffalo that less than 1,000 loans have been made. He attributes the delay to a lack of complete knowledge of the bill's provisions.

AND here's another GI story, filled with the drama making for great novels or plays. It's about John W. Mattern, former USAAF officer, of Chicago, and his father, Maj. Gen. Bruno Mattern. John, who spent four years in concentration camps, hopes his father gets the works—the general was the Nazi commander captured by the Russians at Posen.

Manhole Lids a Peril in Akron

OUT in Akron, Ohio, manhole covers sailed madly into the air, and Akronians burned up the wires to police headquarters asking what the score was. Calm down, the cops told them, nothing more than a series of explosions in the city's sewer lines. Much damage, no people hurt.

If we wanted to be highly psychological and such, we could talk about the Case of the Conditioned Reflex which took place in the Chicago Brookfield Zoo. A soldier, found slumbering in the parrot house, explained that during his service in the New Guinea jungles the parrot jabber lulled him to sleep.



WAR or peace, the nome front floods spill over the land, and the latest is the rambunctious Ohio River, now nearing its 52-foot flood stage in the Cincinnati area and rising four to six inches hourly. For the Alleghany and Monongahela Rivers, the Weather Bureau predicts a crest of five or six feet over the flood stage.

ON the labor front, representatives of 14 brotherhoods and 15 railroads have okayed a plan giving paid vacations of one week to all employees with not less than 160 compensated days in the preceding year. Workers with five years on the job get two weeks.

It's Tough on Mailmen

THE Postoffice Department, boiling mad, says that 1,259 mailmen were bitten by dogs in 1944, and it's time its regulation barring delivery to houses with bad-tempered mutts is strictly enforced. State Sen. Hubert Brooks of Tennessee says the feminine necessity, the lipstick, is the cause of divorces, and he's introduced a bill to make the use of cosmetics a felony, punishable by one to 10 years in the clink and fines up to \$10,000. The Senator claims married men in the state "are being condemned by their wives whenever they come home with lipstick on their collars and shirts."

Good Samaritan Gets the Usual

ANTHONY CARRETTI, a Bronx war worker, isn't likely to play gallant again. Anthony saw a youth attack a Miss Josephine Burbeau and promptly rushed to aid her. Then out came Police Lt. George Burbeau, Josephine's pop, who saw two wrestling figures and selected poor Anthony for the victim. Things were straightened out later with the capture of the slugging youth, but Anthony and George both went to the hospital.

THE Metropolitan Opera wants Shot-putter Bill Gangert of Missouri U. to return for further voice training after his college course is completed. Bill won the national amateur shot-putting title with a heave of 55 feet five and three-quarter inches, and also got a Met audition.

Reds to Repatriate 3,500 Freed Allies

The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Approximately 1,000 American and 2,500 British Empire prisoners liberated from German prison camps by the Red Army will be sent home shortly from a repatriation camp being set up at Odessa, the chief of the British Military Mission in Moscow announced today.

To aid Allied personnel freed from the Germans, the Russians are putting up billboards in liberated areas telling former prisoners where to go and what to do.

Hillman Asks French To Back New Federation

Sidney Hillman, CIO vice-president, in Paris as a representative of the recent London World Trades Union Conference, last night called on French labor leaders to back to the fullest extent the new world labor international.

Speaking before a special meeting of the French Confederation of Labor, which gave him a tumultuous welcome, Hillman said that the projected international labor organization would speak and act with authority on behalf of the great mass of the workers of the world.

Marines Gain On Iwo; Victory Expected Soon

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HQ., Guam, Feb. 27 (ANS).—The capture of Iwo Jima "in a few more days" was predicted today by Lt. Gen. Holland M. Smith, commander of the Fleet Marine Forces, after Marines had won an important hill on the central plateau during a 400-yard advance through heavy fire.

As American planes flew from Iwo's main airfield, the Marine commander told correspondents heavy fighting was still ahead on northern Iwo. He estimated almost half of the five-mile-long island was in American hands at the start of the second week of the Pacific war's fiercest battle.

Motoyama Airfield No. 1, on southern Iwo, was put to use for the first time yesterday as Marine artillery spotter planes came down on runways being put into shape for fighters and bombers. The field is 750 miles south of Tokyo.

The Third Marine Div., in the center of the American line, captured Hill 332, just east of the central airfield, for a victory as significant as the earlier seizure of Mt. Suribachi, at the southern tip of the island.

The Fourth Marines, on the east coast, and the Fifth Div., on the west, gained ground through extremely heavy enemy defenses.

Vice Adm. Richmond K. Turner, in overall command at Iwo, suggested that the island remain in American hands after the war. He said he hoped that the American flag would always fly over the island "in permanent memory" to the 28th Marine Reg., which raised the flag on Mt. Suribachi last Friday morning.

Nazis Crumbling in North; Yanks 9 Miles from Cologne

(Continued from Page 2)

infantry of both the First and Ninth Armies.

A complete blackout of news on the progress of its troops was clamped down by Ninth Army.

The Canadian First Army, reported by the Germans to have entered Calcar, in the Rhine-Maas corridor, was said by Allied sources to be less than 26 miles from the U.S. First as it broke into the northwestern edge of Hochwald forest, last of the Siegfried defenses in that sector.

Early today the Ninth Army's 84th Inf. Div. swung sharply to the north and pushed nine miles to reach the town of Waldniel, only 20 air line miles from Dusseldorf. This was the farthestmost point of the drive.

Entire Battalion Seized

Men of the 84th captured a replacement pool of 100 men and officers together with an entire field artillery battalion. It was the third battalion to fall intact to American troops in three days.

Armored elements of the Ninth Army this afternoon entered Rheindahlen, a road and rail town only three and one-half miles from the fortified town of Munchen-Gladbach, where the Germans had anchored one of their principal lines of defense in the Cologne plain. Munchen-Gladbach is only about 20 miles southwest of the Rhine at Dusseldorf.

Third Army forces have entered the important crossroad town of Bitburg and cut in three places the north-south turnpike linking that city and Trier, S & S Correspondent Pat Mitchell reported.

Leipzig, Halle Rail Yards Are Bombed by Heavies

Germany's largest railway station at Leipzig and the 4,500-car marshalling yards at Halle were hit by more than 1,100 heavy bombers of the Eighth AF yesterday as the air offensive against the Reich went into its third week.

The attacks followed the

Propositioned



Movie contract offers and other propositions are pouring into Amelia Crossland these days. The first time the 16-year-old Florida queen's pix was published, it hit the cover of Life magazine, started most of Hollywood's film scouts a-scouting.

Rule of Manila Given Filipinos By MacArthur

MANILA, Feb. 27 (ANS).—Gen. MacArthur last night proclaimed liberated Manila the capital of the restored civil government in the Philippines, even as rifle fire against the last Japanese diehards echoed over the city.

Before MacArthur spoke at shell-scarred Malacanang Palace, his soldiers made a new island landing 70 miles south of Manila and pried open the shortest sea route for supplies from the U.S.

MacArthur told wildly cheering Filipinos that he was lifting military rule from the liberated areas of the Philippine Commonwealth in favor of the constituted government of President Sergio Osmena.

'Symbol of Democracy'

"Your capital city, severely punished though it be, has regained its rightful place as a symbol of democracy," said MacArthur.

President Osmena expressed hope that the Philippines might have complete independence this year. He bitterly denounced the "Japanese bandits" and called MacArthur's drive "a crusade."

The new landing was made Sunday by U.S. troops of the 24th Div. on Verde Island, midway in the ten-mile channel between Luzon and Mindoro Islands. The operation, made with "practically no loss," secured the western end of the direct route through the heart of the archipelago.

Less than a week ago, the eastern end was secured by landings on Capul and Biri Islands, in the Bernardino Strait between Luzon and Samar.

U.S. paratroopers have reached a small airstrip near the tail of Corregidor, leaving only a mile of the island's four miles to be reconquered. Underground explosions continued as Japanese committed suicide in its tunnels rather than surrender.

On Luzon, more than 10 miles southeast of Manila, U.S. troops found stiffening enemy resistance but threw back three counterattacks.

Carrier Assaults Damaged Two Jap Plane Plants

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HQ., Feb. 27 (AP).—U.S. carrier-based aircraft of Vice-Adm. Marc A. Mitscher's huge task force heavily damaged two Japanese aircraft factories, destroyed or damaged 233 enemy planes and sank five small enemy vessels in strikes at the Tokyo area and at Hachijo Jima, 175 miles to the south, on Sunday and Monday.

Churchill . . .

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organization will be stronger than the League.

He hammered home the point that the League had been weak and found to be inadequate, and that the new body will differ from it in the essential point that it will not hesitate to "establish its will against an evil-planner in good time and by force of arms."

Churchill also defended British policy in Greece, welcomed the increased self-government of Italy, and stressed that President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius had categorically assured him the American government had no complaints to make against Britain for British steps in Italy.

Ordnance Depot Chief Gets On-Spot Promotion

Lt. Col. Walter F. Partin, of Nashville, Tenn., chief of the U.S. Army's biggest ordnance ammunition depot on the Continent, has received an on-the-spot promotion to the rank of colonel from Gen. Eisenhower. Col. Partin is 34.

The unexpected promotion came 24 hours after Col. Partin was decorated with the Legion of Merit and the Bronze Star Medal. It was announced by the Supreme Commander at the conclusion of an inspection tour of the ammunition depot in Com Z, Oise Section.