

The Weather Today
PARIS & VICINITY
Clear, max. temp.: 83
STRAITS OF DOVER
Partly cloudy, max. temp.: 68

Vol. 2—No. 26

PARIS EDITION
THE STARS AND STRIPES

Newspaper of U.S. Armed Forces
1 Fr.

in the European Theater
1 Fr.

The Weather Today
RIVIERA
Clear, max. temp.: 84
GERMANY
Partly cloudy, max. temp.: 74

Sunday, Aug. 5, 1945

Listen, Tokyo, Cpl. Jim Is Dead

After Bataan, After March of Death, He Died a Hero at Home

FT. WORTH, Tex., Aug. 4 (ANS).—The fight for survival that Cpl. Jim Newman began three years ago at Bataan and waged through the filth and torture of Japanese prison camps ended yesterday. Death came at 6:20 PM to the emaciated soldier, who had defied the inevitable longer than medical science had believed possible.

The courageous, heart-breaking struggle for the 26-year-old corporal ended suddenly in

his little room in the family home, where he had lain for a month and a day since physicians gave up hope that he could survive the ravages of beri beri and tuberculosis. Death was hastened by asthma.

The strapping boy, who went into the Army in 1938 and came home a skeleton of 92 lbs., died in his sleep only a few hours after he had talked to his mother, whose cooking he

(Continued on Page 8)

DP Bandit Gangs Terrorize and Loot Villages in Reich

By Earl Mazo

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

MUNICH, Aug. 4.—Bands of DPs are causing people in the outlying villages and farms in this area to live like American pioneers in the days of the Wild West and wilder Indians.

Some places are living under a reign of terror. Undermanned security guards and unarmed German police are apparently helpless to stop the banditry.

In a small crossroads town, 15 miles from Munich, about 20 armed bandits, some in American uniforms, recently staged a well-organized two-hour raid. German victims said the bandits came in shooting about 11 P.M., and placed outposts around the area so that none could get away, then went from room to room and house to house taking everything, including clothing. One German who begged them to stop was severely beaten. Another, who attempted to protect his small belongings by throwing rocks at the attackers, was also beaten.

Rocks Collected

Farmers and villagers, who are not allowed to maintain weapons, admitted collecting rocks in their houses to protect themselves against the armed bandits.

Among the murders committed recently is one in which bandits walked up to a German ex-soldier and shot him through the head.

The DPs, who are kept in camps, manage to break out and hide in the woods until darkness prevents detection of their violation of the curfew.

Practically all the loot from their "raids" is sold on the flourishing Munich black market.

Afraid to Work

Lt. Col. J. H. Kelly, of Chicago, Ill., public safety officer in the Munich area, said that among the serious problems resulting from this terrorizing of Germans is that farmers are afraid to work long hours, necessary at this time of the year. For safety, they must return to their homes to hide their meager belongings and barricade themselves before dark every night.

The colonel said that the biggest problem in furnishing proper protection to outlying areas are the unarmed German police and insufficient troops for patrolling. It is understood, however, that German police soon will be armed under American supervision and it is also believed that some means will be found soon to move the remaining DPs to their home countries.

4,166,000 DPs

Repatriated by Allies

The tremendous job of repatriating Europe's displaced millions is now two-thirds completed, the Displaced Persons Executive, G-5, USFET, announced yesterday.

To date, 4,166,000 persons have

(Continued on Page 8)

'Saved from Fate Worse Than Collaboration'

Laval 'Explains' On and On ---And Even Pétain Gets Bored

By Richard Lewis

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

Pierre Laval took the center of the stage in the trial of Marshal Henri-Philippe Pétain yesterday and more or less took over the proceedings as well by doing most of the talking.

Laval argued with the judge, whom he put more than once on the defensive and in bursts of fervent oratory declared that he and the old marshal had sacrificed themselves to save France from a fate worse than collaboration.

Laval manipulated every question by Presiding Judge Pierre Mongibeaux into a statement, and then proceeded to elaborate on them. The jurors sighed wearily and rolled their eyes. Prosecutor André Morinet slumped in his chair and gazed moodily at the defendant.

After a while, Pétain didn't even stop to cup his ear to listen as he usually does. At the conclusion of his testimony, Laval bade fare-

well to the marshal and marched out of court.

Laval denied that his statement in 1940, in which he said he hoped for German victory, had nearly caused the breaking of relations between France and the United States. He then recalled his visit to the United States in 1931 as premier to discuss the moratorium with Herbert Hoover.

The statement, like many other of his acts, was made to fool the Germans into thinking he was on their side, Laval said.

He also denied that a telegram from the Vichy admiralty, advising African commanders that Pétain had decided to continue the fight against "Anglo-Saxon aggressions" at the time of the Allied invasion of Africa, really meant what it said.

He didn't really mean it, either, he said, when just before the Normandy landings he commented on

(Continued on Page 8)

'Suiciders' Too Costly, Japs Admit

MANILA, Aug. 4. — Radio Tokyo squawked worriedly today about an impending Allied invasion of the Japanese homeland, which it said might happen within the next 30 or 60 days, and in another broadcast admitted that Kamikaze suicide plane attacks on Allied warships were too expensive to maintain on a "plane-for-a-ship" basis.

Meanwhile, Gen. MacArthur announced that the entire Ryukyu Island chain south of Japan had been placed under his command and that all Army forces therein, with the exception of the Eighth AF, were being forged into "a mighty invasion force."

Tokyo's broadcast concerning suicide plane tactics was the enemy's first admission that the fliers were failing to achieve anticipated results. "Henceforth," the radio said, "Kamikaze pilots will be reserved for attacks on large ships instead of making their death plunges into smaller vessels."

Ready for Invasion, Japs Say

Tokyo radio insisted, however, that Japan was prepared for invasion. Her industries have been moved underground or inland both in the home islands and along the China coast, it said, and quoted Lt. Gen. Snetaka Kusumoto, minister in charge of the Japanese embassy at Peiping, China, as saying that necessary steps were being taken to "integrate north China, Manchukuo and Korea into a solid defensive bulwark."

In his announcement concerning the exploitation of the Ryukyus, MacArthur reported that Gen. Joseph Stilwell's Tenth Army, Gen. George F. Kenney's Fifth and Seventh AFs and the 13th "Jungle" AF are "moving up there." The principal island in the Ryukyu chain is Okinawa.

Far Eastern AF planes sank or damaged nearly 3,000,000 tons of Japanese shipping during the last seven months of the air and sea

(Continued on Page 8)

Britain's King Greets America's President



King George VI welcomes President Harry S. Truman aboard the HMS Renown in Plymouth Sound during the President's visit to England following the Potsdam Conference. Their meeting took place within 4,000 yards of Mayflower Steps where the Pilgrims set sail in 1620.

WD Denies It Closes Eyes To Beating of GI Prisoners

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (ANS).—The War Department today denied that it condones brutality toward soldier-prisoners.

It replied to an assertion made yesterday by Rep. Andrew May (D-Ky.), chairman of the House Military Committee, "that promotion seems to be a customary reward for brutality."

May made his comment in a report detailing the investigation made into the alleged mistreatment of American soldier-prisoners at the Army Air Field at Lincoln, Neb. "The Army does not tolerate or condone brutal treatment or inhumane punishment of any of its personnel," the War Department statement said, "and prompt disciplinary action is taken with respect to known offenders."

The Department added that "promotion is not, as the release (May's

statement) states, a customary reward for brutality."

May's release, the War Department declared, "on its face appears to be factual statement of repeated and brutal beatings of Army prisoners at the Lincoln Army Air Base. In fact, however, it is based on stories told by only some of the individuals involved and the veracity of these stories was not tested by normal safeguards of American trial procedures."

"The War Department," the Army statement said, "caused reports of the mistreatment of prisoners by their guards at the Lincoln base to be exhaustively investigated on two separate occasions by inspectors general."

"As a result of evidence thereby obtained court martial charges were proffered against the two officers in charge of the guards and against several of the enlisted men who were there serving as guards. One of the guards was convicted by a general court-martial and sentenced to two years at hard labor and a dishonorable discharge."

"Four other enlisted men, and the two officers, were recently acquitted after trials before general courts-martial."

Assails Critics Of Army Size

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (ANS).—Chairman Elbert D. Thomas (D-Utah) of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, yesterday lashed out at critics of the Army's size and assailed what he termed the "general rush to collapse the armed services."

Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo.) touched off the Congressional controversy when he charged that the Army should reduce its size to 3,000,000 men for the Pacific war.

"It is high time for the nation to stop enjoying the peace in Europe and to get on with the grim war ahead," Thomas said.

From a Foxhole, No OPA Loophole

Vet Hasn't Been Burning Oil Of Late, So Can't Have Stove

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 4 (ANS).—Cpl. Norville Sanders of Timken, Kan., hopes that the OPA changes its mind before cold weather sets in.

A veteran of three and a half years who was honorably discharged June 20 under the point system, Sanders has been trying to get an oil stove since then to resume housekeeping.

OPA turned down his bid for a stove on the ground that he has not been burning oil for the last six months. At least that's the story Os Scuetz, Timken stove dealer, told Gov. Andrew Schoepfel in a telegram yesterday.

The governor blew his top at the plight of Sanders, who has three battle stars to show for his 25 months overseas.

The governor wired H. O. Davls, Kansas OPA director at Wichita, "in the interest of thousands of returned servicemen, to see if this

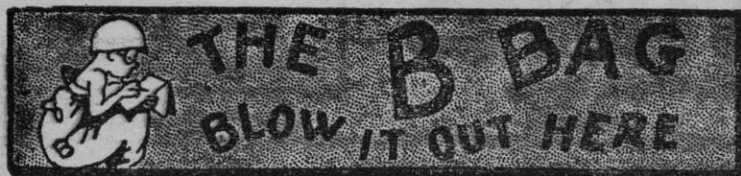
type of silly regulation and embarrassment can be discontinued. Surely servicemen returning to civilian life should receive common-sense treatment. If you are bound by regulation in your office to this effect, will you please advise me if you will see that immediate arrangements are made for your superiors to permit you to correct this procedure?"

Schoepfel said Davis told him the OPA probably would make a special dispensation in Sanders' case, but today, 24 hours later, Sanders was still without a certificate or a stove.

The governor declared, "that boy is going to get his oil stove. I expect he may get a lot of them."

Scuetz said he would hold a stove for Sanders "if it takes 15 years to cut the red tape."

Sanders, who has been married five years, was an electrician before the war. He wants to start farming now.



Calling Col. Spalding

We men of this battery have taken so much from a captain in our outfit... you are our only hope, as he has refused to give us permission to see our CO, Col. Spalding, whom all of us know would put a stop to all that has been going, as he is the finest and we all swear by him.

Our captain has restricted all of us because one man took off with his jeep. On another occasion he restricted all of us because our battery barber wasn't around to give him a haircut. We don't want to be disobeyed, but hope the captain can see we want to be the best outfit over here.

We ask you to withhold our names, because if he just doesn't change his ways, life will be even more miserable—if that's possible.

Old Glory Doesn't Wave

In a recent trip from Paris to Linz, Austria, I was amazed at the number of times the American flag was displayed. Our group saw it ONCE on the entire trip.

It seems to me that if the men are willing to fight and die for the country they love, they should at least have the flag that represents that country displayed more often.

Army's Rep Gets Boost

I am on my way to the States and civilian life and I'd like to say a few things to the poor lads whose letters seek "protection" against their "mean" officers.

In the company I left we had an officer who always paid for his liquor ration and then gave it to the GIs because he didn't drink.

During the wholesale German surrender in May, three of our company officers went two miles beyond the front lines and captured several hundred Jerries and about 150 pistols. The pistols were divided among the EM. Our officers brought about 50 cameras from the local burgemeisters, kept one a piece and gave the rest to the men.

During the cigarette shortage last year, one of our officers quit smoking and gave his cigarettes to his platoon and they didn't even know about it till the platoon sergeant let it out.

When we were broke and our turn for pass came up, we knew where we could borrow money—right again, our officers.

I can give you the names of officers who were killed and others severely wounded because their position in combat was usually abreast or ahead of the leading scout.

No doubt some of you lads will say I'm undemocratic, but by God I wanted to see our officers get a break on billeting, mess, etc.

So when you sad sacks write to S & S about the mistreatment you're getting from your officers, please identify your sad sack outfit. I wouldn't want any one to think you're talking about the officers of the 504 Paratroops.

In the Bag

Why don't they put sleeves in the soldier's sleeping bags so that he can make a hasty exit if necessary?

Editor's note: Maj. Gen. R.M. Littlejohn, Chief QM, USFET, advises that:

"The addition of sleeves to the sleeping bag would make the manufacturing process much more complicated... take more material and... man-hours of work, all of which would tend to lower the high rate of production... necessary to keep pace with the Army's demands."

Favoritism

In our outfit many Germans are being hired in preference to Russian and Polish displaced people who desire very much to work for us. I know that this is in direct disobedience of AMG orders, but it still is being done here.

I saw many hard working and serious Russians and Poles dis-

charged in a slash of DPs in this outfit, but not one German was fired. The Germans were also given the best jobs, and the Russians and Poles the filthiest. They have chosen these people not by the amount of work they can put out but by how they look, and that has resulted in a lot of pretty frauleins around here, but damn little work and of work which is questionable.

USFET Symphony

Suggest that an orchestra be formed to play classical and semi-classical music, with the players drawn from all over the ETO. Almost any outfit could spare a man or two for it. Many soldiers who, like me, played in symphony orchestras or concert bands as civilians, would enjoy playing in such an organization.

A certain percentage of soldiers prefers classical music to a continuous diet of jazz. Jazz is fine, and I say nothing against it, but I don't think our preference should be lightly discounted. By competitive trials, the best ETO musicians could be assembled and form an orchestra as proficient in classical as the American Band of the AEF is in popular music.

To offset a reported instrument shortage, I, and many others, would be willing to send home for our personal instruments in order to play again. How do the rest of you music-lovers feel about my idea?

The Bottle Baby's Friend

Editor's note: A colonel (C.E.) of Camp Arles, Delta Base, sent us a five-page highly technical manual on the manufacture and operation of Cooler, Beer, M2A2. We asked our Cut It Short Department to summarize it in language that even the B-Bag editor could understand.

1—Fill canteen cup with coldest water available. 2—Soak sock, GI, OD, cotton in water. 3—Insert bottle of beer (unopened!) in sock all the way down to toe. 4—Drop empty top of sock into canteen cup—have it hit bottom. 5—This operation should be carried in a shady place, avec breeze if possible. 6—Operational capacity eight bottles, time four hours. 7—if you use helmet instead of canteen cup, capacity is 12 bottles (one sock per each). 8—Speed of water consumption increases with number of bottles being processed at the same time—about three canteen cups for four-bottle "cooler" every 24 hours.

Tourist Time

I would like to protest the policy being followed in Washington of sending officers to the ETO on temporary duty "Sight-seeing Tours." Many officers whom I knew in Washington three years ago are

Sweatin' It Out



"Dammit!"

14-Year-Old Vet



Home from the ETO with two battle Stars and a Purple Heart award, Pvt. Robert Kelso relaxes on the train en route to Camp Myles Standish, Mass., after debarking at Boston. He volunteered for duty a year ago after convincing a Houston draft board that he was 18.

now arriving in the ETO on 60-day temporary duty. Their off-the-record statements are that they desire to see Europe and were able to have an official trip arranged.

It is not conducive to high morale to see our transportation being used in this manner—Maj. H. J. K.

Army Life Smells

Since coming out of combat we have been sent to France. Now our acting CO has us standing in one spot guarding empty tents and five empty garbage cans. Our bitch is why can't we move around or at least make it a walking post. It gets mighty tiresome standing in one spot looking at garbage cans.

Hold That Gripe!

Why did our outfit compel us to turn our souvenir weapons in? They also stated that if we didn't do as compelled, we would be subject to court-martial. We feel that our gripe will cover every GI in this outfit. Since our regimental commander carries a foreign weapon, we think we are justified in thinking we should have our souvenir weapons returned to us.

Editor's note: Here's what your Adjutant has to say on the subject: "... EM is erroneous in the statement concerning the regimental commander carrying a foreign weapon. He carries a regulation US Army Colt Automatic in a specially-made shoulder holster. Possibly the holster gave the EM the erroneous impression."

Current directives from higher headquarters require all foreign weapons be turned in to unit supply rooms, tagged with the owner's name, and held under lock and key for safekeeping, and to prevent self-inflicted and accidental wounds. Weapons are returned to the owner in event of transfer or discharge.

The American Scene:

U.S. Wonders as It Sees Europe Swing to Left

By Philip H. Bucknell
Stars and Stripes London Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—This was a week when the world waited for the outcome of the Big Three conference at Potsdam and then said what have we got? America waited for the President's report to the nation and critics waited to pounce.

Uncle Sam looked in the mirror this week to see if his color was getting the pinkish tinge that his Allies seemed to be cultivating and some folks who thought continental coloring becoming made ready with the rouge. More Americans vowed to show that capitalism can work.

MAJORITY LEADER ALBEN BARKLEY told the vacation-bound Senate that it faces a dozen urgent domestic legislative tasks when it returns in October and the President put the brakes on some of the recess junkets Congressmen had planned.

COMMERCE Department survey showed that 7,000 American manufacturing firms planned to expend \$9,000,000,000 in the next year for new plants and equipment—if they could get the manpower. And some people said that unless the Army cut down its manpower requirements not only would new projects be held up but present output, especially in mines, would be curtailed.

More Steaks, Less Soap in Prospect for U.S.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE CLINTON P. ANDERSON said there would be more steaks this winter but less soap, and it was announced that in southern California there was now a glut of lamb, beef and poultry. Fried chicken was a staple dish in Nebraska.

WITH high winds sweeping Oregon, the Tillamook forest fire spread over an area of more than 200,000 acres and flames licked the surrounding timber.

A jet-propelled P80 made the 555 miles from Dayton to New York in a 62-minute trip, and in newspapers an advertisement which read "Fly to London by Clipper This Summer" not only gave a taste of things to come but a sideways look at peace.

IN San Francisco eight women street sweepers pushed their way into another field of masculine endeavor and liked it better than sweeping at home—they get 95 cents an hour for the job.

A beautiful thought came from Dr. Robert B. Black, of Corpus Christi, Texas, who says he has found a way of drilling teeth that doesn't hurt so much. A stream of compressed air which includes a fine abrasive takes the place of the conventional drill eliminating pain, heat and vibration, he says.

Plane Crash Delays Mail—2 Years

IN Nampa, Idaho, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Yoder received three letters from their son, Lt. James G. Yoder, USN—two years late. When they were written he was stationed in the Aleutians and the plane flying the mail was wrecked in Alaska. Just recovered, the letters, although weatherbeaten, are still legible.

The Kid, Lt. Jackie Coogan, is getting his discharge from first troop Carrier Command, it was announced this week in Indianapolis, and in Hollywood a more recent film star, Marlene Dietrich, denied that she intended to marry French actor Jean Gabin, stating she was perfectly satisfied with her husband of 21 years standing, Rudolph Sieber.

IN Hot Springs a pioneer Black Hills cowboy who claimed to be 108 years old went to his last roundup. Services were held for the centenarian who made seven trips over the old cattle trail from Texas to the Dakota Territory. He was not a native of the Dakotas. He came from Texas 60 years ago.

OXNARD, Calif., this week produced an unheard of type of official. He asked for a reduction in his pay. Richard Abernathy, Superintendent of City Recreation, said that in getting \$300 monthly he was getting more than any other department head. Obliging the Recreation Commission cut the sum to \$285.

G.I. BILLBOARD advertisement listing entertainment venues and events in Paris, Nancy, Dijon, Metz, Le Havre, Chateau-Thierry, and Rheims Area.

THE STARS AND STRIPES Paris Edition advertisement with publication details and subscription information.



The Yolk Is on Marjorie



With the thermometer at a sizzling 99.4 in Chicago, someone told Marjorie Evernden it was hot enough to fry eggs on the pavement. So Marjorie, a literal lass, tried to cook one sunny-side up on the curbing in front of the Sherman Hotel. The egg didn't co-operate.

Judge Wants Congress to Act, Too

Cheating Wives Begin to Pay With Loss of Allotment Checks

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 4 (ANS).—Wives who cheat on their GI husbands overseas do not deserve to receive their government dependency allowances, Police Judge James Pellecchia said today, revealing that he has instituted a plan to halt payments to unfaithful wives who appear before him in Police Court.

Pellecchia said his plan worked like this: If in any of the cases brought before him he finds that a wife has been unfaithful to her soldier-husband, he sentences her to jail and then suspends sentence on condition that she prove at the end of one month that she has applied for and has been granted by the government a discontinuance of her dependency allowance.

The Judge said he would try to get Congress to initiate a similar plan in courts throughout the nation.

In cases where children are involved, Pellecchia added, a plan would have to be worked out to transfer dependency payments to the children or suitable guardians.

The War Department's Office of Dependency Benefits headquarters here said either the wife or her soldier-husband could apply for discontinuance of the allowance but that the decision would rest upon the nature and reasons underlying the individual cancellation application.

Pfc Kisses Betty Grable As Thousands Sigh

CAMP KILMER, N. J., Aug. 4 (ANS).—Eleven thousand GIs, jammed into every available spot in the Kilmer Bowl, got a first hand glimpse yesterday of their favorite pinup gal, Betty Grable. She opened a continuous eight-hour USO show. Pfc Emanuel Mejia, 21, of Los Angeles, who gave the screen star a bouquet of flowers on behalf of the post, got a kiss in return—while thousands of veterans sighed approvingly.

WAC Officer Wed in Reich
WOODSTOCK, Ill., Aug. 4 (ANS).—WAC Lt. Frances Garland, 27, was married July 17 at Frankfurt, Germany, to Chief Warrant Officer David M. McDonald Jr., of Akron, Ohio, the bride's mother, Mrs. Frances Garland, reported today. It was believed to be the first wedding of a WAC officer in occupied Germany.

4 Die, 10 Saved In Martinique Clipper Crash

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 4 (ANS).—Four passengers were killed and ten other persons, including the crew of four and a five-month-old baby, were rescued when a Pan-American Clipper crashed and sank while alighting on the water at Fort de France, Martinique, yesterday morning.

The dead were: Mrs. Susan Mendes, 29 and her son, John, 2; Judith Johns, 60, of Fort de France, and Cyril John, 46, of Port of Spain, Trinidad.

The rescued were: Dr. William McDonald, 76, and his wife, Hilda, 63; Henry Keyzerandre, 38; Robert Wilson, 40, Julia Haskel, 68, and Diana Mendes, five-months-old, all of Port of Spain.

Members of the crew were Capt. Sherrill T. Shaw, 37, and First officer Charles T. Hawkins, 25, both of Port of Spain; Communications Officer Victor Vasileski, 26, of Miami Springs, Fla., and Steward Michael Miguel, 28, of Miami.

The plane, a twin-engined Sikorsky, opened a seam in the hull as it hit the water and sank minutes later.

The Clipper left Port of Spain bound for San Juan, Puerto Rico on a scheduled flight which originated at Trinidad.

Body Found, Believed Flier

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (ANS).—The decomposed body of a man believed by harbor police to be that of Maj. William B. (Billy) Southworth Jr., pilot of a B29 bomber that crashed in Flushing Bay last Feb. 15, was found yesterday floating at the confluence of the East River and Long Island Sound.

Southworth, one of five crew members killed in the crash, was the son of the St. Louis Cardinals' manager.

The body was clad in a brown shirt, brown leather jacket, brown sweater and coveralls. Police said the name "Major Billy Southworth Jr." was stenciled or marked on most of the garments.

The name also appeared on a mechanical pencil in one of the pockets and on two Army identification tags, police said.

Of the five crash victims Southworth's body was the only one still missing. Five other members of the crew were rescued.

Hens Laying 'Em Twice as Fresh

BELTSVILLE, Md., Aug. 4 (ANS).—Eggs that retain excellent table quality after being subjected to two weeks of 100-degree temperature are being produced at the National Agriculture Research Center at Beltsville, Dr. Joseph P. Quinn, poultry breeder, disclosed today.

Experiments showed that some strains of hens lay hard shell eggs with a maximum of thick white. Development of these strains has produced hens that now lay eggs that stay fresh twice as long as ordinary eggs.

Not only do they last longer and ship better, Dr. Quinn said, but "these eggs poach and fry better than eggs produced by run-of-the-mill hens."

The benefits of the tests are being made available to poultrymen.

Wedding Bells Ring Sour Notes



Mrs. Carl Schultz was "shocked" when she learned her husband, Capt. Carl G. Schultz of Chicago, had "wed" Wac Sgt. Kanella Koulovaris of Brooklyn in Berlin. Mrs. Schultz is holding their two children, Priscilla and Frederick Carl.



Capt. Carl Schultz told authorities he had been informed that his Chicago wife had been killed in an auto accident.

Wac --- No. 2 --- Stays in Berlin

BERLIN, Aug. 4 (ANS).—WAC Sgt. Kanella Koulovaris, whose marriage here to Army Capt. Carl Schultz caused international repercussions, was revealed today to have turned down a transfer from Berlin.

"I have nothing to run away from," she said. "I am going to stay and face it."

Sgt. Koulovaris continued her regular duties while awaiting an annulment. Schultz, who has been ordered to stand an Army trial for going through with the ceremony while he had a wife in Chicago, has been admitted to a hospital.

Woman's Nude Body Is Found Officer Guilty Of Hitting EM

DRACUT, Mass., Aug. 4 (ANS).—The nude body of a woman found in a shallow grave here was identified yesterday as that of Mrs. Mary G. Saunders, 20, of Lowell, Mass., believed by pathologists to be the victim of illegal surgery.

Identification of the young woman, mother of a nine-month-old daughter and wife of a soldier, was made positive by her sister, Miss Stella George, of Manchester, N.H., who said Mrs. Saunders had been missing since June 29. Her family assumed Mrs. Saunders had moved to a nearby city to take a new job. Miss George said a heart-shaped locket found near the body was one given Mrs. Saunders by her husband Ralph, 23, now stationed in New York. The locket contained a picture of their daughter Constance.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (ANS).—First Lt. William M. Hodges, 36, of Memphis, Tenn., was found guilty yesterday by a general court martial on charges of having been drunk and disorderly and having struck an enlisted man. He was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the Army, Lt. Col. Abraham Golden, president of the court, said.

Golden said Hodges was accused of having struck Pvt. Frank T. Egan in a restaurant July 7.

Mrs. Peggy Rich Tree, a former Follies girl whom Golden identified as a witness, said Hodges hit Egan after having repeatedly interrupted a conversation between her and the soldier.

Mrs. Tree testified she had pretended she was Egan's wife to keep Hodges "from pestering me."

Hodges sentence is subject to review by Maj. Gen. Clarence H. Kells, commanding general of the New York Port of Embarkation, and by President Truman, Golden said.

Warship Plugged With Mattresses

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP).—Even mattresses were used to help plug holes punched in the battleship Mississippi on Sept. 1, 1944, by a Japanese suicide plane that took the lives of 22 men.

Navy spokesmen who told today of the action in Lingayen Gulf, off the Philippines, added that the 28-year-old warship was "fully operable" after the attack, and in a later overhaul at Pearl Harbor its "fire power was increased 300 percent."

In addition to those killed, 18 were injured in the Sept. 1 action.

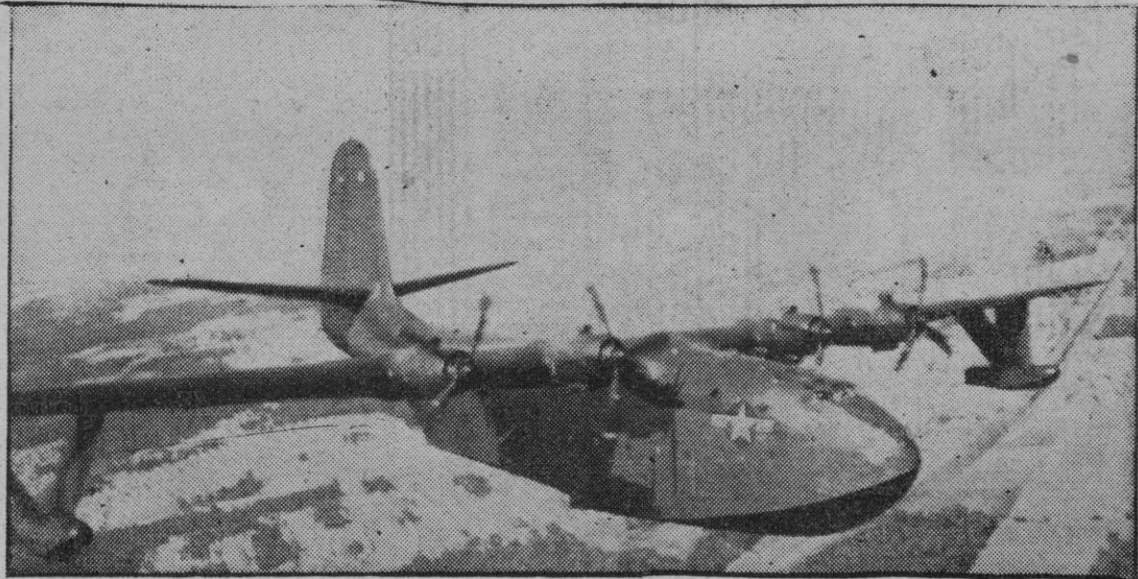
The Mississippi did not drop out of the firing line. It continued to carry out assignments until March of this year, when it went to Pearl Harbor for the overhaul.

Lend-Lease Shipments Drop 23 Pct. in June

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (ANS).—The Commerce Department today reported a sharp decrease in lend-lease shipments for June, with total U.S. export values down to \$881,000,000 for the month.

This represented a decline of 23 percent from May. June lend-lease shipments were the lowest since 1943.

World's Largest Flying Boat Joins the Navy's Transport Service



The Hawaii Mars, largest seaplane in operation, cruises over the Strawberry Point plant of the Glenn L. Martin Co. near Baltimore on its maiden flight. The ship is a Navy Air Transport Service.

GI Who Killed 3 German PWs In U.S. Cleared

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Aug. 4 (ANS).—Pvt. Harold W. Garland, 23, of Columbus, Ind., a wounded veteran of the North Africa campaign, acted in line of duty when he shot and killed three German prisoners of war last Wednesday. Lt. Col. Peter A. Frederickson of Camp Carson said today.

Garland was guarding a PW detail working near Ovid in northern Colorado. Frederickson said an investigator showed that Garland shot and killed the prisoners when they attempted to escape.

Frederickson said that Garland is under technical arrest pending a general court martial on a murder charge under the 96th Article of War. Such procedure is customary he said to protect a soldier in such cases from future jeopardy.

Garland was guarding two groups of prisoners and was standing on a rise of ground between them. "The three I shot had been loafing all morning," Garland told Frederickson.

"When I couldn't get them to go back to work I swung my carbine to my shoulder. They made a break for it and I yelled half three times. They didn't halt I fired," Garland said.

Pay Demands Stop Ike Film

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (ANS).—Gen. Eisenhower's film biography is off because of a couple of "ten percenters," Jack Lait says today in Walter Winchell's column. Lait, substiting for Winchell during the latter's vacation, reports that two contact men who had a hand in the deal held out for "a finger in the pie."

Lait wrote: "Sam Goldwyn was set to produce Col. Bill Wyler was ready to direct, Bob Sherwood was prepared to write it. All profits were to go the Five Star Immortals Charities. But the 'fixers' held out for a percentage, so Ike junked the project via transatlantic telephone in no uncertain terms: It will, of course, be done some day, but right now it isn't safe to mention the subject to the ETO bossman."

Lait identified "one of the acquisitive birds" as a "Hollywood agent who held out for his ten percent which he nobly offered to share with the other party—a former moviemanager now in a semi-official job."

Operatic Composer Dies

ROME, Aug. 4.—Pietro Mascagni, Italian operatic composer, died here today. He was 82.

He achieved fame as the composer of the one-act opera "Cavalleria Rusticana." The opera had its premiere in Rome in 1890 and in Philadelphia the following year.

Wings Capped

Undesirable as GI, He's Anything But That as Charming

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (ANS).—William Ray Holt, 26 who was discharged from the Army a year ago as an undesirable was indicted yesterday by a Federal grand jury on a charge of wearing an Army captain's uniform to defraud New York hotels in a room-renting scheme that netted him as much as \$200 a week.

Playing the dashing role of a pilot who had bagged many planes before being wounded, Holt proved to be much more desirable to an assortment of pretty and wealthy women than he had been to the Army. Moreover, he cut a wide and fancy swath through the night club district.

Among those who fell for his charm was a girl employer in a central room-renting agency maintained by hotels for the convenience of servicemen on leave. Through her, Holt rented many rooms at cut rates and then re-rented them at exorbitant prices to weary room-hunting civilians.

As a sideline, Holt received gifts of money, jewelry and nylon stockings from well-to-do elderly women and passed them along to younger and prettier girls. One of these gifts was a three-carat diamond ring valued at \$2,700. He eventually got the ring back from the girl and it was this ring he put up as partial surety when arrested last month in Hartford, Conn.

Hit Skyscraper



Lt. Col. William F. Smith Jr., 27, of Watertown, Mass., was pilot of the bomber which crashed into the Empire State Building in New York July 28. Smith, who was on a check flight, was killed with his two crewmen.

Seize Fake Jap Hospital Ship

MANILA, Aug. 4 (ANS).—A Japanese hospital ship carrying arms and bandaged but 1,500 unwounded "patients" is being brought into an Allied port for investigation after being intercepted by the Seventh Fleet, Gen. MacArthur's headquarters reported today.

A boarding party inspected the ship in the Banda Sea, north of Timor and found 23 heavy and 15 light machine-guns, a quantity of 75mm. shells and other ammunition packed in boxes marked "medical supplies."

The ship, clearly marked with red crosses, was halted "in the course of routine by an Allied naval force from blockading vessels of the Seventh Fleet," the announcement stated. Boarding of hospital ships is permitted by international law and the Geneva convention.

Five Wounds Win GI Trip to U.S.

MANILA, Aug. 4 (ANS).—Cpl. Archie Miller of Portsmouth, Ohio, the "Purple Heart Kid" of the 11th Airborne Div., has been ordered redeployed to the States with his purple heart and four clusters.

In three months in south Luzon, Miller was wounded twice by mortar fragments, twice by snipers' bullets and once by hand grenade fragments. He was hospitalized three times and spent 33 days in the hospital.

News of his many injuries hasn't worried his wife in New Burlington, Ohio. She considers him "too slick for 'em."

Gen. Leonard Reaches U.S.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (ANS).—Maj. Gen. John W. Leonard, commanding general of the ninth Army Div., arrived at LaGuardia field from Paris last night en route to Washington to report to the War Department.

Manila Jails 1,000 Women In Drive on VD

MANILA, Aug. 4 (ANS).—Army-directed police have arrested nearly 1,000 prostitutes in Manila in the last two days in an effort to reduce venereal disease among soldiers and sailors.

Two hundred brothels have been placed off limits to troops. The procession of women and girls through civil courts brings 95 guilty pleas out of 100 cases and fines of \$50.

Col. T. F. Ryan, deputy provost marshal, said an Army medical report listed Manila as one of the world's worst venereal disease centers.

Women of many nationalities have plied their trade in residences, bars and in shoddy rooming houses. Some even have been operating in rubble and bomb or shell-wrecked buildings or in improvised sheet metal shelters.

Ryan said Philippine health records indicated about 6,000 prostitutes have been operating from 600 establishments.

AFN Programs Join Fight on Venereal Disease

A campaign to make GIs venereal-disease conscious, sponsored by the Surgeon General's office, has been joined by AFN with a series of radio programs highlighted by the spot announcement, "V.D.M.T."—"venereal disease means trouble."

All stations in the European network now use the slogan between programs and to fill in station breaks.

The radio campaign is being co-ordinated with a poster and pamphlet program directed by the Surgeon General.

GI Musical Opens Tuesday

"No T/O For Love," a musical comedy written by two infantrymen while in a hospital recovering from battle wounds, will open its tour of France and Germany Tuesday night at the Madeleine Theater in Paris.

Pfc Paddy Chayefesky of the Bronx and Pfc James Livingston of Chicago, met in a United Kingdom hospital and put their gripes into action by writing the satire. Chayefesky wrote the script and lyrics while Livingston, former pianist and arranger with Ted Weems' orchestra, wrote the music.

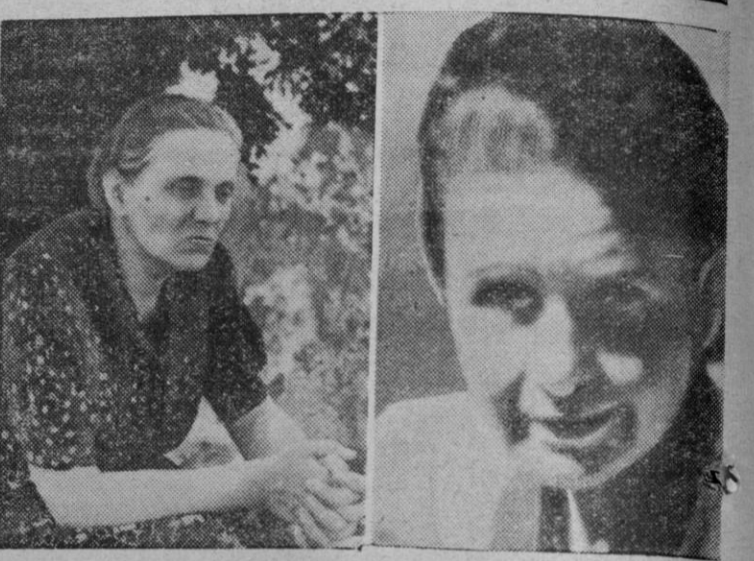
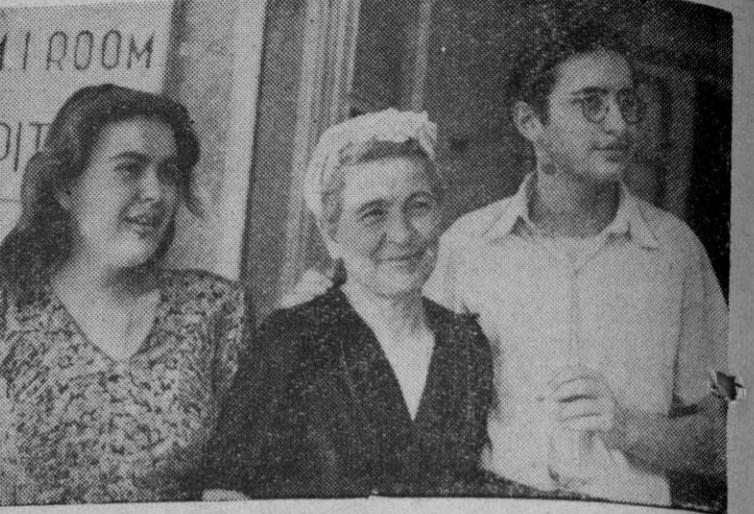
The cast includes Miss Betty Huntley-Wright, English musical comedy stars; nine British girls, 11 American enlisted men and one officer.

"No T/O for Love," will end its run at the Madeleine Sunday night, Aug. 12.

AFN Adds Frequency To Improve Reception

LONDON, Aug. 4.—An additional short wave frequency, designed to improve daytime reception, will be added tomorrow to American Forces Network in the 35-meter band at 8.565 megacycles, Capt. Jack London, AFN operations officer in the UK announced today.

They Loved the Men Whom Free Men Loathed



Donna Rachele Mussolini, wife of the late Fascist leader, is being held in "protective custody" with her children, Anna, 16, and Romano, 17, at Internment Camp R in Terni, Italy. The plain-looking wife of the former Duce works in the camp kitchen and hospital wards. Tight-lipped Frau Margarete Himmler (left), wife of "Heinrich the Hangman," sits moodily at an Allied detention camp near Rome. Of the contempt in which the world held her husband, Frau Himmler said: "Nobody loves a policeman." (Right) Mrs. Rudolf Hess was found by troops of the 89th Div. in the Alpine resort village of Bad Oberdorf, Germany. Her husband was No. 3 man in the Nazi hierarchy until he parachuted down over England, allegedly to offer peace terms.

Ex-Slaves in Off-Base Role

Wagnerian Gods Room Woods In Uncomic German Opera

By Pat Mitchell
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

HEIMBOLTSHAUSEN, Aug. 4.—

For weeks, villagers swore that Wagner's Germanic and Norse gods were on the loose again, prowling in horned helmets and medieval armor through the woods. American soldiers were skeptical.

But today, by virtue of another salt mine discovery, it developed that the villagers were not just seeing things. It was true that figures clad like Norse gods had been seen, but they were merely some of Hitler's former slave laborers who had found a collection of costumes valued at \$30,000,000 and taken from the Berlin State Opera House.

The collection of costumes, music and more books than are contained

in the Congressional Library was found deep in a salt mine tunnel, according to Prof. Arnold Kvam, theater and musical control officer, American Occupation Forces.

"I took only one look at a fantastic jumble of books, costumes and music to know what had happened," Kvam said.

"Liberated slave workers had discovered the cache, broken in, and were wearing or carrying everything they could stagger away with."

The costumes were stored along both walls of a 1,200-foot corridor of the Kalywerk Hattov mine. Crates of music were piled in another corridor, and in a 30-foot wide aisle almost the entire book collection of the Stadt Bibliothek of Marburg University was stored.

Fire broke out in the mine, probably as a result of the looting before Americans arrived, and damaged several hundred thousand dollars worth of books, costumes and music, but the bulk of the underground treasure was saved, it was said.

Navy's Flying Salts Pepper a Cooked Goose



Caught near the Japanese mainland by carrier-based planes of the U.S. Third Fleet, a Jap freighter burns briskly from direct hits. The Navy pilot in plane at far right has just finished a strafing run.



Time	TODAY
1200-World News	1905-Guy Lombardo
1205-Lower Music Society	1930-Quiz of Two Cities
1215-Raymond Scott	2001-Hour of Charm
1230-Concert Hall	2030-Spike Jones
1301-Highlights	2100-News
1305-Baseball	2105-Nelson Eddy
1308-News	2130-Command Performance
1305-Sunday Music	
1330-Family Hour	2201-Radio Theater
1601-Symphony Hour	2300-Pacific News
1655-Highlights	2305-Soldier, Song
1701-Duffie Bag	2315-State Dept.
1800-News	2330-One Night Stand
1810-Sports	2400-News
1815-YankBandstand	0015-Midn' in Paris
1830-Ames 'n Andy	0200-Final Edition
1900-U.S. News	

TOMORROW	
0600-Headlines	0900-State Dept.
0601-Morning Report	0915-AFN Bandstand
0700-News	0945-Winged Strings
0703-Highlights	1001-Morning After
0710-Morning Report	1050-Fun in French
0800-News	1055-Merely Music
0815-Johnny Mercer	1100-U.S. News
0830-GI Jive	1105-American Album
0845-Lazy Man's Revue	1130-At Ease
	1145-Melody Roundup

Short Wave 6,080 MEG.
News Hourly on the Hour

Army Reveals Aid to France Via Marseille

MARSEILLE, Aug. 4.—Ranging from foodstuffs to medical supplies, 370,942 tons of civilian goods have been delivered at the port of Marseille since Aug. 25, 1944, Delta Base Section disclosed today in a report of U.S. Army aid to the French economy.

Saying that civilian supplies began funneling through 10 days after U.S. troops hit the southern France beaches on Aug. 15, 1944, the report showed that in a year's time France has received 23,225 tons of canned meat and fish, 47,147 tons of flour, 26,906 tons of sugar, and 195,630 tons of wheat seed, in addition to thousands of tons of other supplies.

The report declared, however, that French transportation was the chief beneficiary of U.S. assistance. Requiring 2,231,000 man-hours of labor, U.S. troops laid 933 miles of double track in southern France, 294 miles of single track and 50 miles of siding. In addition, 38 bridges were rebuilt, requiring 3,000 tons of equipment, in the Delta Section area alone.

French Given RR Cars

The Army also has turned over 15,000 Army-built passenger and freight cars to the French National railway, to be used on a 50-50 basis by the Army and the French. At present, 55 trains move in and out of St. Charles station in Marseille daily to all parts of France and to Nuremberg, Germany.

An Army truck pool, formed last November to help relieve French distribution agencies, has been turned over completely to French control. To help restore highways, Army engineers have supplied 12,807,200 pounds of solid asphalt and 780,976 gallons of fluid asphalt in the first six months of 1945.

To open the ports of Marseille, Toulon, Nice and Sete, Army engineers removed thousands of mines and sunken ships, and, despite the urgent demands for re-deployment of troops to the Pacific, 31 of Marseille's 108 ship berths have been returned to the French.

Industries Again Producing

Gasoline delivered to France under lend-lease totaled 23,491,490 gallons. Fuel for diesel engines amounted to 10,722,221 gallons, plus 4,916,895 gallons of kerosene, 2,619,924 gallons of oil and 1,900,902 pounds of lubricants.

French industries in the base section area, now are producing a variety of items with materials supplied by the U.S., the report disclosed. Production includes bed springs, auto parts, cement, sewing machines and furniture.

The report also disclosed that in the month of June, French civilians on the Delta Base Section payroll received \$6,146,881, while another \$3,236,125 was spent for industrial contracts.

Storm Likely On Aid to Spain

LONDON, Aug. 4 (UP).—Confirmation by a Ministry of Fuel official that Britain regularly has been sending coal to Spain is likely to bring a storm of protest from other European countries where the coal shortage is one of the most serious problems.

The Ministry spokesman said that the coal shipments were necessary for use in transporting materials Britain needs from Spain, principally timber.

Critics are expected to ask if materials from Spain are as important as coal for Europe, where according to U.S. Solid Fuel Administrator Harold L. Ickes, there will be "a race between coal and anarchy this winter."

'Combat' Badges to Be Awarded Medics Serving With Infantry

The Chief Surgeon's office announced yesterday conditions governing award of Medical Badges, which are the counterpart of the Combat Infantryman's Badge, but which do not entitle holders to extra pay.

The badges, for the present, will be awarded only to medical personnel who served with an infantry regiment or lower infantry echelon.

The award may be made retroactive to any date since Dec. 7, 1941. Satisfactory performance of duty under actual combat conditions entitles a medic to a badge.

GI Scholars in Merrie Old England



WAC Cpl. Barbara Royce, of Troy, N.H., and Sgt. Albert Edlund, of Chicago, learn how to shape glass tubing over a Bunsen burner flame in the chemistry class at Army University Center No. 1 in Shrivenham, Berkshire. The GI school first American university to operate on British soil, began its first semester Aug. 1 with 3,600 students.

How Flier Oriented One Lost General

'Peck's Bad Boy' Did Patton Good Turn, Found His Army

DETROIT, Aug. 4 (ANS).—Lt. Col. George W. Peck, leader of the Ninth Air Force squadron known as "Peck's Bad Boys" has added a belated chapter to the story of Gen. George S. Patton's fast-moving Third Army.

Speaking at an Army Air Forces Day observance here yesterday, Peck recalled that while the Third Army was pushing through France toward Paris the General called him in.

"Peck, I've lost my Third Army," he quoted Patton as saying. "I don't know where in the hell it is. My supply people have got to know

its location quick. Can you find it?"

Peck said he assured the general his air force group would start looking right away and by nightfall had found it "miles ahead of where it was supposed to be."

"I snowed him on the map where the hard-fighting outfit was," Peck related, "and he said he'd do me a favor, too, some day. A few days later a colonel appeared at my headquarters with three cases of the best cognac, compliments of Gen. Patton."

"Patton is a great general," he added, amidst a burst of laughter.

'They Shoulda Stood in Civilian Life'

USO, Special Service 'Jerks' 'Louse Up' Shows, Archie Says

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (ANS).—Ed. Gardner, the Archie of Duffy's Tavern, yesterday blamed "a bunch of jerks" in the USO and Army Special Service for "lousing up" overseas performances of touring radio and screen actors the United Press reported.

"Leave us not blame the poor actors," Gardner said. "It is these characters in the USO and Army officers who shoulda stood in civilian life that is messing up everything for the GIs and everybody else."

"I was overseas around Italy for six weeks and the officials loused up so many shows that our act played to 100,000 men instead of 250,000 like we were supposed to. What a bunch of jerks."

Gardner, shook his head attempting to show how his brains were loosened "by beating my head against the USO-Army Special Service brick walls."

"I shoulda known before I strated," he said. "They (the USO) sent a telegram to the Italy Special Service on June 11th saying I'd be available for shows on June 9th," he said. "How do you like that?"

Gardner specifically charged that the USO in the Mediterranean theater is run by "a former adagio

dancer who don't know what he's doing and acts like his head's cut off."

A Col. David whose first name he never found out, is in charge of Army Special Service, Gardner told the United Press, and is "a very disinterested character who plays politics so General Clark's headquarters and places like that get four shows a week."

Meanwhile, the USO Camp Shows Division replied to Gardner's criticism by saying Gardner was "miffed because they didn't roll out the push carpet for him." Myron Eicher, USO publicity director, said Gardner's complaints were "completely uncalled for."

The USO official described by Gardner as an "adagio dancer" is Don Byrne, who produced his own dance unit and has an honorable discharge from the Army. Eicher said, "There are some people who can't claim such a record as that," he added.

U.S. Aids Reich Form Unions

Basic steps toward establishment of democratic labor unions in the American occupation zone of Germany have been taken by the Manpower Section of USFET G5's Economic Branch, that organization announced yesterday.

Workers may now petition Military Government to establish a union and elect shop stewards by secret ballot. Union membership is restricted to one city. A steward may discuss with an employer questions affecting working conditions, elimination of Nazis and militarists, and re-employment of victims of Nazi persecutions. Wages and hours are still controlled by standards prescribed by the former German government.

Election of a steward is authorized when 25 percent of the workers in an establishment petition for it. Nominees must be employees of the unit involved and must not have been members or sympathizers of the Nazi party or militarists.

Reich Synod Makes Plea Against Suicide

BERLIN, Aug. 4 (AP).—In an effort to reduce the number of suicides in the Berlin area, the Lutheran Confessional Synod today appealed to its members not to "flee from suffering and hunger into death."

Meeting in freedom for the first time in ten years, the synod interpreted Germany's collapse as "God's visitation upon us" and emphasized that "whoever has faith doesn't flee."

82nd Airborne To Move Into Berlin Monday

By a Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—The Second Arm'd Div., whose tanks rolled into Berlin a month ago as the first U.S. garrison force in the German capital, is scheduled to leave here, beginning Monday. Its place will be taken by the permanent occupation unit—the 82nd Airborne Div.

The change is expected to take about four or five days. The Second Arm'd., when it pulls out, will head for an assembly area in western Germany to sweat out the trip home, tentatively set for the end of the year.

During its month in the city, units of the division were reviewed by President Truman, General of the Army George C. Marshall, Gen. George S. Patton Jr., former Prime Minister Churchill and Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson. They participated in the first flag raising over the U.S. sector on July 4 and in the raising of the Victory Flag over the Group Control Council headquarters while Mr. Truman watched.

The tankers, who came in with wristwatches and no money, will leave with bulging pockets and naked wrists.

100,000 Czechs Returned

Almost 100,000 Czechoslovak nationals have been repatriated from the former SHAEF area in Germany, leaving fewer than 2,000 Czechs still to be returned home, officials of the combined displaced persons staff announced today.

170 Churches Open in Berlin; Attendance Up

By a Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—Approximately 120 Protestant and 50 Catholic churches are open in Berlin, U.S. Berlin District officials said today.

About a third of these, it is estimated, are in the American sector of the city. The churches open, according to Capt. Paul Shafer, education and religious affairs officer for Military Government, comprise about half the total in the city.

Shafer reported that "it is evident that church attendance, both Catholic and Protestant, is on the increase."

Officials stated there is religious freedom in Berlin today, restricted only by prohibitions against spreading Nazism or militarism in the churches.

Only a few synagogues in the city are serviceable, Shafer said. One is now functioning in the British sector.

The trend of religious thought, Shafer said, is indicated by a recent radio mass in which a Catholic priest said, "It is a remarkable hour when we can celebrate our morning masses in new-earned religious freedom again. In these ruins we find the tragic way to truth and right."

Ministers, Priests Screened For Political Beliefs

FRANKFURT, Aug. 4.—All German ministers and priests in the American zone are being screened for their political beliefs, Maj. Earl Crum, chief of the religious section, G-5, USFET, announced today.

Noting that both Catholic and Protestant churchmen supported Hitler's National Socialist party in 1932, Crum said, "It is not our job to quarrel with history. We are making no effort to restrict religious assembly and we are alert to any attempt on the part of ministers to re-enter the political field."

Joe Doakes Is There

OKINAWA, Aug. 4 (ANS).—In case you haven't heard about Joe Doakes lately, he's in there punching. A Fifth AF communique records that yesterday Lt. Joe Doakes, of Kansas City, Mo., scored a direct hit on a tanker.

Toni Has a Number of Offers



Honey-haired Toni Seven, the "Number" to pinup fans, arrived in New York from Hollywood recently to consider some Broadway offers.

McHale's 71 Turns Back Campbell for Title

Winner Whips Early Leader By Six Strokes

By Gene Graff

Stars and Stripes Sports Editor

The GI defeated the officer yesterday as Pic Jimmy McHale, XVI Corps entrant, played brilliantly to turn back socialite 1/Lt. Bill Campbell, Seventh Army contestant from Huntington, W.Va., in the 18-hole playoff round at the St. Cloud Country Club to determine the ETO amateur golf champion.

McHale, whose 74 Friday lifted him into a tie with Campbell, the early leader at the end of regulation 72-hole tournament play with 294, achieved a two-stroke margin over Campbell on the first hole and never relinquished his lead. He toured the course with a four-under-par 71, while Campbell came home in 77.

Campbell Starts Badly

Campbell had difficulty negotiating the 464-yard first hole, finally sinking his sixth shot, while McHale combined a straight tee shot, accurate approach and two putts for a birdie—and a two-stroke advantage. He picked up another stroke on the par-five second with a birdie, did likewise on the long third and surged to a five-stroke lead on the fourth when Campbell's drive sailed into a clump of bushes.

Then the 29-year-old golfer set down to a battle with par, having already defeated Campbell, at least in the eyes of the 300-strong gallery. He matched par on the next four holes and, despite a sounding six on the ninth, reached the turn with a one-sub-par 6, while Campbell had an aggregate of 38.

Both players clipped par for birdies on the 471-yard tenth and matched the standard figure on the 11th and 12th. But McHale moved farther ahead on the 13th when Campbell's first putt on the short par-three hole refused to drop into the cup, while McHale located the green with his mashie and cautiously used two putts for a par-three.

McHale Closes With Rush

After halving the 14th each with a birdie three, Campbell erased one stroke from his deficit by carding a birdie on the 15th when McHale's long putt just barely missed the cup. However, that was Campbell's final chance as the new champion raced through the last three holes in 3-4-5 against Campbell's 4-5-6.

In the amateur duel for team honors, the Third Army team of 1/Sgt. Don Rexford, Capt. Wilfred Crossley, S/Sgt. Bob Knowles and S/Sgt. Bill Senter emerged victorious with a total of 1,211 strokes, 15 less than the score posted by Seventh Army's quartet of Maj. Bill Zimmerman, 1/Lt. Bill Campbell, W/O Ben Hughes and Pic Tom Saielle.

Com Z finished third in the team race with 1,229. The squad was comprised of S/Sgt. Henny Childress, Pic Wilfred Kedderis, T/5 Jimmy Manzone and T/5 Frank Cortazzo.

Ed Kelleher Dies in Germany

Ed Kelleher, basketball coach at Fordham U. for 19 years before going to West Point two years ago, died of a heart ailment in Munich on July 19, it was revealed here yesterday.

At the Military Academy, Kelleher's quintet won 29 of 30 games last year, losing only to Pennsylvania. Kelleher, 50, was in Germany as a civilian instructor. He taught basketball to athletic officers who, in turn, coached GI teams.

Com Z Softball Tournery Opens

By Johnnie Brown

MARSEILLE, Aug. 4.—The Com Z softball tournament, with a field of eight preliminary champions, will commence here tomorrow at Municipal Stadium.

Arrangements for the meet were completed today when the Eighth AAC team was added to the field to round out the eight-team bracket. The late addition necessitated a revision in the opening day schedule, however, with four games now on the docket instead of the originally planned three.

In addition to the AAC squad Delta, Seine, UK, Bremen Port and Oise each will be represented by one team. Chanor Base, having merged Normandy and Chans Sections, will have two teams in the tournery.

The eventual Com Z champion will qualify for the ETO championship layoffs to be held later this month.

Draft Board Takes '2B' From Borowy

TRENTON, N.J., Aug. 4.—Col. Edgar N. Bloomer, New Jersey's Selective Service director, announced today an investigation had disclosed that Cub Pitcher Hank Borowy of Bloomfield, was not entitled to the 2B essential war worker classification he now holds. Bloomer said the case had been referred back to Borowy's draft board for reconsideration and reclassification of the ace right-hander, whom the Yankees sold last week for \$100,000. He added that the new classification would probably be made Monday.

66th Blanks 89th, 7-0, In XVI Corps Contest

CAMP TWENTY GRAND, Aug. 4.—Sgt. Howard Simon, 36-year-old Piedmont Leaguer from Saginaw, Mich., tossed a three-hitter as the 66th Inf. Div. blanked the 89th, 7-0, in a XVI Corps League game. A crowd of 5,000 watched the game at the redeployment area. Sgt. Pete Riggan of the victors led the assault with a triple and two doubles.

Senators Gain Ground on Tigers; Wyse, Borowy Whip Reds for Cubs

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The Senators continued their determined climb toward the American League scramble by Red Sox twice yesterday in a 7-3 and 3-1, while the Tigers were being whitewashed by aged Earl Caldwell and the White Sox, 5-0. The day's activity sheared Detroit's margin to three games.

Stubby Overmire fell victim to Chicago's timely hitting. He yielded four runs in the five innings he lasted, and was trawled to the hill by Forrest Orrell and Walter Wilson.

The Griff's walked off with the first decision when Alex Carrasquel tamed the Red Sox on five hits, while his mates bumped Emmett O'Neill for four runs in the third inning. Johnny Niggeling twirled six-hit ball to win from Jim Wilson in the second game. Boston committed six errors during the two games.

Holding the Athletics to six hits, Ernie Bonham earned his fourth triumph of the campaign as he hurled the Yankees to a 4-1 decision. Russ Christopher, who opposed Bonham, was tagged with his sixth consecutive defeat.

Grimes Cracks Homer

The A's drove ahead in the third inning on a double by George Kell and singles by Edgar Busch and Christopher. But the Yankees bounced back with two runs in the sixth on an error by Busch with the bases loaded, and picked up two more in the eighth when Oscar Grimes dropped a homer into the left field stands with a man on.

The Browns came through with a four-run rally in the sixth inning, then halted a mild threat in the ninth to nose out the Indians, 6-5. Vern Stephens' 15th homer sparked the attack on Al Smith in the sixth before Ed Klieaman arrived to quell the disturbance.

Tex Shirley held the Indians in check until the ninth. Then Manager Luke Sewell called on Weldon West and Bob Muncie to halt the dangerous Tribe uprising after two runs had crossed the plate.

Minor League Results

International League

Jersey City 3-3, Buffalo 2-9	W	L	Pct
Toronto 6, Newark 1	W	L	Pct
Syracuse 13-5, Montreal 10-4	W	L	Pct
Baltimore 8, Rochester 0	W	L	Pct

American Association

Indianapolis 7-3, Milwaukee 3-1	W	L	Pct
St. Paul 4, Columbus 1	W	L	Pct
Only games scheduled			

Eastern League

Williamsport 8-3, Scranton 1-5	W	L	Pct
Wilkes-Barre 13, Elmira 3	W	L	Pct
Utica 3, Albany 2	W	L	Pct
Binghamton 3-4, Hartford 1-3	W	L	Pct

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 6, Oakland 4	W	L	Pct	
Sacramento 4-9, Los Angeles 2-5	W	L	Pct	
Sacramento 1-4, Seattle 0-3	W	L	Pct	
Portland 6-2, Hollywood 4-4	W	L	Pct	
Portland...79 46 632	Oakland...61 66 480	W	L	Pct
Seattle...72 53 576	San Diego...69 69 465	W	L	Pct
Sacramento...65 62 512	Los Angeles...72 42 429	W	L	Pct
S. Francisco...63 64 496	Hollywood...52 74 413	W	L	Pct

Southern Association

Atlanta 16-8, Little Rock 12-5	W	L	Pct	
New Orleans 4-8, Nashville 1-6	W	L	Pct	
Chattanooga 3-8, Memphis 1-4	W	L	Pct	
Birmingham 2, Mobile 1	W	L	Pct	
Atlanta...66 36 647	Memphis...45 54 455	W	L	Pct
N. Orleans...61 38 616	Nashville...37 63 370	W	L	Pct
Chattanooga...61 40 604	Birmingham...38 63 376	W	L	Pct
Mobile...56 42 571	Little Rock...53 63 357	W	L	Pct

519th Wins Crown, 4-0

ANTWERP, Aug. 4.—The 519th Port Bn, behind the airtight one-hit pitching of Cpl. Dane Bolpon, belted the 30th Gen. Hosp. 4-0, to win the Chanor Base softball championship at Boys Field, here yesterday.

Kochan KO's Feldman

BROOKLYN, Aug. 4.—George Kochan, former middleweight contender recently discharged from the Navy, stopped Dave Feldman in the fifth round of a scheduled 10-rounder here last night.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Cincinnati's apathy against the front-running Cubs this season stretched to 15 games yesterday when the Reds stumpled twice in a twilight-night double-header, 11-5 and 9-1, allowing the Cubs to increase their National League margin over the Cardinals to six games.

Hank Wyse notched his 16th triumph in the early contest, coasting behind a 14-hit assault on Joe Bowman and Howie Fox, including a three-run homer by Phil Cavarretta in the ninth inning. Hank Borowy registered his second straight win since joining the Cubs when he limited the Reds to five hits in the windup.

The Bruins clinched their victory in the ninth inning when they bombed Vern Kennedy, Fox and Bill Modak for five runs. Al Libke homered for the Chicagoans in the second inning with the bases empty.

Six-hit pitching by George Dockins and a concerted attack on Ken Gables provided the Cardinals with a 5-1 romp over the Pirates. The Cards collected one run in the second inning on a double by Ray Sanders and a single by Emil Verban, then scored three more in the fourth when Augie Bergamo swatted a double with the bases full. Three singles produced the final run in the ninth inning.

Gregg Misses No-Hitter

Joe Medwick's single in the eighth inning ruined Hal Gregg's bid for a no-hitter as the Dodgers subdued the Braves, 5-1, in the first game of their twin-feature. The Braves won the nightcap, however, 5-3, on Butch Nieman's homerun with two men on and Freshman Ed Wright's excellent pitching.

Luis Olmo's homer off Jim Tobin in the third inning was enough for Gregg to win, but the Bums added three more in the seventh. It was Gregg's 14th victory of the season. Ralph Branca, Clyde King, Cy Buker and Tom Seats toiled for the Flock in the second contest, with Branca suffering the defeat.

The Giants and Phillies were not scheduled yesterday.

Baksi Loses To Walcott

CAMDEN, N.J., Aug. 4.—Jersey Joe Walcott, father of six children and little known local club fighter, last night sprang the fistic upset of the year when he outpointed Joe Baksi, who is rated as the country's No 2 civilian heavyweight. Baksi, who was "picking up some change" in what figured to be little more than a breeze, was thoroughly whipped. Walcott took a unanimous decision at the end of ten rounds.

Walcott was agile and speedy as he outstepped the lumbering Baksi at every turn and avoided Joe's rushes. He kept a wicked hook floating into Baksi's face that stopped every lunge made by the Pennsylvanian.

Fischer Named Coach For Kansas Gridders

MANHATTAN, Kan., Aug. 4.—Lud Fischer, head coach of Manhattan High School, has been appointed temporary coach at Kansas State, it was announced today by the athletic council. Fischer succeeds Ward Haylett, who asked to be relieved of his grid duties in order to devote all of his time to the track squad.

Hobbs Adams, permanent leader of the Kansas State eleven, is on military leave.

Runs for the Week

American League						
Boston	x	2	7	1	4	
Chicago	x	5	2	7	5	
Cleveland	x	1	1	13	5	
Detroit	x	5	9	6	0	
New York	x	4	5	3	4	
Philadelphia	x	p	1	2	1	
St. Louis	x	4	8	0	6	
Washington	x	p	5	4	10	

National League						
Boston	x	12	2	x	6	
Brooklyn	x	p	p	x	8	
Chicago	x	x	0	1	20	
Cincinnati	x	5	3	x	6	
New York	x	8	9	x	x	
Philadelphia	x	p	p	x	x	
Pittsburgh	x	x	1	0	1	
St. Louis	x	4	4	16	x	5

THE SCOREBOARD

American League			
Chicago 5, Detroit 0 (night)	W	L	Pct
New York 4, Philadelphia 1 (night)	W	L	Pct
St. Louis 6, Cleveland 5 (night)	W	L	Pct
Washington 7-3, Boston 3-1 (twilight-night)	W	L	Pct

Detroit			
.....	53	37	589
Washington	51	41	554
New York	49	41	544
Boston	47	46	505
Chicago	46	46	508
Cleveland	45	46	495
St. Louis	43	46	483
Philadelphia	30	61	336

Home Runs Leaders

Stephens, St. Louis, 15; Johnson, Boston, 12.

Runs Batted In

Etten, New York, 59; Johnson, Boston, 57.

Stolen Bases

Caso, Washington, 21; Myatt, Washington, 29.
--

Leading Pitchers

Benton, Detroit, 10-2; Ferriss, Boston, 17-4.

National League			
Chicago 11-9, Cincinnati 5-1 (twilight-night)	W	L	Pct
St. Louis 5, Pittsburgh 1 (night)	W	L	Pct
Brooklyn 5-3, Boston 1-5	W	L	Pct
Only games scheduled			

Chicago			
.....	61	33	949
St. Louis	57	41	582
Brooklyn	54	40	574
New York	51	47	520
Pittsburgh	50	46	510
Cincinnati	42	54	451
Boston	41	37	501
Philadelphia	26	70	271

League Leaders

Rosen, Brooklyn, 89 369 82 124 393
Holmes, Boston, 99 408 90 148 362
Cavarretta, Chicago, 96 364 75 129 354
Ott, New York, 91 318 50 107 336
Olme, Brooklyn, 91 371 50 124 334
Hack, Chicago, 96 374 72 125 334

Homerun Leaders

Holmes and Workman, Boston, 17.

Runs Batted In

Walker, Brooklyn, 87; Olmo, Brooklyn, 85.

Stolen Bases

Schaendienst, St. Louis, 19; Olmo, Brooklyn, Clay, Cincinnati, Barrett, Pittsburgh, 13.

Leading Pitchers

Cooper, Boston, 9-2; Pascau, Chicago, 11-4.

FBI Rounds Up 494,774 Draft Evaders in U.S.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4 (ANS).—The Federal Bureau of Investigation, which has pursued draft evaders in haylofts, clothes closets and across ice floes, announced today that despite the fantastic excuses offered, 494,774 cases in the U.S. had been closed.

Of these, 12,559 resulted in convictions.

Laughs Galore

Special Agent Nat J. L. Pieper reported that "the vast majority of the cases were concluded when those involved were made available to the armed forces."

Scores of cases produced laughs. There was a delinquent who said that while on his way to the induction station someone told him of the food shortage, so he took a job as a milkhand.

One California evader explained: "I looked around and saw no fighting and heard no guns so I went home."

"He was sent to the recruiting station again—this time with an escort," Pieper said.

A delinquent, pitching hay in a barn, disappeared as agents approached. An agent noted a hand protruding from the hay and yanked the man out.

Glad He Was Caught

"I was just ready to give myself up," the pseudo farmhand told them.

One missing person was glad to be caught for he found that the investigation was responsible for unearthing \$21,000 in cash and several thousand dollars in bonds to which he was entitled. The unexpected inheritance came from an older sister's estate.

And then there was the case of two draft evaders whose trial was interrupted when their attorney was inducted.

Flying Swede



Gunder Haegg (above) and his Swedish running mate, Arne Andersson, arrived in London last night to prepare for Monday's Anglo-American track and field meet.

McMillan, 26, to Pilot Carolinians

COLUMBIA, S.C., Aug. 4 (AP).—Five years ago an astute, tough quarterback named John McMillan was directing the gridiron execution of head football coach Rex Enright's intricate Notre Dame plays for the U. of South Carolina Gamecocks.

Today, at 26, Johnny Mac is the head coach.

One of the youngest gridiron mentors in Southern Conference history, the Fitzgerald, Ga., native will get his head coaching baptism this fall in steering a lightly-manned Gamecock squad through a schedule that includes such Conference football powers as Duke, North Carolina, Clemson and Wake Forest.

McMillan returned to his university last fall as assistant to Coach Doc Newton. When Newton left for Gullford College, McMillan received the head coaching assignment pending Enright's return from Navy duty.

Johnny Mac got off to a good start by taking the Gamecock



John McMillan.

basketball team through an undefeated 14-game season that led as far as Southern Conference tournament semi-finals.

He learned his coaching lessons with successful football and basketball teams at Sumter, S.C., high school, and coached the university's baseball team this spring.

McMillan has the distinction of being the first university graduate to be head Gamecock coach since the university began employing fulltime coaches in the early 1900's.

Desautels Given Marine Discharge

PARRIS ISLAND, S.C., Aug. 4.—Gene Desautels was honorably discharged from the Marine Corps today and played his last game at government expense before bidding his buddies farewell.

Desautels, 38, is a veteran of 10 major league catching years.

Harvard, Brown Renew Football Relations

CAMBRIDGE, Aug. 4.—Harvard and Brown will renew football relations this fall after a two-year lapse. Harvard athletic director Carrol Getchell announced today in releasing a seven-game schedule.

Cards Buy Pitcher

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4.—The Cardinals today announced the purchase of Pitcher Bill Crouch from their Columbus farm club. Crouch, 35, has been on the inactive list since 1943.

Babe Wins Fight For Old No. 3

BROOKLYN, Aug. 4.—Babe Herman has won his fight with the Brooklyn Dodgers. The lanky one-time National League slugging ace once again is proudly wearing the "3" he carried on his shirt years ago during his first stay with the Bums.

Since his return to the Dodgers several weeks ago as a pinch-hitter he has worn "4" under protest.

Wounded Vets Return To Wm. & Mary Grid

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Aug. 4.—Dave Bucher and Drewry Holloway, 1942 William & Mary football lettermen who were wounded in Europe, have been discharged from the service and will return to school this fall.

Bucher, wingback from Richmond, was wounded last June in Normandy while Holloway, stocky guard from South Hills, Va., was a casualty of the battle of the Bulge. Both will be able to resume their football careers.

Floating Power Plant Home

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4 (ANS).—The U.S.S. Donnell, which supplied the French port of Cherbourg with electric power for months last year, arrived at the Philadelphia Navy Yard yesterday for repairs.

When Cherbourg's power system broke down, Rear Adm. John Wilkes, commander of U.S. ports in France, suggested using the Donnell as a power plant for the city.

The former destroyer-escort was stripped of deck equipment and towed to the port, where from mid-August to mid-December, it provided all the city's electric power.

The Donnell had been docked in a British port with 60 feet of her stern blown off by a German torpedo just before the Normandy invasion.

Births

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

CPL. Charles Pascu, Akron, Ohio—boy, July 4; Sgt. H. E. Trzcinski, Brooklyn—Robert Henry, July 12; Capt. J. H. Strickland, Alice, Texas—boy, July 15; Pfc Kenneth N. Ross, Rochester, N.Y.—David Alan, July 13; Sgt. George A. Urbach, Hibbing, Minn.—George Henry, July 4.

PFC Edward Claughlin, Philadelphia—girl, July 27; Pvt. Edward Sears, Warroad, Minn.—Diana, May 31; Lt. W. L. Lee, Dillon, S.C.—Wilmer Spartman, July 24; Sgt. William A. Favor, Riverside, Calif.—boy, July 27.

SGT. Charles C. Anderson, Hemphill, Texas—Alden Lewis, July 25; Sgt. Ernest W. Rowe, Ambler, Pa.—Karen Elizabeth, July 26; Sgt. Johnnie C. Karreno, Dallas—Johnnie C., July 27; Sgt. Clark Hill, South Bend, Ind.—July 25, July 30.

CAPT. J. V. M'KAY, McMumble, Tex.—boy, August 1; Lt. Robert W. Standish, Pittsford, N.Y.—Richard William, July 28; Sgt. Julius Prager, Brooklyn—Melvin Roy, July 29; Pvt. Charles E. Johnson, New York—Phyllis Estelle, July 29; Lt. Benjamin Rersdorf, Sioux City, Iowa—boy, July 31.

CPL. EDWARD JANKOWSKI, Ozone Park, N.Y.—Carole, July 3; Sgt. Robert F. Goodnight, Lebanon, Ind.—Robert, July 30; Lt. Robert Oryan, New York—Mary Jayne, July 27; Sgt. Glen E. Engles, Rushville, Ill.—Michael Jason, July 11; Sgt. Joseph Greco, Nesquehoning, Pa.—boy, July 22.

LT. HERBERT KORTE—Susan Shirley, July 29; Pfc. Anthony Jackowski, Detroit—Elaine Kathryn, July 29; Sgt. James B. George, Lawton, Okla.—girl, July 29; Pfc. David Marks, Brooklyn—Leonard, July 31; Pvt. John P. Wilson, Waila, Idaho—girl, May 7.

CAPT. JAMES MUCKLEY, Waynesburg, Ohio—girl, Aug. 2; Pvt. George R. Stein, Jersey City—Sylvia Miriam, July 31; Sgt. Arthur J. Leary, Brooklyn—Janet Ann, July 31; Cpl. Herbert M. Knowlton, Fulton, N.Y.—Famella May, July 31; Pfc Raymond C. Bawer, Bloomfield, Conn.—Raymond Clifford, July 31; Sgt. George Pleus, Tampa, Fla.—George Clifton, Aug. 1; Pfc Robert M. Baldwin—boy, Aug. 2; Pfc William L. Kaberle, Strawberry Point, Iowa—boy, Daryl Leroy, Aug. 1.

Dick Tracy

By Courtesy of Chicago Tribune Syndicate, Inc.



BELIEVE IT OR NOT, MRS. VAN HOOSER, A YOUNG LADY IS HERE LOOKING FOR A JOB AS MAID. SHALL I SEND HER IN?

BY ALL MEANS, JEEVES!



H'M?? HAVE YOU HAD ANY EXPERIENCE, MY DEAR?

OH, YES, M'AM, BUT I FORGOT TO BRING MY LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION.—THEY'RE AT HOME IN MY OTHER SUIT



OH, HANG THE RECOMMENDATIONS. NOW, AS TO SALARY, WHAT DID YOU EXPECT?

I'LL LEAVE THAT TO YOU, M'AM. I KNOW YOU'LL BE VERY FAIR



THAT GOT THE OLD GIRL. SHE BEAMED FROM EAR TO EAR.

OH, WELL, SHE WON'T SEE ME HERE AFTER TONIGHT.

H'M? YEP, THE MONEY'S STILL IN THE TREE.

Joe Palooka

By Courtesy of McNaught Syndicate, Inc.



KEEP SHOOTIN'-HE AINT OUTA SIGHT YET—JERRY—WE GOTTA FIND OUT WHY THE REEF'S TABU FOR US.

I'LL GIVE 'ER A BOIST EVERY COUPLA MINUTES.



HE WAS EXCITED AS ALL GET-OUT. HE'S A STUPID FOOL—HE GAVE IT AWAY. HE WAS SWEATING LIKE A PIG.

WHATTA YA S'POSE TH' BIG REASON IS? THEY KEEP WATCHIN' TH' OCEAN—THEY'RE LOOKIN' FOR A PLANE OR A BOAT—



YOU KEEP SHOOTIN' EVERY SO OFTEN. I'M GONNA SWIM AROUND THE OUTSIDE AN' SEE—IT'S ABOUT A MILE—I CAN DO IT EASY—

DON'T BE NUTS—THERE'S TOO MANY SHARKS—NOTHIN' DOIN'!

By Ham Fisher

Li'l Abner

By Courtesy of United Features

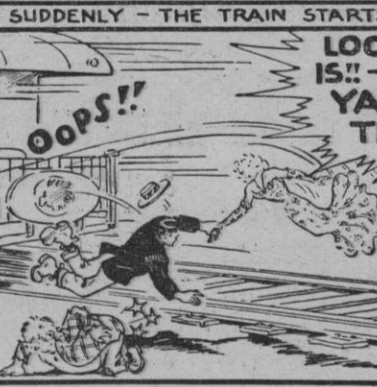
By Al Capp



THEY MADE ME WAIT ON TH' WRONG SIDE O' TH' TRACKS—BUT—IT'S TH' RIGHT SIDE FO' HER!! THAR SHE IS!! READY T'SHAKE MAH HAND!!



(GULP!!) BARBARA SEVILLE IS NOWHAR T'BE SEEN!!!



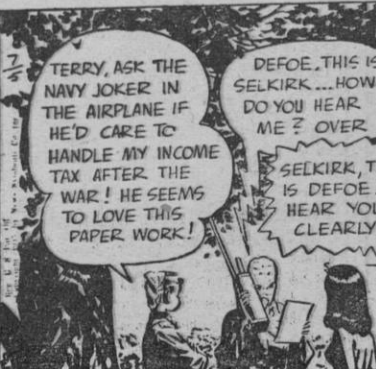
SUDDENLY—THE TRAIN STARTS OFF AGAIN—

LOOK!!—THAR SHE IS!!—LI'L ABNER DONE YANKED HER OFFA TH' TRAIN!!!—

Terry and The Pirates

By Courtesy of News Syndicate

By Milton Caniff



TERRY, ASK THE NAVY JOKER IN THE AIRPLANE IF HE'D CARE TO HANDLE MY INCOME TAX AFTER THE WAR! HE SEEMS TO LOVE THIS PAPER WORK!



DEFOE, THIS IS SELKIRK...HOW DO YOU HEAR ME? OVER

SELKIRK, THIS IS DEFOE. I HEAR YOU CLEARLY...



IDENTIFY YOURSELF AND AUTHENTICATE ON REQUEST...USE CODE AS DESIGNATED...OVER

DEFOE, THIS IS SELKIRK, STAND BY TO WRITE...TRENTON, MASSACHUSETTS, BOSTON, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, HARTFORD, GEORGIA, MASSACHUSETTS...BREAK—



CONNECTICUT, CONCORD, HARTFORD...BREAK UMPIRE, CATCHER, RIGHT FIELD, THIRD BASE, RIGHT FIELD---

...SECOND BASE, THIRD BASE, CENTER FIELD...BREAK...OVER...SELKIRK, THIS IS DEFOE—AUTHENTICATE! OVER...DEFOE, THIS IS SELKIRK...I SPELL---

SUCH JABBER!...THE NAVY ALWAYS ACTS AS IF THERE'S A JAP SUB LISTENING NEARBY!

Inspectoscope Spots Jeep GI Mailed Home

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (ANS).—A mechanical MP with X-ray eyes was unveiled by the Army today to discourage GIs who plan to send home everything but the kitchen sink. It's called the inspectoscope and it makes it unnecessary for the Army to open all the 3,500,000 packages received from overseas monthly in New York and San Francisco postoffices.

Maj. Walter S. Palmer of the provost marshal general's office, said some 30 percent of the packages contain non-mailable government property, which is confiscated if there is evidence of theft. He said the evidence is reported to the Army command having jurisdiction over the sender.

Jeep Mailed Home

The inspectoscope turned up a series of jeep parts, which one enterprising GI hoped to assemble after he returned. Knives, welding equipment, guns and the usual GI souvenirs show up in the device, which is like a fluoroscope.

One package, Palmer said, contained "enough equipment to outfit a dentist's office—everything but the dentist's chair."

He said the machine unintentionally waged havoc with another package, ruining 60 rolls of unexposed camera film.

To examine a package without opening it, operators place it between the X-ray eye and a lead-impregnated screen, upon which detecting rays cast a shadow of any metal parts in the package. A group of three men operate the machine in 20-minute shifts. The operator signals the presence of "contraband" to men outside and the package is opened. Solids appear on the viewing screen in shadowy outline, but operators get so they can call pieces almost without having to open packages.

War trophies are permitted to enter the country if they are captured enemy equipment and have been certified as such, Maj. Palmer said, but certain items such as automatic-type firearms and enemy radar or radio equipment are confiscated.

Admit Suicide Planes Costly

(Continued from Page 1)

blockade of the home islands, MacArthur said. In the same period, Japan lost 1,375 planes, while 100,000 tons of bombs were dropped on enemy land and sea targets.

Kenney said last night that the most powerful air force in history is being assembled on Okinawa.

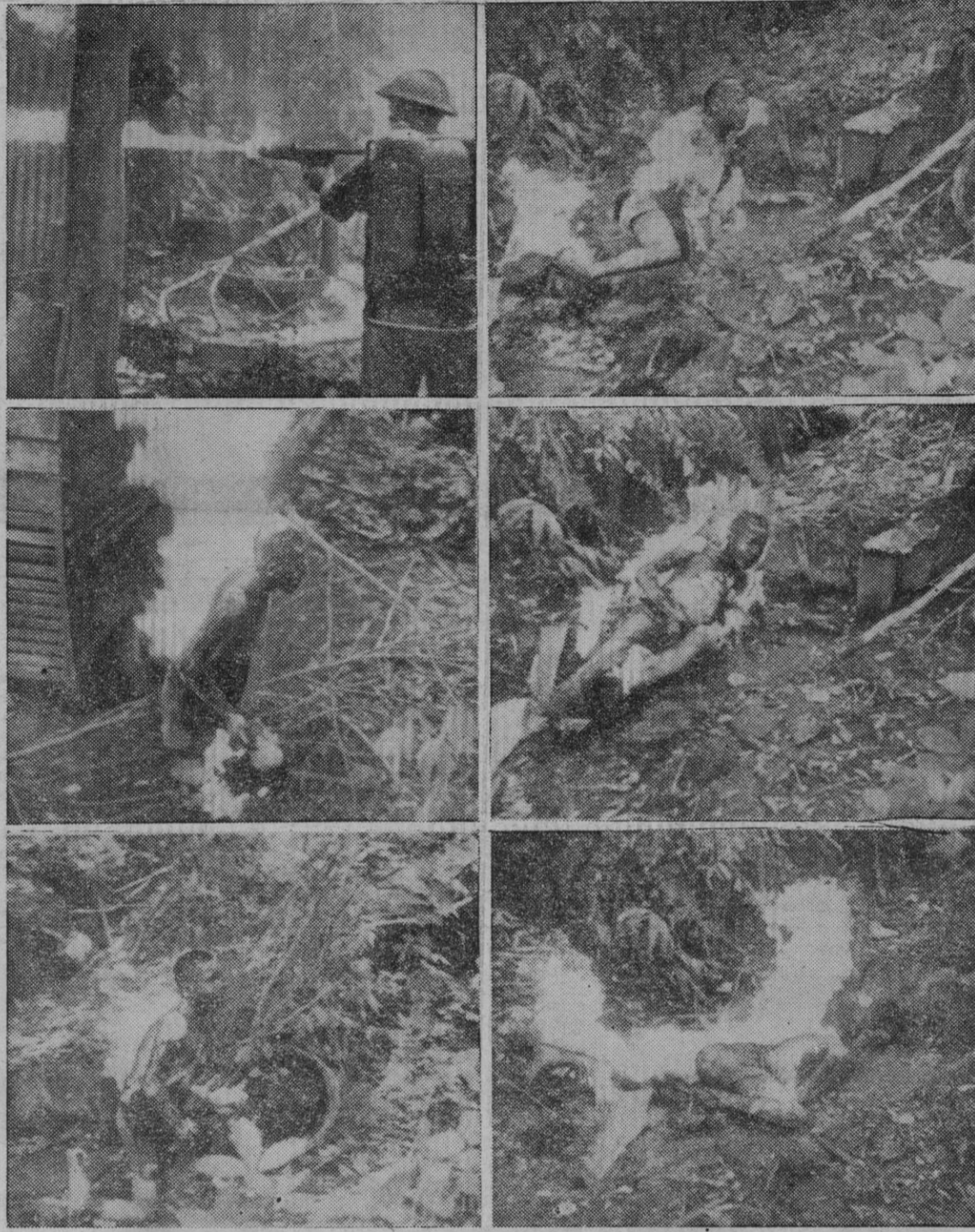
There was no news from Adm. Nimitz on the Third Fleet, which has been blacked out since its last attack on the Tokyo area Monday. The Japanese retaliated against fleet forces for the first time since Okinawa fell, when Sunday air attacks sank one light U.S. naval unit and damaged another.

60 Ships of British Navy Now Fighting in the Pacific

NEW YORK Aug. 4 (ANS).—More than 200 ships of the Royal Navy, including three battleships, five fleet carriers, five cruisers and 12 destroyers, are now in the Pacific and form part of the combined Anglo-American fleet striking against Japan, the British Information Service has announced.

The service listed the battleships King George V, Howe and Duke of York, and the carriers as the formidable, illustrious, indefatigable, indomitable and victorious.

Aussie Flamethrower Sends Jap Sniper to Fiery Death



A Jap sniper who didn't know when to give up is burned out of his hole by a flame-thrower-equipped soldier of the Seventh Australian Div. in Borneo. In this sequence from top to bottom, left to right, the flame-thrower lets go with a burst of blazing liquid. The Jap, blazing from head to foot, runs from his hiding place, rolls on the ground in a attempt to extinguish the flames and finally falls over, dead. He joined his ancestors in a blaze that for him had no glory.

Gen. Ben Lear To Retire Soon

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (ANS).—Lt. Gen. Ben Lear, former ETO deputy commander under Gen. Eisenhower, will retire from service Oct. 16, the War Department announced yesterday. Now 66, the one-time Second Army commander reached the retirement age of 64 in May, 1943, while serving as temporary head of the Army Ground Forces.

Lear's Army career has covered 47 years from the time he was a private in the Colorado National Guard. He saw active service in the Spanish-American War and in the subsequent Philippine insurrection.

Hearse Unrationed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (ANS).—Hearse and ambulances went off the rations list yesterday. However, production controls remain in effect.

Swiss May Open Universities to U.S. Servicemen

By Thom Yates
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

BERNE, Aug. 4.—The possibility that thousands of U.S. servicemen may take brief courses in famed Switzerland universities and medical centers was disclosed today by the Swiss government.

An official announcement said that a staff officer of Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters was conferring with authorities here on a plan to allow 150 Army doctors and nurses to observe Swiss methods at hospitals, spas and sanitariums for from one to two weeks, while 2,500 GIs would be admitted to universities—probably such as Basel and Geneva—for courses lasting from one to three months.

Laval's Tale Goes On, On

(Continued from Page 1)

an order broadcast under the name of Gen. Eisenhower: "Who is this American general who pretends to give us orders?"

All of this, Laval said, was a blind. It was necessary to do a few things the Germans wanted, he claimed, in order to keep France alive. Otherwise, there would have been starvation and no coal.

Prisoners Released

One of the things Vichy had to do was to send Frenchmen into forced labor into Germany. In this way, he said, only 16 percent of the French male population became slaves in comparison to 80 percent of that of Belgium.

Telling the judge he wanted to "clear him up on a point," Laval said that by sending Frenchmen off to forced labor for the Nazis he managed to secure the release of 50,000 prisoners of war.

"How many workers did you exchange for the 50,000 prisoners?" asked Judge Mongibeaux.

Laval hesitated. It was 150,000, he admitted.

Then he complained that the trial of Pétain was unjust.

"I stayed behind to defend my native land," he said. "Marshal Pétain was there, too. We have crossed a hard passage of four years and today we stand before you. I understood then it was necessary to sacrifice. You ask of me today another sacrifice. I am ready to answer all your questions." "The main question," replied the judge, "is whether what you practiced at Vichy was a policy of a crime."

Talk on French Churches

Dr. Marc Boegner, president of the Federation of Churches of France, will speak on "Interesting Facts about the French Church" at 65 Quai d'Orsay, at 7:30 PM tonight.

Nazi Says Japs Planned Peace Step in January

By Howard Cowan
Associated Press Correspondent

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, Germany, Aug. 4.—Germany was advised last January that the Japanese were "forming a new government under Suzuki as Premier to try to come to an understanding with the U.S. and Great Britain," Herbert von Dirksen, former German ambassador in London and Tokyo, said today.

The 63-year-old German diplomat, now under house arrest in Bavaria, expressed surprise at Suzuki's rejection of "the generous unconditional surrender terms" offered Japan last week in the Anglo-American ultimatum.

"There was understood to be a great danger of Suzuki's assassination when his plans should become known to the Japanese general staff," on Dirksen said. He added that Suzuki was believed to have backing from the Marquis Matsudaira, minister of the Imperial House who has powerful behind-the-scenes influence on the Emperor.

Von Dirksen said he was convinced that Suzuki himself has become a puppet of the Japanese militarists against his will and chances of a negotiated unconditional surrender without a fight to the finish are all but lost.

Discussing his five years as German ambassador in Tokyo, Von Dirksen said the growing intensity of the war between Japan and China from 1933 to 1938 was a disappointment to the Germans.

"We were not angry but disappointed," he said. "We have always been great sympathizers with the Chinese. We had military advisers with Chiang Kai-shek. They were helping the Chinese not only with strategy but with tactics. It finally became a scandal on the Continent. The Japanese began to complain they were fighting the Germans."

"All the time, we were sending China weapons and ammunition. They were being unloaded in ships which came into ports disguised. The Chinese were trading us tungsten and chrome."

Cpl. Jim Dies In Texas Home

(Continued from Page 1)

had said "will pull me through." His mother never had been more than a few feet from him since he arrived from Burns General Hospital, Santa Fe, N.M. on July 2.

Jim was an infantryman in the 31st Div. in the Philippines before his capture. He enlisted in 1938 and spent three of his seven years in service in a Japanese prison, the dreaded Cabantuan Camp No. 1, after surviving the infamous March of Death on Bataan. When American Rangers liberated him and his fellow prisoners, Jim was almost too weak to make the journey home.

The Army sent him to the Santa Fe hospital. Twice his family went there to visit him. Each time the doctors noticed Jim's condition seemed to improve. The family begged the Army doctors to send him home.

Cheered by Nation

Five months of treatment failed and on July 2 the Army loaded Jim into a special plane and sent him home.

Then began the battle every one hoped Jim would win and feared he could not. From all corners of the nation people sent Jim messages of hope and good cheer. From all around the world other American soldiers cheered for their plucky buddy.

Things began to look up as his doctor went to work with the drug guaiamecol last Saturday. But an asthmatic complication arose and the corporal finally bowed to the overwhelming odds he had fought for so long.

Terror . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

been returned to their homelands by the American-English-French agency. Among 4,166,000 were 1,449,000 French, 1,660,000 Russians, 286,000 Belgians and Luxembourgers and 255,000 Italians. Remaining to be repatriated are 2,174,000 persons, of whom 899,950 Poles compose the largest national group.

Strip Tease

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 4 (ANS).—Workmen draining Gage Park swimming pool today found ten bathing suits on the bottom. How the owners got out was an intriguing puzzle.

Yank 'Tourists' Enjoy a Mid-Summer Snowball Fight in Swiss Alps



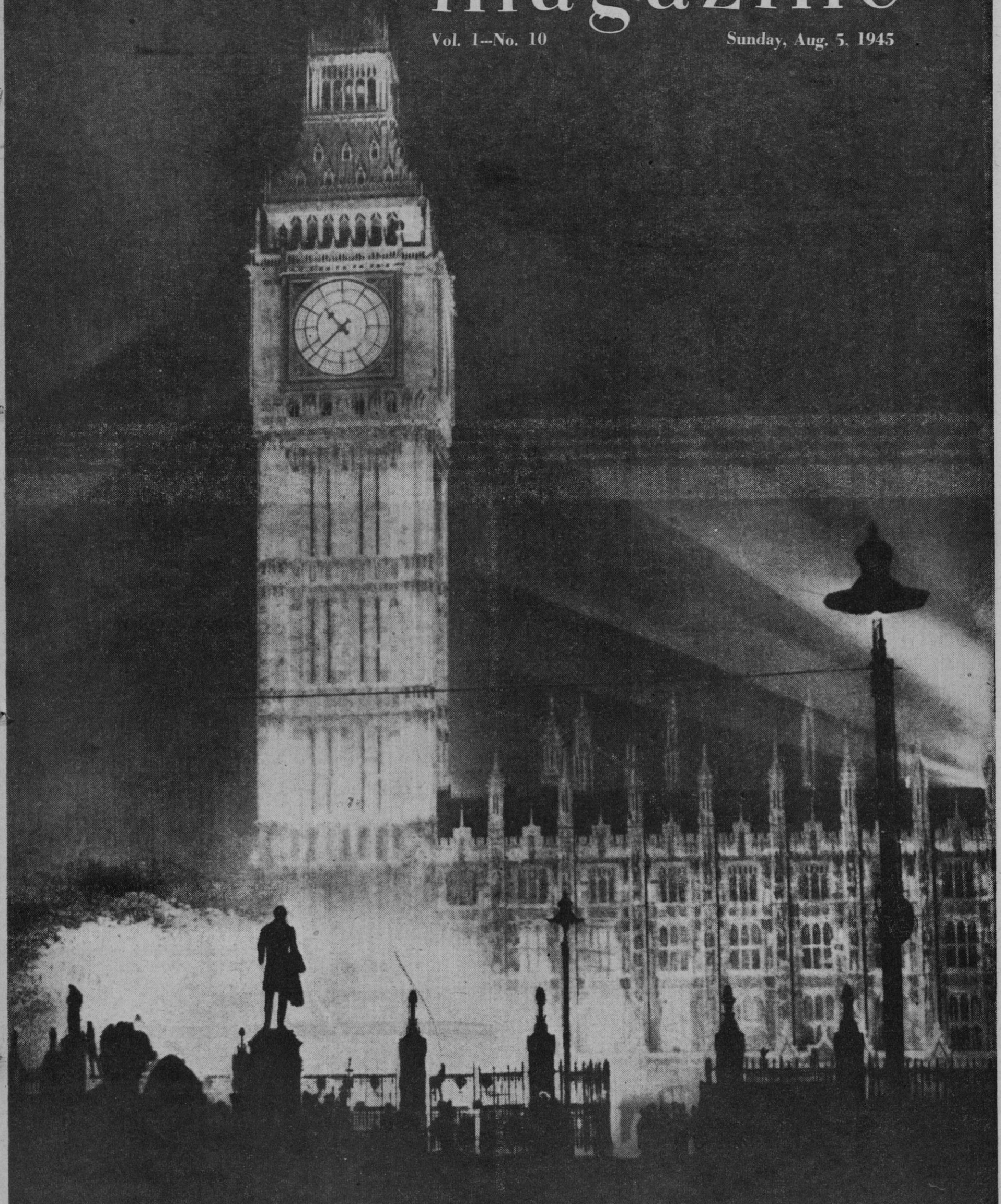
Snowed out of their tent in the Swiss Alps the first groups of GIs on an organized leave tour of Switzerland pelt each other with snowballs. Their eight-day tour began at Mulhouse, French border city.

B.D.I.C.

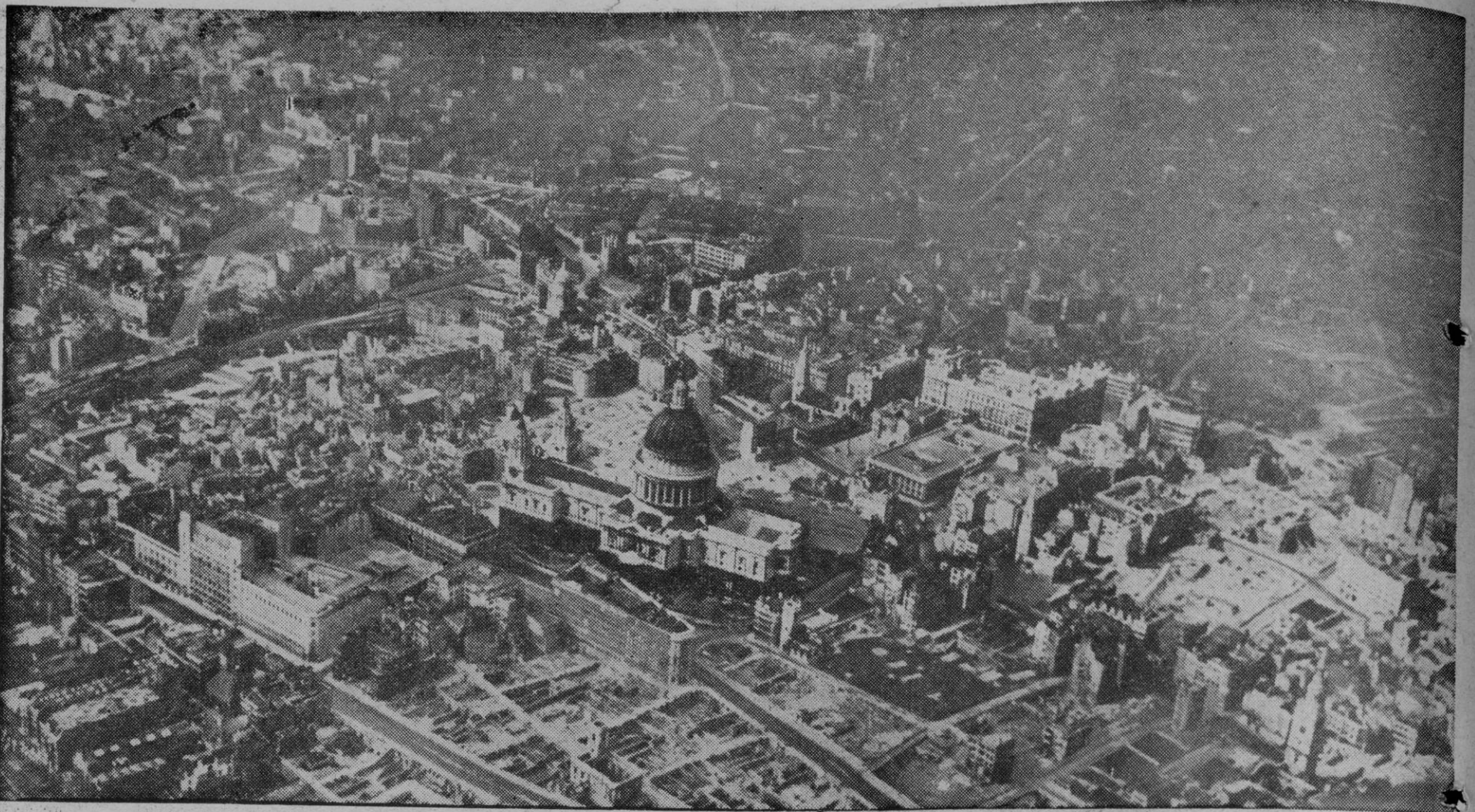
THE STARS AND STRIPES magazine

Vol. 1--No. 10

Sunday, Aug. 5, 1945



Spotlight On Britain



The face of Britain will be changed. Reconstruction of war-ravaged London and other cities and towns in the British Isles is included in the reform platform of the Labor Party. The voters, in casting their lot for Labor, were not particularly anxious for a bold socialistic upheaval. Rather, they wanted action—immediate action—on housing, reconstruction, jobs and other provoking problems that had lain dormant under the Conservative Party rule. And not even the hallowed name of Winston Churchill could hold the tide in abeyance.



Conditions in Britain foreshadowed the Labor victory. Even during the war, there were unem-



ployed; Tommies had to help in a recurring coal crisis, and food queues still plague the big cities.



War-blighted neighborhoods, battered by Nazi planes and V-bombs, raised an ugly head to the people—a reminder that little had been done by the Conservative Party to get a reconstruction program in full swing. The Labor Party promises action.



England's housing program, except for some fabricated structures from the U.S., has been at a virtual standstill for six years with the result that the situation now is described as "desperate." Approximately 4 1/2 million dwellings are now needed.



Churchill, firmly gripping his cigar, took defeat with characteristic doggedness.



Quiet Clément Attlee leader of a program which changes British customs nevertheless succumbs to the traditional afternoon spot of tea with members of his family.

A New Era Dawns

Laborites Hope to Make Socialism a Reality In Traditionally-Conservative Britain

By Simon Bourgin
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

LONDON

THE busiest place in London today is transport House, where Labor party leaders are mapping a program for living in Britain. Their method of working, their choice of advisers, their announcements and decisions are anticipated throughout the world with almost universal interest. For the new government, the first to hold a Labor majority in the House of Commons, has been empowered to make socialism a reality in England.

Whether one should be startled by this choice in a country which reveres its royalty as strongly as it keeps its king politically impotent, which sings *Rule Britannia* as eagerly as it raises popular appeals for the independence of India, only a careful student of British history may advise. Certainly, many Americans, whose form of democracy is so largely grown of British antecedents and who find socialism peculiarly anti-democratic, find the overwhelming British declaration for it difficult to understand completely.

However, it must be quickly pointed out that the electorate which voted for change, while clearly straining for a new order, was far from asking for a bold socialistic experiment. The party of Clément Attlee, the new Prime Minister, ran on a platform advocating socialism but even Labor party leaders agreed that the voters were not asking for a revolution—bloodless as it might be. At the bottom of the 12 million votes polled by Labor was a widespread desire that bold action be employed for specific changes in housing, reconstruction, industry, town planning and other problems that have lain dormant under Conservative party care. State action and planning found acceptance as they were considered indispensable for success.

OF all the questions raised by the elections, that of Britain's continued prosecution of the war with Japan is perhaps least in doubt. Prime Minister Attlee's ability as a war leader is questioned by few. So is the sincerity of his conviction for a quick end to the Far Eastern war. As deputy prime minister he acted for his chief when Churchill was abroad. Thus he is intimately acquainted with the government's policies. And since all plans in war are now made at least six months in advance, it is possible that either Attlee or Churchill could have been returned without affecting Britain's participation.

As for the socialist character of Britain's new government, it is significant that after a first wild day, even the London and New York markets settled down. The world has seen too many violent changes in recent years to be seriously alarmed at the results of a British election. Furthermore, Labor's chosen leaders in the new government are known as cautious, responsible men who will hardly jeopardize the cause of socialism by advancing rash schemes. Impartial Britishers who know American politics say the new Labor government is closer to an advanced New Deal on the Washington pattern than to any type of European socialism.

The prophets, who were confounded when election results were announced, would have been less confounded if they had read the signs leading to election day. While grateful for Churchill's war leadership, the people of England were loath to return to

traditional Tory policies. The pre-election Gallup Poll in England showed a majority for Labor almost as great as the one finally recorded. If more evidence were needed, there was Richard Acland's Commonwealth party, which in by-elections returned three candidates to the House on a platform at least as radical as Labor's. Labor was barred from by-elections by reason of its membership in the coalition government.

THE people of England were so loath to return to traditional Tory government that they voted out Churchill rather than have him at the price of having the Tories, too. Considering their veneration for the wartime Prime Minister, it was a considerable tribute to the discrimination of the British public. They were treated to an election campaign in which a vote for every Conservative candidate was declared to be a vote for Churchill, and all other votes an invitation to a Gestapo-dominated government. How well this worked, the election totals have shown. If not even Churchill could induce the people to grant the Tories another chance, how much more would the Tories have lost without him?

Since Churchill went to defeat as leader of the Conservative party, it is interesting that he once refused the position on the grounds that the Prime Minister of National Government could best serve national unity otherwise. That was in 1940, when Neville Chamberlain stepped down and Churchill accepted the post. Had he maintained his original stand, and remained apart from all parties, Churchill might yet have been Prime Minister of England.

THE objectives the Labor party stands for represent a sharp change from the past, but they have been talked about for years in England, and discussed seriously by a large portion of the British electorate. The program rests on two basic propositions: That industry and labor should produce more wealth, and that this wealth should be more equitably distributed.

The inner core of this "more wealth" program is public ownership of four key industries and services—it is promised that the coal industry and its related light and power services be taken over and run as one public service; railways and inland transport are to be bought out and run as a national service; the iron and steel industries are to be managed as a public corporation; the Bank of England is to become a state institution under full control of the Treasury.

The first of these—coal—will undoubtedly come in for prompt nationalization. Britain faces an acute fuel shortage this winter unless, and perhaps even if, modernized mining methods are introduced into the coal pit. Nationalization of industry is regarded as long overdue.

Nationalization of railways, it is generally agreed, probably will wait. So will management of the steel industry as a public corporation. But government control of the Bank of England certainly will come promptly, and may be a far less revolutionary change than is popularly believed. At present the directors of the bank determine policy in collaboration with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Under government direction they will accept the government's policy. The Labor party believes the government needs control of the flow of investment in any national reconstruction effort. The last Labor government fell partly because con-

(Continued on Page XIII)



No. 2 of Britain's new Big Three, Herbert Morrison will help guide government policies in a dual role: leader of the House of Commons, and Lord President of the Council.



Rough tongued Ernest Bevin, No. 3 of Britain's new triumvirate, rose through the working class to the highly-important post of Foreign Secretary.



Harold Laski, university professor and chairman of the Labor Party executive committee, is a leading Socialist theorist.



Diminutive Ellen Wilkinson, ranking woman in the Labor Party, is slated for a big job in the new government.

A Corner for Comment

THE Stars and Stripes on Sunday is now bigger than most daily newspapers back home when one considers that a good portion of most publications in the States is devoted to display and classified advertising. Without doubt only a comparatively few GIs will find the time to read every bit of the eight-page news section and 16-page magazine, although nearly all, we are sure, will read the comics. This is a far cry from the situation which prevailed during the war in Europe, when we all hungered for reading material, and men in the field often re-read their copies of The Stars and Stripes for want of something else. Now, we figure, it would take the average reader nearly two hours to complete the Sunday edition—and that only without interruption. (This guess includes the certainty that the eye lingers long over art displays such as features Page XVI today.)

But we put out the magazine not so much with the thought that you will read everything, but that you will find a good deal of it interesting. Since tastes vary, quantity becomes as strong a consideration as quality. And we always strive for quality, successfully or not. The format of the magazine is by no means inflexible. Anything you have to say about what you would like to see in the magazine, either as concerns content or presentation, is welcome. Anything you have to say about what already has appeared is equally welcome. Just write us.

SOME readers haven't waited for this invitation. Pfc Moon S. Yee, a Chinese-born GI with the 327th Glider Inf., takes exception to some of the statements in Bob MacGregor's article, "So You're Going to China," in our July 8 issue. Of Bob's statement that the Chinese Army travels with servants, Yee declares:

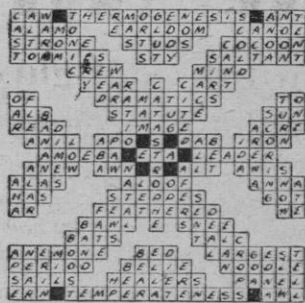
"I wouldn't use the term 'servant.' Canton is my home and the Japs occupied it in Oct., 1938, and I took part in the guerrilla fighting against the Japs shortly thereafter. We had civilians carry our supplies

when we moved from one place to another, but they were not servants. They just felt that as Chinese citizens they must help to do their part in winning the war. They were volunteers and we paid them because we appreciated the work they had done."

Pfc Yee points out that he finished Chinese high school in 1938, at the age of 14, came to the States in Sept., 1939, and was a news editor in San Francisco. He also writes that Chinese law forbids bigamy and that the Chinese language has a grammar, admittedly difficult, and that as for dirty streets—"some streets are dirty, but they are not as dirty as what I have seen in France, with all the horse waste on both sides of the streets. We don't have that in China."

SGT. D. DOVER, of U.S. HP 4325, and Pfc Robert Adrezajewski, of the 515th Parachute Inf., think we ought to have a music column, featuring the lyrics of popular tunes. If enough readers agree, we will start one.

Readers will notice that the cross-word puzzle on Page XV was contributed by a couple of GIs. There must be others who compose puzzles as a hobby and we will be glad to print their contributions. For those accustomed to peeking, here's the answer *tout de suite*:



A WAC, Pfc Gladys Carter, of the 6888th Central Postal Directory, liked Bob Wronker's "Guides to the U.S." in our June

24 issue, but added a few guides for GI Jane:

"In the bathroom, there is a large white porcelain affair. This is a bath tub. It has running hot and cold water. It is all purpose, and the other smaller white porcelain 'affair' (oft-times found in Paris hotels) is lacking. Sometimes there is a shower. By locking the door and pulling the curtain, absolute privacy is assured. In consideration for male guests (and since they are of a different school) there need not be an OFF LIMITS sign placed on the door.

"When female guests are in the house, it is not necessary to hide all perfume, soap and lipstick. These may be left on their proper shelves, since they are not on top priority lists. The Wac will be thrilled to find that she will have a separate iron, ironing board and wash tub all her very own. It will no longer be necessary to rise at 4 AM to get laundry done. In turn, clothes lines are provided and the habit of draping things over radiators, window sills and chairs is discouraged.

"In sharp contrast to the situation in the ETO, instead of one Wac or nurse with 100 men to choose from, there are 100 females for one man to choose from.

"If a Wac has been a truck driver in the service, she must not change the tires of the car in her escort's absence when he has already walked a mile to the nearest garage for a mechanic. Instead, she must flutter her hands and say, 'Oh dear' at proper intervals. If the date is an ex-serviceman and he wants to talk about the hard times he had in Soola Soola Field, Miss., the Wac would be diplomatic not to comment, 'Oh, I was in Germany then.' Or, if he should try to make her jealous about 'those Parisian or German beauties,' she needn't mention that they didn't know how to spell the word 'NYLON.'

"And if the guy proposes! She must not laugh it off with, 'Aw, I'm just the first

American girl you've seen in a long time. He might mean it.

"In polite society, she must be reminded that she's a big girl now and isn't wearing pants and that ladies do not throw their legs over the arms of chairs. Jokes that passed in all-female Army society will not pass at the weekly meeting of the Women's Auxiliary Sew-for-the-Boys Committee.

"Wacs must learn to walk again. It is practically impossible to take a 30-inch stride on a three-inch heel—and, besides, it looks like hell in an evening gown.

"The news that 'unmentionables' come also in pinks and blues must be broken gently. The intricacies of the two-way stretch must be taught. As for that marvelous invention, the stocking that can be worn on both sides—further words fail me."

TO the economist whose thoughts about jobs are on a lofty, impersonal level, discussions such as Theodore Handelman's article on post-war industry and jobs featured on Page XII, always revolve around generalizations in the millions. Millions of jobs, millions of dollars worth of products, millions of opportunities. The man wondering about his personal reconversion to civilian status thinks in terms of one. One job for him.

In the belief that reports to the soldier, if they are to be of any value, must be in terms of week-to-week developments, providing specific details of what is going on in various lines of business in the different parts of the country, we have asked the writer to send us each week a report on the business and industry of the nation. This will be a regular column starting with the next issue.

THE STARS AND STRIPES

Magazine

Printed at the N.Y. Herald Tribune plant, 21 Rue de Berri, Paris, for the U.S. armed forces, as a supplement to the daily newspaper, under the auspices of the Information and Education Division, ETOUSA. Tel.: Elysées 40-58, 41-49, Ext. 14. Contents passed by the U.S. Army and Navy censors. Entered as second-class matter, March 15, 1943, at the Post Office, New York, N.Y., under the Act of March 8, 1878.

Vol. 1, No. 10.

Letter from America

NEW YORK.

A FELLOW came into the office the other day to try to tell us what it was like to be a civilian. He was one of the growing army of men in blue or gray or brown suits who wear the small gold button of the discharged serviceman. "Is it good?" we wanted to know. And he said: "Don't be so damn silly. Of course, it's good." But he also said it was difficult in lots of ways to adjust himself. And some of the things he said might be interesting to those lacking enough points to send them to a civilian tailor.

The chief thing that faced him, he said, was that he felt pretty conspicuous out of uniform and, although when he first got back he said he wouldn't wear the discharge button, he soon changed his mind. He wants folks to know that he had a part in this war business. Often he finds himself talking in bars with other civilians and, though he despises the professional veteran who goes around telling folks how tough it was in the ETO, he himself likes to find someone who knew his old outfit. "It's like being a member of a club," he explained. And if the other fellow remembers, maybe, that Palais de Dance at Hammersmith or that bar in Rennes before they put it off limits, there is an immediate feeling of kinship.

He doesn't find himself talking about fighting much. Rather, things like the fun they had, strange ways of British or French or Belgians, and a lot about chicken. On that last he gets all heated up and finds himself talking as if he were still in the old outfit, forgetting he doesn't have to take nothing from nobody except waitresses in restaurants, who get mad at him because he's back and their boy-friend is overseas. There is, he notices, a certain amount of understandable resentment on the part of

people whose husband or son is still in uniform and maybe in combat.

THE thing that amused him was the talk he got while awaiting his piece of white paper. It was on how to treat the poor civilian. Apparently, so much nonsense has been told to mothers and wives on how they should handle their returning soldier that a lot of returnees find themselves being looked upon as special cases who have to be treated with care. The soon-to-be veterans are now being told that if friends and families want to weep over them, they themselves should fall into the same melancholic mood and shed as many tears as they can summon. And if folks want to hear about blood and mud and terrors and horrors, the least the dischargee should do is to remember what he saw in the comic strips. In general, they are told to play up to whatever reception folks want to give them and be all things to all men. And if they want to stuff him up with food and drink, he should do his best to consume to the busting point. He must expect to be lionized for about one week—by the end of seven days, folks are beginning to realize that there isn't much difference in the guy after all.

The returnee develops a considerable feeling of irritation when he first gets back. People complain about shortages, and he looks around and sees plenty. After about two weeks he starts complaining himself. The God-given right to bitch is still our main national characteristic. He does get mad though at some of the ill-informed remarks that are made. Folks will say that the reason we can't have steak every day is because all the best meat is going to Britain. "Jeez Buck," said our visitor, "you saw how those people over there were fed. How can people talk that way?"

By and large, he is pretty happy about the way people treat the returning veteran. Although this guy had a job to go to, he was impressed with the number of agencies

that have been set up to help the ex-serviceman to get a job or to fit him for a career. He is distinctly conscious of the efforts being made to enlist him as an ex-serviceman to a number of causes. Politicians have been talking so long about what will be done when our boys get back that now people keep asking the veteran: "What does the soldier think about that?" It takes time to get the idea that soldiers think like Mr. Smith or Mr. Jones or any other citizen, and a lot of people envisage millions of ex-servicemen all thinking the same thoughts.

THIS visitor of ours was critical about the loose way newspapers and magazines treat the subject of soldiers. For instance, any story about a wounded man always refers to him as a hero. That's old stuff and it makes a man mad when he knows darned well that the fact of stopping a bullet or shrapnel doesn't necessarily make a man a hero, and being in a place where you do get wounded is merely a question of being where you were damn well sent.

Incidentally, many bars and stores these days have signs which read: "Welcome to those who wear"—then there is a picture of a discharge button—"from those who care." We asked the barman why he exhibited it and he said: "We want to let fellers know that we are just as pleased to see a man in civilian clothes as we were when he was in uniform." We asked our visitor if he had encountered much of that feeling and he said people often asked him where he had been and seemed to take an interest in him. He said he was happy that it was like that. When he first got back, he rather enjoyed going around places in uniform with a few ribbons. It gave him a feeling of pride, but when wearing a well-tailored worsted suit, people just didn't notice him.

At the office where he works, he suffered a peculiar feeling of unreality at first.

People didn't stand at attention when they were spoken to by the boss, and people made decisions instead of looking up Army regulations and handing the problem to someone else. He couldn't get used to the idea of being able to tell his employer what he could do with his job if he had a mind to. The fact that he was in a position to do that, although he hasn't felt like doing it yet, gives him immense satisfaction.

He finds it harder to get service than when he was in uniform. Waiters, for instance, usually give the serviceman better attention than the civilian. And he finds he can't get cabs as easily as he did when wearing ODs. Servicemen can usually coax cigaretts from under the counter, but the civilian has to be known in the store before he gets butts.

THERE was very little adjustment to civilian ways of thinking needed at home. His wife couldn't do enough for him when he first got back, but very soon she became much like the wife he left behind—and he was doing what she told him. All that stuff about KP and other Army chores making man more domesticated at home is strictly for the birds, he says. He still doesn't like washing dishes, although he doesn't mind drying them if his wife does the washing. Sometimes he finds it hard to hold back some Army language when annoyed. He finds no compensation for loss of freedom of expression that barracks life engendered. He finds that wives are pretty understanding people.

Generally speaking, then, our visitor did not mind being a civilian, and we were not very surprised at that. They are selling worsted suits for \$35 to \$60. There are some white shirts on the market now. Ties this season are gay and colorful. There are certain people around we would like to talk to while wearing one of those suits.

Anyway, we thought you might be interested in this civilian stuff. But, before signing off, we would like to mention our private bitch, which would fit into our own B-Bag. All that griping about the point system that's hit Stars and Stripes has not included the plight of the man who was wounded in the first few days of the invasion and got sent back to the U.S. for hospitalization. He has missed those extra points for overseas duty and any incidental campaign stars. That is why we are writing about what some other guy feels as a civilian instead of knowing for ourselves.

—Phil Bucknell.



Gen. Mitchell
His warning

By Jules B. Grad
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

NEW YORK.

ONE warm June evening about ten years ago, a prematurely old man sat at a table in a little Italian restaurant in West 13th Street, New York. Gen. William (Billy) Mitchell said to his few friends what he had been saying for many years: What must inevitably happen to America—war with Japan—invasion of Alaska—seizure of Philippines—unless heads of the Army and Navy awoke to the meaning of air power and what was going on in Japan and Germany.

Mitchell, gallant crusader, tried in vain to awaken his countrymen to the peril which he foresaw so plainly. He fought until his death on Feb. 19, 1936, to convince U.S. legislators and military leaders that America's defense lay in air power. It was his unconquerable determination to bring truth to the American people. Like many another dauntless pioneers Mitchell was laughed at, flouted, disgraced but his ideas are marching on this week as America celebrates the 38th anniversary of the U.S. Army Air Forces. Brighter radiance shines on the name of Gen. Billy Mitchell—prophet now with honor.

Military aviation had its crude beginning on April 19, 1861, when civilian aeronaut James Allen of the First Rhode Island State Militia, inaugurated air service with the Army with a balloon ascent over Washington, D.C. Five months later the same type of aircraft had its baptism of war when Union Army artillery fire was directed by telegraph from a balloon at Fort Corcoran, Washington, D.C., against Confederate targets in Virginia. Aviation also proved its worth in the Spanish-American War when Army balloon observations revealed the Spanish fleet in Santiago Harbor on June 30, 1898.

ON Aug. 1, 1907, an Aeronautical Division "to study the flying machine and the possibility of adapting it to military purposes" was established in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, U.S. Army. One captain, a corporal and a pfc were assigned

"We can now hit any part of Japan or Japanese-held territory with Allied bombers."

Power in the Air

In 38 Years the AAF Has Grown Into a Mighty Weapon—the Answer to a Crusader's Dreams

to the division. Number of planes at their disposal? O. Late that year the Army asked for bids for an airplane capable of flying for 60 minutes and of attaining a speed of 40 miles an hour while carrying two men whose combined weight did not exceed 350 pounds. The Army division warily drew up specifications for ships, and two brothers, the Wrights, were awarded the contract.

The first airplane delivered by the Wrights crashed during trial flights at Fort Myer, Va., in Sept. 1908, injuring Orville Wright and causing the AAF's first fatality—Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge, who was riding as a passenger. Selfridge Field, the Air Force's base near Detroit, was named in his honor. Before the accident the plane had performed well and the Wrights were given a second chance.

In June, 1909, they returned to Fort Myer with a new biplane having a 36-foot wingspan and a wing area of 406 square feet. It weighed 740 pounds empty. Its two light propellers were driven by chains and a small gasoline engine. This old "No. 1" was a pusher type with the propellers mounted in the rear. The landing gear consisted of two runners or skids. On its official test run, Orville again was the pilot and Lieut. (later Maj. Gen.) Frank P. Lahm was the passenger. Wright kept the plane aloft for 1 hour 20 minutes and 40 seconds. The Army accepted it—the world's first military airplane—and the U.S. Army Air Forces took root.

UNDER terms of the contract the Wright brothers had to teach two Army officers to pilot the airplane. Lieuts. Lahm and F. E. Humphreys were the first students. Lieut. Humphreys became the first military man and Lieut. Lahm the second to solo the Army's initial heavier-than-air craft, both after about three hours' instruction by Wilbur Wright. They made their pioneering hops Oct. 26, 1909, at College Park, Md. In the following months a few more pilots were trained—among them Lieut. Henry H. (Hap) Arnold, now AAF chief, who later set an altitude record of 6,540 feet on June 1, 1912.

When the U.S. went to war on April 6, 1917, the Aviation Section had 65 officers (35 of them fliers) and 1,087 enlisted men, and 55 planes, all of which were obsolete compared to the planes then being used

over the Western Front. The AAF since has grown into the most powerful air arm the world has ever seen: more than 65,000 planes, and its original TO of three has mushroomed to more than 2,300,000 expertly-trained pilots, bombardiers, radio operators, navigators, aviation engineers and technicians.

The AAF today is powerful, terrific and effective in a war that calls for strength in the air to support power on the ground. Two million tons of bombs have been hurled against the enemy—the equivalent of a ton of bombs every minute since the Japs attacked Pearl Harbor.

ON July 4, the 100,000th ton hit the Japanese homeland. For Germany, the 100,000th cascaded from a bomb bay May 28 1944. But it took time for the Air Forces to gird itself to the job before it. For example, in 1941, official U.S. Air Force records reveal only 36 tons were dropped in all theaters of operations. Air bombardment reached its peak in 1944, when 1,086,132 tons smashed enemy installations all over the world.

It took 34 months to reach the first million. Nine months took care of the second. And it knocked Germany out of the war. Since 1941, Army Air Force bombers and fighters have flown a total of more than 2,300,000 sorties during 19,700,000 hours in the air—equivalent to 2,248 years. In this gigantic effort they consumed more than 3,100,000,000 gallons of gasoline—enough fuel for an "A" ration book holder for several million years. According to the public relations bureau of the AAF, our planes have destroyed over 40,000 enemy aircraft. Enemy shipping hasn't escaped either. Since Pearl Harbor, American planes have sunk almost 2 1/2 millions tons of materiel in the Pacific.

WHEN we look today at the abundantly equipped Army Air Forces, that smoothly-working machine which is helping to crush Japan, we may lose sight of the price that was paid for it in the blood, sweat and grime of the pioneer handful of American bomber crews. For 18 long, tough months, these men were thwarted by the lack of planes, relief and equipment. They wanted at least 1,000 heavy bombers for every operation, but the big ships were diverted to other theaters. The crews flew themselves to the breaking



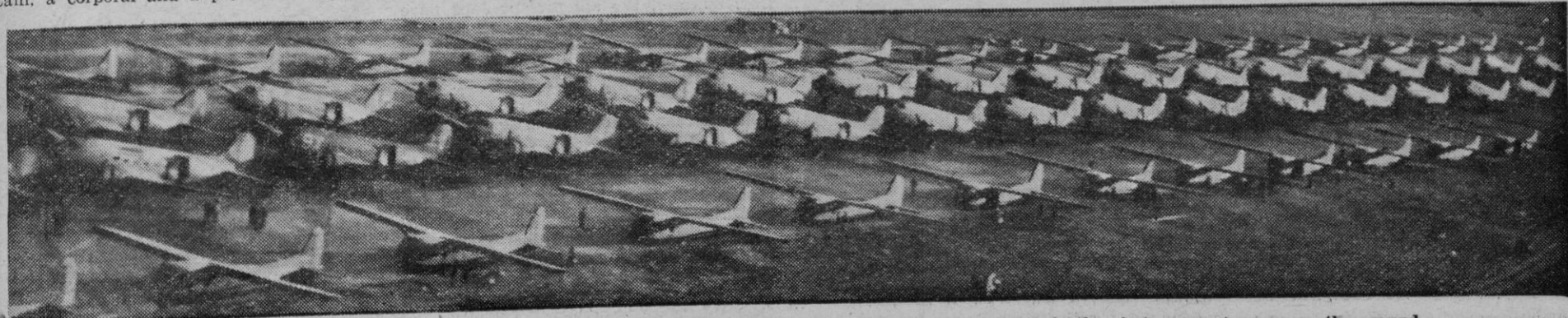
Gen. Arnold
... re-echoed

point. At the end of one offensive they were so tired they could hardly crawl into their bombers to face another 12 hours of excessive flying. But they did, and they went on to outfight and outlast the Nazi fighter pilots.

It was later that the world found out what the AAF really could do. The outlook was grim, weather was at its worst, and the air war was dropping daily behind schedule. The invasion date irrevocably committed rushing toward June 6. Then came the electrifying event. Without warning there arrived six days of good bombing weather in one week—a most unusual sequence in winter—coupled with unprecedented striking force of some 3,000 bombers accumulated in England and Italy for D-Day. Gen. Carl Spaatz's Air Corps sailed in with everything it had—bombers, fighters, reserves. As Virgil wrote in 30 BC: "Germany heard a clashing of arms all over the sky; the Alps trembled with uncommon earthquakes, never did lightnings fall in greater quantities from a serene sky or dire thunders blaze so often."

Gen. Arnold, predicting that the U.S. will be the first target of any future aggressors, has warned "we can only dimly visualize the possibilities of such action... our first line of defense must be in the air."

Americans turned their eyes not on future air power this anniversary week but on present mighty air offensives in the Pacific. And looked to two leaders who helped to lick the Germans in the Western offensive and now are sending armadas of B29s against Japan—Gens. Spaatz and Doolittle, who represent the unbeatable AAF team. In the Pacific they have the same job they had in Europe. On this anniversary of the AAF they could well agree with the words of another general, George C. Kenney: "When Allied air power in the Pacific is turned loose against Japan something has got to give. We can now hit any part of Japan or Japanese-held territory with Allied bombers. We expect our troops will go ashore anywhere with almost total lack of opposition as they walked up the beaches."



The U.S. Army Air Force today is powerful, terrific and effective in a war that calls for strength in the air to support power on the ground.

Blazing a Trail

Berlin's Allied City Council Is Pioneering International Co-operation in Government

By Ernest Leiser
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

BERLIN.
THE world's only three-nation city council—charged with the government of one of the world's most ravaged cities—has begun to function in Berlin. The Council is called a Komandantura, a Russian word which means "meeting place of the commanders," and its three councilmen are all generals—Maj. Gen. Floyd L. Parks, an American; Maj. Gen. Lewis O. Lyne, an Englishman, and Col. Gen. Alexander Gorbatov, a Russian.

Though these councilmen have the power of life and death over the people they govern, they are responsible in no way to them. They have the advantage of being able to legislate freely without keeping a constant eye on the next election. However, they have a much greater responsibility, one that is much more difficult to execute. They are responsible to the heads of their respective governments—the three greatest nations in the world—for the efficient carrying out of their jobs.

Most city councils have only one job—to run a city. In Berlin, the members of the Komandantura have to run the city and Underline and, at the same time, get along with each other while they do it. This latter function is probably more important than the former, for these councilmen are undertaking an experiment unparalleled in modern times. They are carrying out international government. What they succeed or fail to do on a citywide scale may serve as an index to the co-operation possible on a national scale. It may show to what extent harmonious relations can be attained on a give-and-take basis in the handling of a problem in which there has been much initial disagreement.

ACCORDING to the American councilman's chief aide—Col. Frank L. Howley, Gen. Parks' military government officer—the "growing pains" of the Council are ending and it may soon be expected to mature. Howley told a recent press conference quite candidly that at the very beginning there was a "mutual suspicion" between the nations represented in Berlin's government. This, he said, was the universal distrust which exists among strangers and was to be expected now, however, that initial suspicion has been to a large extent dissipated, he said.

He asserted that the Russians, Americans and British had begun to understand each other and to work together smoothly. The French, he said, had been patient while waiting for a more active part in the Komandantura (they now have the status of guests in the Council meetings) and have been consulted frequently and regularly.

The Komandantura, according to Howley, has graduated from the initial phase, mutual fencing and sparring. They are ready to go to work in concert on the problems of Berlin. "They" include, of course, the councilmen generals. But "they" also include a whole corps of aides and experts. The Komandantura consists not only of three men. It consists of officers from the three or four nations charged with the supply and distribution of food; of experts on fuel allocation; of aides assigned to control the theater, the press, the radio.

Through all the administrative branches common to any great city, there runs a chain of command and responsibility. Each of the nations has a man charged

with the control of one of those branches. And it is those men, working under the orders of the three councilmen, who constitute the Komandantura. Under the system agreed on by the three chiefs, only one of the councilmen and his aides give orders at a time. This is intended to eliminate any confusion which would be the inevitable result of orders coming from three or four sides at once. So the chairmanship of the council is placed on a rotating basis. The Russian councilman presided first. It is now the turn of Gen. Parks to be chairman. Lyne's turn will come, and when the French are given active membership, Brig. Gen. Geoffroi de Beauchesne will have his time in the chair.

During the 15-day period during which each general presides, it is his aides who give the Council's orders to the German officials. At present, for example, the oberburgomeister gets his instructions from Howley. When Gen. Lyne takes over, the oberburgomeister will be given orders by Brig. Hind, the British Military Government officer. Today it is the U.S. food officer who directly supervises the distribution of goods by civilian officials.

What are the immediate problems that the Komandantur faces—beside the ever-present problem of smoothing out differences in administrative technique and aim?

THE most immediately important is food. The Komandantura has already arranged for the supply of food from the three nations' respective occupation zones on a basis of population. The population in the U.S. sector of Berlin, for example, is the smallest, so the American contribution to the general food stocks in the city is correspondingly the least. This arranged, it is the responsibility of the Komandantura to see that proper deliveries into the city are made and that the Germans distribute the food properly and without diverting any of it into a black market. The city is being treated as a single administrative unit, so at the present the American food officer sees that food from warehouses all over the city is sent to the Russian and British, as well as the U.S. sector. Once it arrives in a particular sector, it becomes the responsibility of local military government officials to supervise the final retail distribution.

Another immediate problem is fuel. This is being handled in much the same way. Then there is the problem of dissemination of information. According to Howley, time on the Berlin radio will be divided and the content of broadcasts co-ordinated. American and, presumably, British and German-language newspapers will be published in the city and the Komandantura will work out a uniform policy in the handling of information and propaganda for Berliners. This has already been discussed extensively, according to a recent communiqué. (Communiqués are released after each Wednesday meeting of the Komandantura.)

There are dozens of other problems—housing, public health and sanitation, transportation, political activity—that the joint rulers of Berlin must work on and work out. And while they are working out the problems the councilmen have to keep always in mind the most important single responsibility they have: Berlin has to be governed well and Berlin's governors must work out differences that arise amicably, thoughtfully and in a spirit of co-operation that can set the stage for a much greater co-operation.



OH THOSE JAPS!

By Earl Mazo
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

STOCKHOLM

IF the Jap menace weren't so real, stories about the doings of those little people in places like neutral Stockholm would be much more amusing.

For instance, it is common knowledge that Tokyo wants its foreign envoys to "get along" so badly that the Jap equivalent of 400 dollars plus expenses is given any Japanese who is wily enough to get himself elected to an exclusive Swedish club.

About four of them are eligible for use of the golf club greens on Stockholm's outskirts, but since ordinary folks have difficulty in distinguishing among Japs, every Jap in Stockholm manages to play on that four-man membership.

As in other countries, the business of identity is especially hard on the Chinese in Stockholm. It is bad enough for the Chinese and Japanese legations to be located next to each other (with their flags flying side by side), but the cruelest of all blows come to Chinese diplomats when ignorant people—Americans, British and Swedes—openly mistake them for Japs.

The story of the British general at a joint chiefs of staff meeting is often retold to illustrate that kind of ignorance. After the meeting, this big, blustering general slapped the Chinese representative on the back affectionately and said: "We'll kill those little yellow bastards."

Recently, Stockholm's Jap legation had a favor to ask. A Stockholm paper was running Ciano's diary, bought from America's United Press, and the Japs, too impatient to wait for the day-by-day accounting of the late Italian minister's "exciting" doings, wanted the whole thing in advance—and in English. An official from the Jap legation called UP with a proposition. The UP bureau man answering the telephone curtly told the Jap envoy neither he



nor anyone else from UP wanted any part of Japs or Jap-hired underlings, and that was that.

Other newsmen in Stockholm recalled that several months ago the Japs had approached United Press with another proposition. They wanted to buy the American news service for their homeland press.

BEFORE V-E Day, the Japs in Stockholm were quite in evidence everywhere. They acted up like their friends the Germans and demanded this and that of the Swedes, who, despite formal neutrality, don't have much use for Japs. Since V-E Day, however, the still-present Japs have kept more to themselves, but not enough to keep Americans passing through from seeing them smoking Luckies and Raleighs and lighting them with American-made zippo lighters.

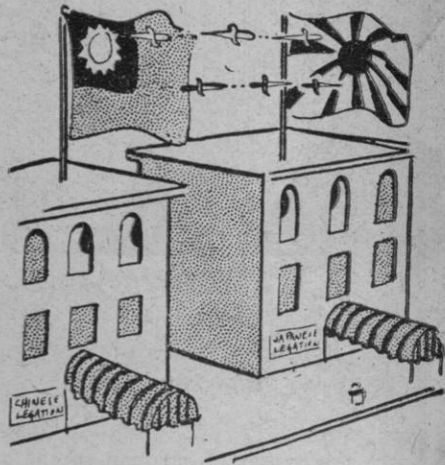
Swedish law, which follows no nationality lines, is strict about fights. A man attacked by another, for instance, is not allowed to fight back "any more than is necessary for protection." That has saved a lot of Jap necks in Stockholm.

An interned American flier knew that law when he had an encounter with two Japs in the lobby of a hotel. One of the Japs had spit at him, so the American floored him with one blow. The other Jap began maneuvering for some judo, so the

American measured him closely and let fly with another single blow which floored this second Jap.

The story is that the fastest-moving people ever seen in southern Sweden were some 20 Japs from Germany who escaped to Malmoe, Sweden, when the British moved into Kiel. These Japs went into a hotel restaurant frequented by American internee fliers—and, like the King of France who went up the hill, the Japs came out of that restaurant post haste.

Some Stockholm apartment buildings house Japanese and American diplomats almost next door to each other. The "Japanese Restaurant," on Stockholm's main



drag, is almost never patronized by Japs, but other restaurants show no partiality. Waiters almost everywhere in Stockholm eagerly tell Americans how they made Jap customers wish they had gone somewhere else. "I made one wait for an hour before I took the order," reported a waiter who said he had been in Chicago. "I'm sure that will win the war for America and Britain," replied the American to whom the waiter told the story after a wait of only three-quarters of an hour.

THE contempt for which Japs are held in Stockholm certainly isn't evident in the nightly batch of cables sent Tokoyard via the Swedish telegraph agency. The Japs subscribe to everything British and American they can get in Stockholm and they cable reams of matter nightly.

One question brought up recently is whether or not Jap legations in Stockholm and Switzerland keep in touch with each other by telephone via Allied-controlled lines running through Germany. Attempts to learn the answer have thus far been fruitless.

Whether or not peace feelers have originated from the Japanese legation in Stockholm is anybody's guess. People who know and deal with the Japs say the Japs would probably be mighty receptive to the kind of peace that would allow them to continue to be Japs. "Unconditional Surrender" is something the Japs will have to have explained to them the hard way—like the Germans.

They're getting graphic explanations of Americans and British in practically every Stockholm movie house these days. The word is that the whole Jap legation turned up last week for showings of "Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo."



They are undertaking an experiment unparalleled in modern history.



There Are Pockets Full of Japs

U.S. Island - Hopping Has Fenced Many In

By Joe Bailey

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

THE Allies, moving by leaps and bounds nearer Japan's homeland, have left behind on scattered islands thousands of Japanese soldiers who, despite their fanatical zeal to fight for the Emperor, have found it more practical to hammer their swords into plowshares and devote themselves in the midst of war to the decidedly non-warlike pursuit of truck farming. Now, with Okinawa's conquest, even Formosa becomes a by-passed island, and the garrison on the enemy's once mightiest bastion of the China Sea also may have to turn to vegetable raising.

The Pacific war is being fought over a greater area of the earth's surface than any other war in history. American destroyers shelling Paramushiro in the northern Kuriles are about 4,000 miles from Australian troops who are killing Japanese in Bougainville in the Solomons. Scattered over those thousands of miles of water are numerous dots and blots where the Japanese flag still waves on isolated atolls and islands. All of these islands have been by-passed because—from the dawn of August 7, 1942, when at Guadalcanal the Yanks went over to the offensive—leap-frogging has been turned into a fine military art.

More than a year after Guadalcanal, there was enacted a perfect miniature of what has been going on in the Pacific since the sweep-back toward Japan began. That campaign, seen now almost in retrospect, illustrated the perfected technique of leap-frogging. From Leyte, in the center, to Luzon, in the north, and Mindanao, in the south, the Americans skipped. Each time they left behind more by-passed and bewildered Japanese.

IN the south Pacific this business of by-passing began in New Guinea and in the Solomons. Bougainville, New Ireland, New Britain, Wewak and Aitape, as well as other pockets along the New Guinea coast, were left behind. At Hollandia, Sansapor and Biak in northern New Guinea, other Japanese were trapped. At Morotai, in the Halmahera group, the main Halmahera Islands were left behind. The Philippine landings side-stepped the islands of the East

Indies, which, at Borneo, are only now being re-entered.

While this was going on in the south, Marines and Bluejackets of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz' Pacific Fleet were leap-frogging in the central Pacific through Iwo Jima, leaving behind them in the Carolines the great bases of Truk, Ponape and Yap. In the Marshalls and Gilberts the islands of Jaluit, Wotje, among others, fell astern. What of the men left to wither on the vine of these by-passed islands? On the map dots—places like Marcus, Wotje, Wolei—mere existence became a major problem for the garrisons. Cut off from supplies, they can only root-hog or die. And sometimes on coral strands there aren't any roots to hog.

A destroyer picked up a native chief of one of the by-passed islands recently after

raids or having died of malnutrition. Only once in a blue-moon did a submarine bring them supplies, and they spent the weary hours watching for more to come.

ON the larger islands the Japanese are living off the natives and raising their own vegetables. American fliers report that Japanese plantings around Rabaul on New Britain look like California truck gardens. Some explosives were applied to these gardens—effectively, it might be said. On New Guinea where the soil is rich, Japanese troops have introduced rice and have bred chickens. In the East Indies, living has been good in fertile islands such as Borneo, Java and Bali.

About the only feeding of the by-passed Japanese that can be done from the homeland is that of propaganada via radio, and has been done bounteously. This festive board contained such fantastic fare as the sinking of Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet off Formosa and highly-spiced accounts of Japanese naval triumphs in the battle of the Japanese Sea. These are jellied broadcasts, spoonfed to the isolated Japanese garrisons, to buoy them up to hold out; to keep them scanning the seas and the skies for the return of their "victorious" countrymen.

There has been very little tendency on the part of the isolated Japanese to surrender. Where they have held naval or air bases, as at Rabaul or Wewak or Truk, they have posed a constant threat, but relentless Allied bombings have kept their strongholds neutralized. Rabaul once was rated the most bombed spot in the Pacific. Now Formosa and the Japs' main island of Honshu are vying for that dubious distinction.

By-passed Japanese fight with the fanaticism of their Iwo and Okinawa

Some Are Fanatical, Others Quite Meek

brothers when the Allies return to mop them up. The Australians have been given this tough assignment along New Guinea and in the Solomons, particularly at Bougainville. Fierce battles have taken place so far behind the front lines that they seem completely divorced from the main campaign. That has raised the complaint in some high quarters that all the "glory" fighting is being done by the Americans. Most Australians, however, realize that mopping-up has a vital part in the over-all battle. These courageous Aussies, driving with the same spirit and gallantry they showed in the African desert, have recaptured Wewak and smashed forward from several daring landings on Bougainville. In Borneo, they were making headlines for about the first time.

AS a result of all this by-passing, the Japs have lost many divisions. Death from isolation has whittled down the masses which in the early days swept like a plague through southern islands and out into the central Pacific. Once, they were estimated to have ten divisions in the Philippines to the Americans' two. Now they have two and the Americans have 20. They had eight divisions in New Guinea—they now have three. They had ten divisions in the Indies and another ten in Burma. Now they have about three or four divisions in each area.

Leap-frogging and mopping-up always go hand in glove. In most instances the Japs, after they've been isolated, must be wiped out completely to provide the Allies with more bases or war resources—like Borneo oil. There are Japs on those myriad of by-passed islands and in the coastal pockets which stretch back behind the front for thousands of miles. Many of these sites have little military value. Must they be wiped out individually in long, drawn-out operations after Japan is brought to her knees?

What happened on the Western Front when Germany surrendered can't be used as a yardstick in the Pacific. When Germany capitulated, isolated pockets on the Continent also surrendered. The Japanese fight more fanatically than most dyed-in-the-wool Nazis.



Pamphlets like these are being dropped to Jap garrisons to convince them of their hopeless struggle.

he had canoed out in the night. He said that his people were starving, that the Japanese soldiers took half their fish catch. He asked that the destroyer take his people to another atoll. By night the natives came out in canoes, leaving behind only Jap soldiers. The natives said that only half of the garrison of 7,000 still lived, the rest having been killed by air

The World...

INTERNATIONAL Post-Potsdam

A question mark still shadowed Russia's intentions in the Pacific after the Big Three wound up their record 17-day Potsdam conference with a comprehensive communiqué. Nippon's war lords were not any wiser after reading the single sentence in the document which referred to strategy consultations.

"During the conference there were meetings between the chiefs of staff of the three governments on military matters of common interest."

What "military matters of common interest" our chiefs of staff could find to talk about except the Pacific war was left to the astute Japanese to puzzle out.

Tokyo promptly hailed this "conspicuous" failure to make any statement on the war against Japan as "contrary to all predictions made by Anglo-American propagandists."

Even American newspapers generally expressed disappointment over Big Three silence on Japan, but the *Boston Post* wisely asked, "As a matter of common sense, how could the conference report declare that Russia intended war on Japan? If she intends to tackle the Nipponese in the future, she could hardly be expected to advertise it."

At Potsdam, the usual "competent observers" cabled their feeling that Premier Stalin had agreed to Russia's participation.

called in T. V. and made him both premier and foreign minister. T. V.'s latest coup was a meeting in Moscow with Generalissimo Stalin at which time he was believed to have strengthened sagging Russo-Chinese relations.

With China's position improving, last week T. V. gave up his job of foreign minister to Dr. Wang Shih-Chieh, minister of information, who had been Chiang's personal adviser on foreign affairs. Premier T. V. at the same time took on additional financial duties as vice-chairman of the four government banks, replacing his brother-in-law, moon-faced Dr. H. H. Kung.

Significance of the shifts were not clear. In quickly-responsive London, interpretation ranged from the Communist Daily Worker's statement that the news marked "a considerable strengthening of the reactionaries in the Chungking government," to the conservative *London Times* view that "it certainly signifies the increasing predominance of the liberal element in the councils of the Kuomintang." The *Times* called Dr. S. C. Wang a staunch progressive who was in favor of promoting cordial relations with the Yen'an Communist regime.

AT HOME Charter OKayed, But—

The American people turned their backs on the rest of the world on Nov. 19, 1919, when the U.S. Senate refused, by a narrow margin, to approve American membership in the League of Nations. The negative votes were cast not only by die-hard isolationists but by internationalists who could not bring themselves to approve the reservations tagged on to the treaty by Republican opponents.

Last week the tide of American foreign policy flowed irresistibly in the opposite direction. By an overwhelming vote of 89 to 2, the Senate okayed without a single amendment the United Nations charter approved at San Francisco. The result was no surprise. The only question had been on the size of the favorable vote. The Senate disclosed its attitude by previously approving other international steps—U.S. participation in UNRRA, the Bretton Woods financial plan and the United Nations Food and agricultural organization, extension of lend-lease and additional funds for the Export-Import Bank.

Opponents Vote Aye

After President Truman presented the charter on July 2 to the Foreign Relations Committee, opponents made half-hearted attempts to introduce amendments "clarifying" the charter. Their efforts were unsuccessful and they joined in the committee approval making it unanimous. As the document came before the Senate itself, it received a more thorough airing. Some 60 Senators spoke their minds on it, with opponents concentrating on the charter provision indicating that the American representative to the security council could commit U.S. troops to action in international disputes. They claimed Congress alone had the power to declare war. Continuing along these lines, they insisted that a future agreement dealing with the disposition of American troops was a treaty requiring two-thirds approval by the Senate. This point was spoken by Mr. Truman who, from Potsdam, announced that such agreements would be submitted as joint resolutions to both houses of Congress, requiring only a majority for approval.

Enter Wheeler

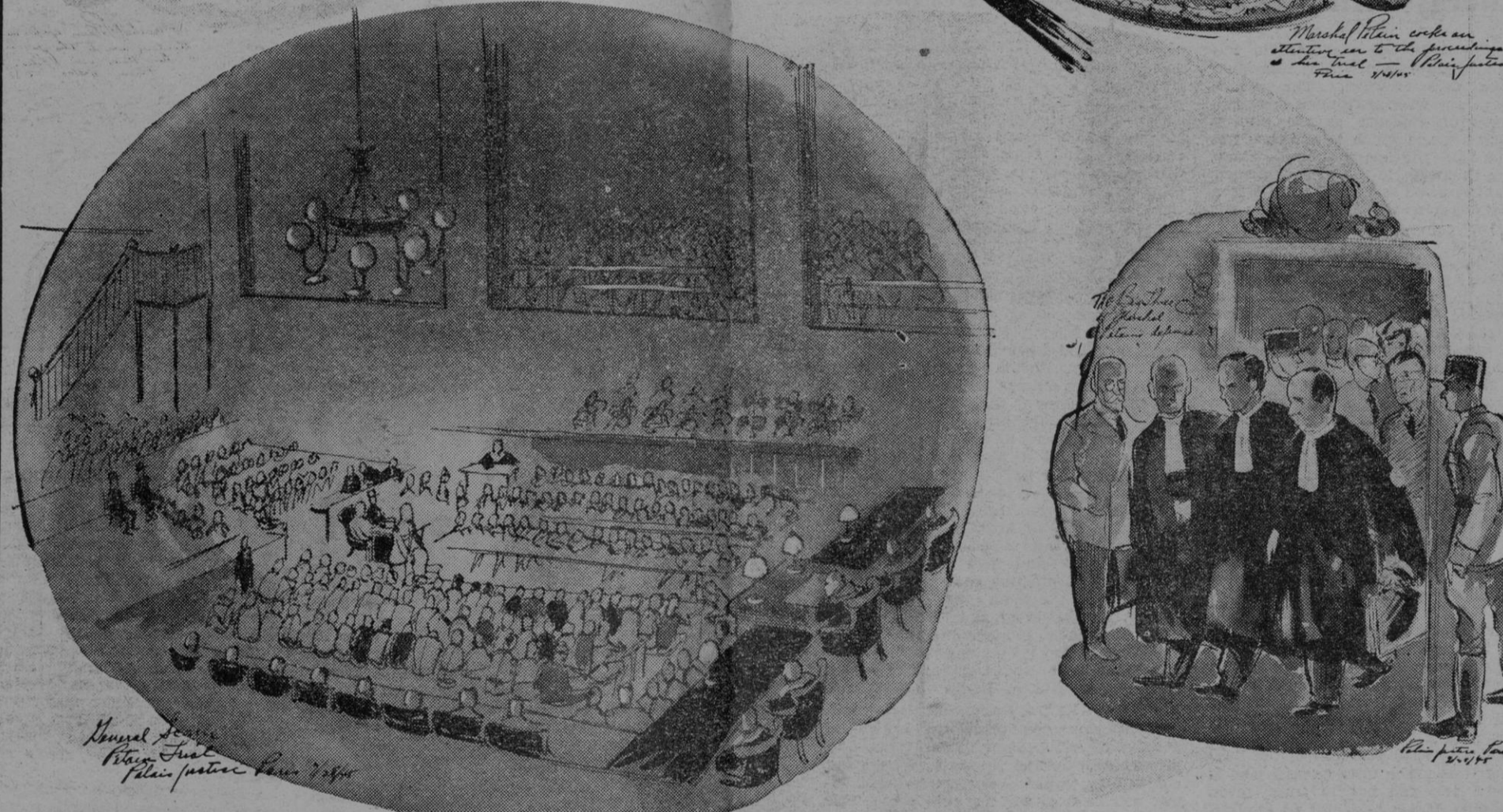
Before the final vote, Senators were satisfied as to the interpretations of the charter—it did not affect the Monroe Doctrine; the U.S. retained the right to withdraw from the organization for a good cause; the security council could propose but not impose armament regulations on members; trusteeship provisions left the door open for the needs of U.S. military and strategic interests in the Pacific, and the U.S. retained complete control over its terms in offering troops to the security council.

Senatorial isolationists, however, had by no means abandoned their opposition to an international organization. Failing to make headway against the undeniable internationalist trend in the country they would try to weaken America's role in the United Nations. Their strategy was disclosed by Burton K. Wheeler (R-Mont.), who warned he would fight against supplementary legislation which would give power to the security council.

It Ain't Minuscule

The talk had been about millions here and billions there, world banks and currency-swallowing rat holes, and Sen. Owen Brewster, of Maine, stood it as long as he

An Artist's View of the Dramatic Petain Trial



While drawing the above sketches I sat but two feet in front of dignified, but kindly Judge Mongibeaux. The prosecutor's witnesses testified about eight feet from the judges' bench, providing me with an excellent view. Monsieur Caoux, top center, was indignantly wrathful. His small, sharp button eyes snapped as he related why he acted as he did when he was President of the Court during the Vichy regime. Marshal Pétain, top right, is much smaller than I had imagined him to be, but he is very well preserved for his age. He kept his ear cupped with his left hand and listened attentively. He smiled once and really chuckled at something that was said in court that few spectators could hear. When General Doyen, top left, testified against Pétain, he did so imperturbably. He scarcely moved his round, white-haired head. He gestured a bit with his hands when he said something especially forceful. The courtroom was unlike anything we have in the States. There were some spectators in the rear of the courtroom but the majority of the audience was in the gallery directly above the 15 members of the jury (les parlementaires). Directly across the room from the robed with neat white cravats at their throats, while the five judges wore red and white robes with a bit of black material at the ends of their sleeves. The extremely high-ceilinged room gave me the impression that the people in the court were, acting out a play, which in truth they were, the greatest drama France had seen in a century.

...We Live In

Sometimes they roared, as did ex-Premier Edouard Daladier as he called Pétain a traitor. Sometimes they wept, as did Léon Blum when he recalled the armistice he said dishonored France. And sometimes, like Paul Reynaud, who handed over the government to Pétain, they gracefully justified their own actions.

Much of their testimony may not have stood up in an American court, for French court procedure allows a witness to draw conclusions, make deductions and air suspicions independent of facts. It allows the judge to make comments in the middle of testimony. It permits jurors to interrupt with questions, witnesses to argue among themselves and the defendant, himself, to attack the accusing witness if he wants to.

In an American court, particularly Federal, a newspaperman who raised his voice during proceedings would be having his last word in jail. At the Palace of Justice last week, some of the journalists commented aloud and freely took sides in disputes, called for the clerk to dispatch their copy while witnesses were testifying and held discussions among themselves. One correspondent found a nail protruding in the wooden press bench. He took off his shoe and hammered it down. So it went as history unrolled with tragedy, with comedy and with drama.

superiors not to show his hands to anyone without special permission.

Since the stigmata first appeared on Father Pio, thousands of the faithful have flocked to see him. The liberation of Italy brought other pilgrims—in khaki. On Sundays, jeeps crowded with GIs thread their way up the steep cliff to the little church where, each week, visitors gather to watch the Franciscan monk as, with white-gloved hands, he celebrates Mass.

THE WAR 'No Pacific Letup'

Although Japanese Premier Kantaro Suzuki had chosen for the present, at least, to "take no notice" of the "surrender or die" ultimatum issued from Potsdam by the U.S., Britain and China, a fresh, cool air of confidence swept through American bases in the Pacific last week. The continued pounding of Japan's homeland by B29 fleets, some of which now fly from two Jima, and Admiral Halsey's impunity in making an Allied ocean of Nippon waters, led American soldiers and sailors in the Eastern Theater to hope that the end was, perhaps, not so far away after all. Some men were even optimistic enough to envision Japanese surrender before invasion time.

Election Echoes

The pub was crowded with Londoners sipping a beer or ale before boarding the tram or underground for home and the evening meal. The conversation over the bar was all on one subject: "The country's seen daylight," exclaimed a man in working clothes. "It's about time, too. Now let's get the boys home and carry on where we left off." Put in a cab driver: "Well, guv'nor, now perhaps I'll get a house. I was bombed out in '41 and my wife and I have been living in one room ever since." A tall British Army captain said thoughtfully: "I voted Conservative, but if those Labor chaps can speed up demob, more power to their elbow." Snapped the barmaid: "What a shame to treat Mr. Churchill that way. It must be breaking his heart."

So ran typical comments about the astounding results of the British election, which were still the talk of the country. Acceptance of the new regime and eagerness as to what the Labor leaders would do first began to replace the initial feeling of bewilderment. There were still many, however, who found it hard to believe that Britain had the first Socialist government in its history. Others explained their choice this way: "I thought Labor didn't have much chance, but I voted for their chaps just to show those Tory blokes we're not happy about everything." Still others turned to their neighbors and demanded: "Who voted Labor? Wasn't me." The gag of the hour was that it was as hard to find a voter who had gone Labor as it was to find a German who admitted he was a Nazi.

The Conservatives, now in the minority, announced their faith in the innate conservatism of the British people. "I don't care how liberal the government will be," they paraphrased an earlier wit, "as long as it remains conservative." One Army colonel put it this way: "It's only temporary. When the Socialists have made a mess of it, the Tories will be back stronger than ever."

But the jubilant Labor leaders didn't intend to make a mess of it. They didn't lose any time. "Our honeymoon will be a short one," Premier Clement Attlee declared firmly. "We are going straight ahead." Plans were speeded for housing measures, adoption of the Beveridge plan, nationalization of industries and other domestic reforms.

Winston Churchill's plans were uncertain, but his refusal of a royal honor conferred on retiring statesmen indicated he would once again take up the role of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition.

Calling Their Shots

It was like a Minnesota football team in the peak years. They were so big and overpowering that they could even tell the other team where the next play was going to be—they read off the play and still gain 15 yards over the outclassed opposition. "They," in this case were Maj. Gen. Curtis Lemay and his 20th Air Force. They had announced to Japan the 11 cities which were next on the B29 hit parade and said that at least four of them would be bombed "in the next few days." Like clockwork, the big Superforts roared out from their bases two days later and tumbled incendiaries down on six of the 11 listed cities. Not a single bomber was lost.

Pleased with results of his brilliant gamble, Gen. Lemay then published a new list of 12 cities up for bombing and sent out leaflet-loaded B29s to spread the news. Until all planes returned from the first pre-announced raid, some of his officers had had reservations about the wisdom of the move. But the general felt that the warnings would hasten the demoralization of Japan's war industries by the resultant exodus from the cities. And he argued that enemy air raid defenses were so disorganized that flak guns and crews couldn't be moved into the threatened cities in time.

Soong of China

When China's fortunes were at a low ebb four years ago, smooth, Harvard-educated Dr. T. V. Soong slipped into the United States seeking aid for his country. T. V. is a shrewd financial wizard who served as China's finance minister and president of the Bank of China. Working quietly at a time when nearly all attention was focused on Europe, he obtained a credit of 100 million dollars to everyone's surprise. "Dr. Soong certainly knows how to sell China," chuckled Jesse Jones, then secretary of commerce.

T. V. also knows how to sell himself. He has risen to China's No. 2 position under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. For some time stubborn Chiang was at odds with T. V., but when the Nationalist Government met severe difficulties with its Allies, he



T. V. Soong
China Salesman

EUROPE

Enter: 'The Rat'

The court hissed. The court jeered. The court howled in disbelief. The rat-faced man in the witness box shouted, "I am not a Fascist. I am not a Nazi. I love France." The same hostile reception greeted his declaration that, "I am against war. I hate war."

So did Pierre Laval, the most-hated man in France, try to justify his policy as dictator of Vichy France during his surprise appearance at the trial of Marshal Henri-Philippe Pétain. Of his infamous statement—"I hope for a German victory"—he insisted he had obtained concessions from the Nazis by making them feel he was on their side. The effect of his testimony at the trial of Pétain was uncertain, but it was clear that he himself was hated as much as ever. He would have to do better than that at his own forthcoming treason trial.

Laval's entrance into the Pétain trial came after a dramatic flight from Barcelona,

Courtroom Capers

To Americans accustomed to the rules of rigid U.S. court procedure, the treason trial of Marshal Henri-Philippe Pétain before the French High Court in Paris looked like a neighborhood brawl unravelling in police court. Everybody was talking, sometimes all at once—everybody except the 89-year-old defendant who stolidly refused to answer any questions. He was hard of hearing, he said. However, he sat attentively through hours of testimony in the stuffy courtroom of the Palace of Justice, outlasting the jurors who one by one succumbed to dozing.

To accuse Pétain before the highest court of France came the former Premiers and Presidents of the Third Republic which Pétain ended in 1940. If their testimony was sometimes light on facts, it was heavy on emotion and oratory. And it was interesting.

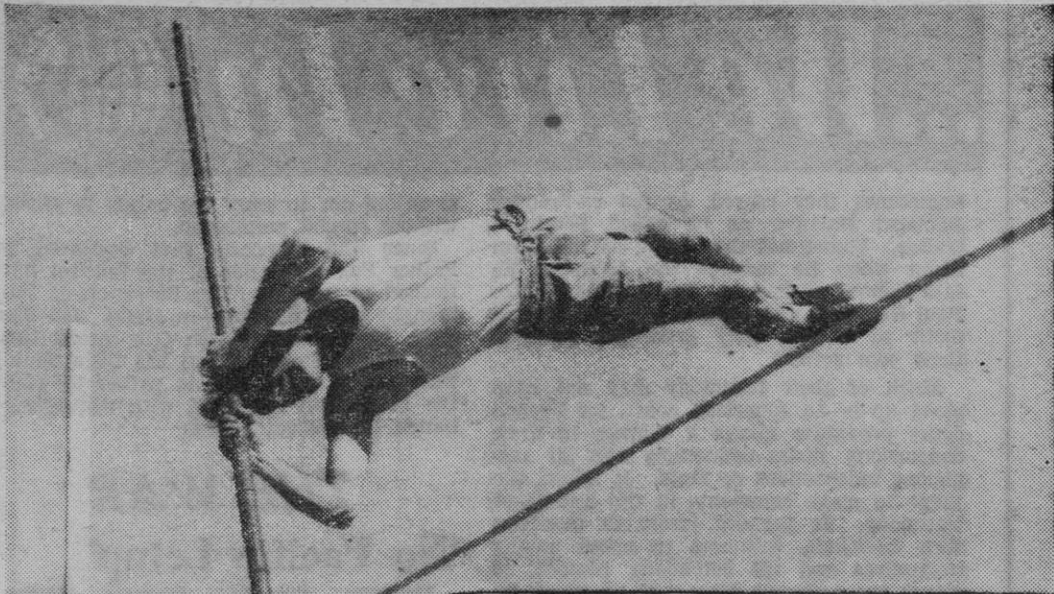
OD Pilgrimage

On Sept. 20, 1918, Father Francesco Pio, a Capuchin monk of the Franciscan Order, was praying before a crucifix in the chapel of the little monastery of San Giovanni Rotondo, on the crest of a hill in the bleak, rocky Foggia region of southern Italy. Suddenly he lost consciousness and slipped to the floor. When his brothers found him later, he bore on his hands, feet, and chest, bleeding marks which resembled the wounds of the crucified Christ. He was the 313th mortal on whose body the stigmata had appeared.

Through the years, the wounds, despite expert treatment, failed to heal, and they bled day and night. They were painful, according to the monk, who bound them with bandages and wore white linen gloves because he had made a solemn pledge to his



Maj. Gen. Curtis Lemay
Gave Warning



Capt. Joe Sabater, of USSTAF Hq. track team, clips the bar while warming up for AAF track and field championships at Burtonwood, England.



Maj. Gen. B. M. Sawbridge, chief of Special Services Div., USFET, takes a dip between races of ETO meet at Nuremberg, Germany. Pfc Bunwei Nakama (back to camera) finished sixth in 1,500-meter event.

'The American Way of Life'

The Army Has Launched a Vigorous Athletic Program As One Answer To War Nerves, Pent-Up Energy--And That Sweating-Out Period

By Sid Panzer and Edmund Olszyk
Special to the Stars and Stripes

EVER since the shooting stopped on May 8, the military command has had the prodigious task of making life interesting and alive for war-weary, home-longing men. Leaves, furloughs, conducted tours and education programs, supplemented by a "sports for all" calendar of activities, were depended upon to keep GI Joe from being completely lost in the great "sweating out" period. Pent-up energy, war nerves and other possible psychological maladjustments had to be channeled into bits of the "American Way of Life," and the athletic program is perhaps the greatest medium for that expression.

A few weeks ago, Col. Kenny Fields, square-jawed chief of the ETO sports setup said:

"We intend to make the ETO sports program so colorful and interesting it will dwarf anything of this kind ever attempted before. Our athletic activities are going to be 'big time' because that's what the men want."

If the All-Theater Swimming Championship at Nuremberg, last Saturday and Sunday, is any criterion, Fields' words are paying off, big.

The aquatic portion of the "GI Olympics" which launched the huge program, didn't set any new world records but it did inspire a remarkably high standard of competition that invoked the best efforts from 231 competitors and the highest spectators.

It seemed especially fitting that the first ETO championships be held in bomb-shattered Nuremberg, once the scene of Hitler's largest Nazi demonstrations and shrieking imprecations against the country of "degenerates and gangsters."

THE Sunday crowd, however, had a completely glorious time of it. The second day's activities opened with impressive ceremonies as the contestants paraded around the beautiful 100-meter pool to the enthusiastic cheers of 5,000 spectators seated in low stands around the floor. The 1st Infantry Division band opened the meet with the Star-Spangled Banner. One couldn't help but compare its gracious melody with the bloody *Horst Wessel Lied*.

From the beginning, the competition was the thing and for those all-too-short hours one almost felt himself to be at home, not in the land of an enemy. This could have been a week-end in a college town and suddenly teams and athletics become more important than anything else.

When the spirited splashing stopped and the water calmed, Seventh Army was awarded the championship with 84.5 points and USSTAF was only 2.5 points behind. The USFET-GPRC combination finished third.

Individual honors went to Pvt. Andrew Dimant, 1939 national long-distance champion and Pfc David Brockway, former AAU diving star from Iowa State with two firsts for each. Dimant, who won the 1,500-meter grind the first day, had to go all out in the 400-meter free-style event on Sunday. Photo finishes featured two spotlight events. Major Taylor Drysdale, USSTAF entrant and former Michigan University swimming great, came from behind to score a brilliant win over the Seventh Army's Adin Merrow in the 100-meter backstroke. Pfc Johnny Tsukano, highly touted Hawaiian and Capt. Charles Barker of Seventh Army both were clocked in 27.4 for the 50-meter free-style, but officials gave Barker the nod.

THE entire event was conducted in traditional Olympic style. Nine individual champions were crowned. The packed arena gave out with continuous, resounding rounds of applause as the winners paraded to a stand which at one time was a podium for the manufactured, stagy, hysterical homage to alleged supermen. The meaning could not have been lost on those few Germans allowed to witness the show.

"In this place," now Soldiers Field, was formerly the Nazis' Altes Stadium which, in the 1934 Amsterdam Olympics, was adjudged the most beautiful athletic facility in the world. Hitler revived an old Germanic tradition by holding his annual pageant meetings in medieval Nuremberg which, in 1356, was decreed "the most German of all cities," by Charles IV.

Nurembergers say that the stadium, used as Hitler Youth headquarters during huge Nazi party gatherings, was to serve as locale for German victory celebrations wherein Allied units would be paraded and made to eat dirt in humility before their Nazi captors.

But Nuremberg was captured April 20 (Hitler's 56th birthday) by troops of the 3rd and 45th Inf. Divisions. For young Americans it was as significant a piece of "loot" as any they had come across in the Reich.

The area consists of three stadiums, the outdoor bowl which seats an estimated 35,000 and where the ETO baseball and softball championships will be held August 23; the smaller stadium where the GI Olympics presents its track and field championships, August 10 and 11, and the newly-named Soldiers Field pool, site of the ETO swimming tests. The ultra-modern pool is 100 meters long and has 10 lanes, seven feet in width. It is a beautiful accomplishment.

THE swimming meet was an exciting success but it by no means capped the climax of the season's program. The swimming meet was generally considered to be a testing ground of enthusiasm for the remainder of the GI Olympics. It passed its test. Maj. Gen. B. M. Sawbridge, Chief

of Special Services, USFET, enthusiastically endorsed the initial Theater competition. He said:

"The last stroke, the last kick—the last splash—has been made. The swimmers, coaches, managers and officials have done their work, and I am sure that all of us who watched the marvelous exhibition will echo one phrase of our deepest appreciation, and look eagerly forward to the remainder of the program."

The rest of the program followed in short order. The ETO golf championships were held at Saint-Cloud, a Paris suburb, July 31 through August 3. Ninety professionals and a like number of amateurs vied in their respective classes, after having survived tough unit and regional eliminations. Here, too, with Capt. Horton Smith, once known as the "Joplin Ghost," and director of the St. Cloud tourney, the competition was high class. Leading players included Lloyd Mangrum and Matt Kowal among the pros, and Jimmy McHale, Walter Hagen Jr. and William Doll among the simon purrs.

Again Nuremberg, on August 10 and 11, will be the scene of probably the greatest athletic carnival in Army history when the "GI Olympics" hits its peak with the long-heralded track and field meet. Ambery and horseshoe pitching championships will be run off at the same time.

From almost every unit in the ETO, standout runners, jumpers and weight men are being culled. The meet will be the nearest thing to the traditional Olympic Games, last held in Berlin in 1936.

FOLLOWING the Nuremberg track and field games, championships also will be decided in tennis. Some former Davis Cup players are listed and the historic Wimbledon courts, long turned over to victory gardening, will be used for the title play. This event is scheduled for August 15 through August 18.

Eliminations and regional games are still going on in baseball with the theater Championships set for Soldiers Field Stadium on August 23. All-Star games and the appearance of big-league players, now in khaki, are expected to provide highlights. (Continued on Page XIII)



Pfc Jimmy McHale, XVI Corps amateur linksman, shot a neat 71 on opening day of the ETO golf championships.



Archery Competition was keen in a recent two-day sports carnival in London.

Sometimes It's Like a Rip Roarin' Boomtown, and Sometimes a Small College Campus—at the Army's Redeployment Centers Where Thousands of Soldiers Awaiting Shipment to the Pacific and the U.S. Are . . .

SWEATIN' IT OUT



By Hugh Conway
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

RHEIMS

OUT on the dusty, rolling fields of the Champagne Plain in northeastern France one of the most tremendous tasks in military history is being pushed along at high speed and gaining momentum every day. Here is the place where the cream of America's military might in the ETO is being collected, shaped up and readied for the final crushing blows against the remaining enemy—Japan.

It's a hurly-burly, rushing process that appears to have no system and yet, paradoxically, is all system, finely worked out to the last detail. In less than two months the giant Assembly Area Command has taken more than 170,000 troops, whisked them through its network of redeployment camps, and sped them on their way to the United States and the Pacific. The sprawling redeployment tent cities of the Assembly Area sometimes seem like rip-roaring boom towns, with battle-hardened soldiers in combat boots crowding PXs and drinking beer, while off in a corner somebody tinkles out hill-billy music on a banjo. Other times the camps seem like small-time college campuses, some men playing baseball, others loafing in the sun, all waiting to be processed.

Basically, there are only two things common to all the redeployment camps—the routine processing of all the troops passing through, and the dust that rises from the roads as trucks roll along in almost endless convoy. Once the trees along the roads were fresh and green; now they are covered by a thin film of dust. Oil is being sprayed on the roads, but the summer dryness has made dust control one of the Assembly Area's major headaches.

As far as the average GI being redeployed is concerned, the camps themselves vary widely even though the tents, food and general accommodations are the same. The contrast arises out of a little matter known as chicken. Sometimes units quartered side by side in one camp will provide a striking contrast. One unit will be having a rest cure, devoting its time exclusively to getting processed and taking it easy. Another will be drilling, marching, standing formations.

THE difference arises out of the Assembly Area's policy of letting unit commanders set the pace for their own outfits, on the theory that the CO is best acquainted with the needs of his own men.

Assembly Area policy is to keep details for soldiers to a minimum but final decisions, usually dependent upon the availability of PW labor, rests with unit commanders.

"If you've got a good CO, it's a breeze," said T/4 Mike Remba, of New York, X-ray technician with the 227th Gen. Hosp., awaiting redeployment from Camp Philadelphia. "The boys pull a little KP and guard, but it's not tough. In between times, you can play ball or ping pong, and there are always movies, USO shows and little swing bands touring around. They don't bear down on inspections and we get along pretty well."

Right near Remba's outfit, however, is another unit. "You can hear them blowing whistles and standing formations all day long," he said. Formations also seem to have a big part in the routine of the 3055 QM Salvage Collecting Co. at Camp Cleveland.

To visualize the Assembly Area task, think of taking a city approximately the size of Chicago, moving all the people out and transplanting them to a tropical land 13,000 miles away. Some, however, will not go that far, instead will travel a mere 3,000 miles. To get them ready for the trip, all records, insurance, physical conditions and occupational abilities must be checked.

THIS, roughly, is the job of the Assembly Area, headed by Maj. Gen. Royal B. Lord, of Washington, D.C. Through the 18 camps of the Assembly Area will pass most of the 3,000,000 troops in the ETO. It is a problem that is staggering in scope. The mere job of keeping the flow of troops moving through the area is gigantic. To accomplish it, a vast bookkeeping system, involving dozens of huge adjustable score boards, is necessary.

On the scoreboards are listed all the units in the area—at present nearly 1,000 different outfits, comprising almost 175,000 men. Also listed are the approximate dates for the various processing phases to be completed and the final date for the units to leave the area. Twelve days before a vacancy occurs, the next outfit scheduled to arrive must be notified. The element of timing is very delicate and must be handled with the utmost skill.

An advance party from the new outfit is sent to the camp where it is to be quartered and processed. Then the unit moves in. So finely balanced is the time element that occasionally, before the outfit is completely installed, an advance party has already left the area for the POE at Le Havre, or Marseille.

SEVENTEEN of the 18 camps will accommodate a full division each, but many times the camps are filled with smaller units, running all the way down to such tiny outfits as Army Postal Units, Type A, with a troop strength of two men. During their stay, soldiers have two principal duties—to be present for processing and the packing and crating of their unit's minimum essential equipment. For most groups the packing takes only a day or two, since the crates are provided by PW labor.

There is a wide variation in the length of time a unit remains in the area. Some small outfits have passed through in as little as five days. Usually, units bound direct for the Pacific can expect a stay of from 30 to 45 days, while those going by way of the U.S. remain from ten to 20 days.

Entertainment for troops in the Assembly Area is one of the greatest problems of the command, and it has been tackled with foresight and imagination. In most camps beer is unrationed, and 900,000 gallons of 3.2 are being turned out a month, with malt and hops brought from the States. French manufacturers brew the lager. In addition, thousands of cases of canned beer are arriving.

In addition to the beer parlors, the AAC operates 90 indoor and outdoor theaters, 60 PXs, 19 libraries and 12 service clubs. Eight USO shows and 30 bands of various sizes are currently touring the camps.

However, despite these facilities, the program is an uphill struggle, mainly because Rheims and the other nearby cities are basically small, dull, provincial towns, unable to assimilate the vast numbers of entertainment-hungry soldiers thronging the area. Typical of the situation is the lopsided nature of the GI nightclubs, where sometimes there are several hundred soldiers standing around the dance floor and only a few dozen girls for partners.

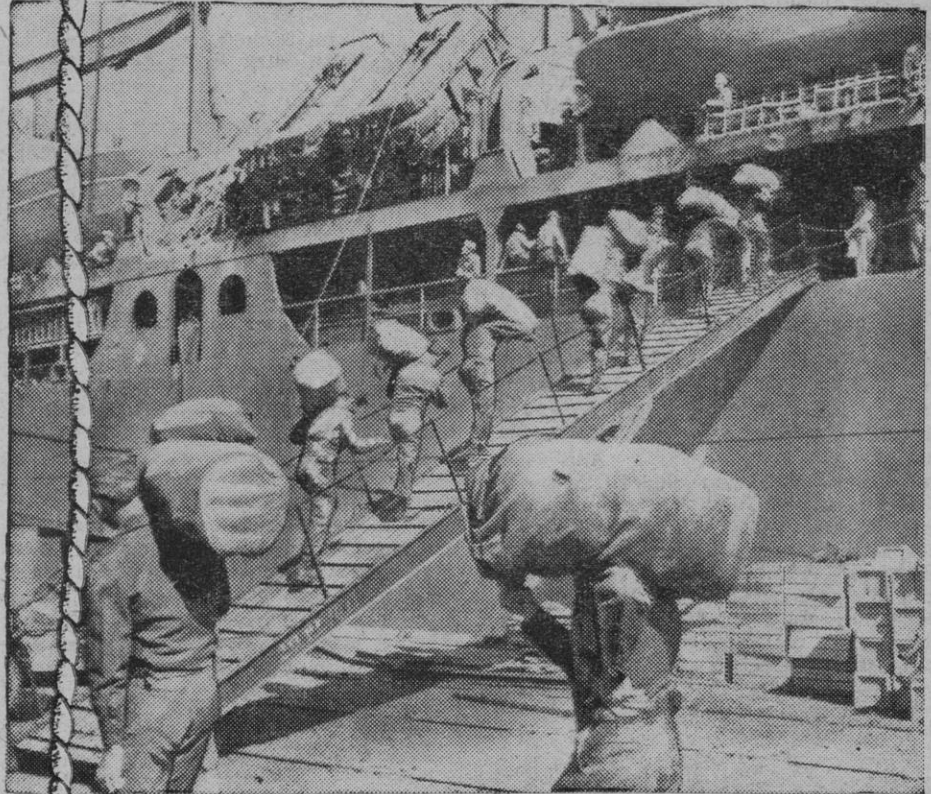
From a geographical and historic point of view, the area is quite interesting. It is the center of the champagne industry and was the scene of mighty battles in World War I. In fact, trenches from the earlier conflict still zigzag across the surrounding territory. And while its location may not be ideal from a GI point of view, the Assembly Area is undoubtedly well situated for its basic purpose—the speedy shipment of troops to the Pacific.



Carrying barracks bags aboard Pacific-bound ships from Marseille is a matter of individuality. The helmeted GI prefers the "Hug Me" technique, but his buddy is the "Shoulder Lift" type.



This Yank shows a liking for the "Knock Knee" brand of barracks bag locomotion, while the fellow in the far right is a devotee of the "Under Arm" school.



The road to far-off Tokyo begins on a Marseille waterfront. American soldiers take their last steps on ETO soil, realizing that the next time they walk down the gangplank they will be on the other side of the world. Below, departing GIs get that sad, moody look in their eyes as they say good-bye to France and its mademoiselles.





The job of attaining full peacetime employment prompts some to say that winning the peace by providing jobs for all will be as hard as winning the war.

Now They Ask, 'What About a Job?'

It's Not Much of a Problem for Vets Today—
And Economists Are Cheerful of the Future

By Theodore Handelman
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer
NEW YORK

EX-PVT. Joseph (NMI) Smith, who got himself "separated" a month or so ago and who has been going around in a more or less happy daze tasting the delights of being a civilian once again, is beginning to come out of it. Deprived of the Army's bed and board he's wondering: "Now, what about a job?"

He doesn't have to worry much nowadays. Representative figures indicate that practically every veteran is getting the kind of job he wants. From January through June the U.S. Employment Service in New York State placed 37,754 out of 43,356 veterans making job applications—a pretty good batting average of almost 80 percent.

For the entire country, the latest figures available show that for the three-month period of January through March, 219,390 were placed out of 274,943—or just about the same percentage. The remaining 20 percent, it can be assumed, obtained positions on their own since very few veterans are on unemployment compensation rolls.

That's the story now. But what will the chances be of getting a job in the future? Will it be as easy? And what kind of jobs will be available? In short, what are the prospects for full prosperity and full employment?

If all the answers, based on speculation and theory, were placed end to end—and then firmly shoved out of the way—it would make room for some facts now emerging which trace the shape of the GI's (and officer's) economic future. But just for

example, here are a couple of long-range predictions that pretty well sum up current thinking on the subject.

PAUL H. NYSTROM, professor of marketing at Columbia University, believes that there will be four phases in the development of postwar business:

1. A period of reconversion which would require from no time at all in some industries to a year, 18 months or even more in others.

2. A period of exciting business in supplying pent-up demands varying, according to lines of goods, from a few months up to perhaps three years, especially for autos, electric refrigerators, radio appliances and home furnishings.

3. A period of intense business activity but under conditions of growing competition passing from a sellers' to a buyers' market.

4. A period of either several years of prosperity—or a bad depression.

Here's how Wall Street sizes it up: In the long run, peace can hardly be regarded as other than *bullish*, but before industry is prepared to begin to supply the huge pent-up domestic needs a difficult intervening phase would have to be negotiated. Although the pace in some industries is rapid now the process is orderly. A quick end of the Pacific war would dislodge this formula and produce turmoil unmatched even by that which attended the shift from peace to war production. However, once this stage has been passed several years of great industrial activity can be visualized readily.

WRAPPED up in general phrases, the postwar future looks good. But not very helpful to a guy who would like to get

an idea of the trend of things so that he might do some planning: The homefront is still in the war prosperity stage but headaches are developing. The problem of cutbacks, for one, is inevitable of course. And some are gloomily wondering aloud whether large scale unemployment will not also be inevitable.

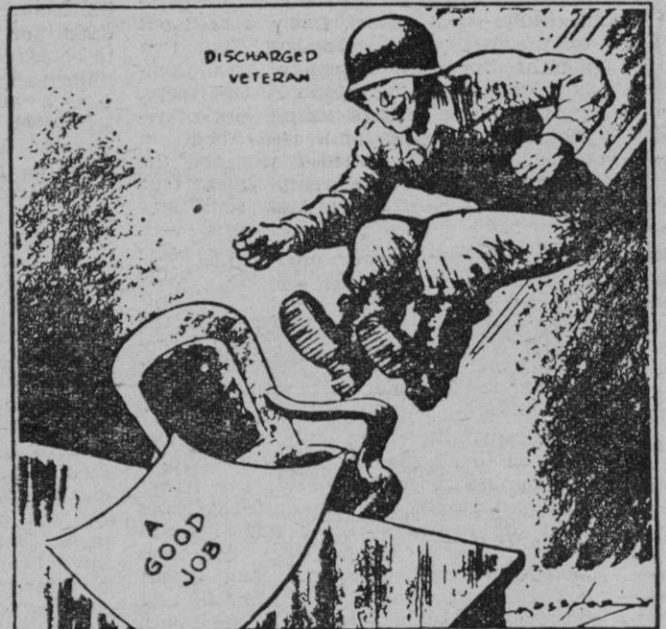
It is true that American industry, the giant that expanded wondrously almost overnight, is shrinking. In the last two months, according to the War Manpower Commission report on July 21, the midwest has suffered the greatest number of cutbacks. The heaviest have been in Michigan and Ohio where thousands of people have been laid off in aircraft, ordnance and small arms plants in Detroit, Grand Rapids, Muskegon and Pontiac, Mich., and Lima, Toledo and Mansfield, O. In the neighboring states of Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana, cutbacks in shipbuilding, rubber, aircraft and ordnance plants have caused unemployment in Sturgeon Bay and Kenosha, Wis.; Springfield, Decatur and Freeport, Ill., and Ft. Wayne, South Bend, Anderson and Newcastle, Ind.

But the War Manpower Commission also reports that manpower shortages exist in New Bedford, Mass.; Baltimore, Md.; Akron, O.; Mobile, Ala., and Portland, Ore., and that the West Coast repair yards need thousands of skilled and semi-skilled workers to repair ships damaged in the struggle against the Japanese—although that damage has been decreasing somewhat.

THE War Manpower Commission expects two million jobless by the middle of this month as the result of cutbacks, but expects also that most of the jobless will be absorbed in reconversion production. From August to November, about 700,000 unemployed are expected to return to work in the reconverted industries and expanded civilian activities.

How fast and how well industry changes from war production to production of civilian items means a lot to the homefront now and will affect your personal future. Some authorities say it will be slow and costly, but the only reasonably accurate thing you can say is: "It all depends." It depends on the type of industry, on the energy and the initiative of the people in it, the availability of raw materials.

Some mass production pillars of our economy are reconverting faster than ever thought possible. The dynamic motor industry got on the ball from the word go. Ford beat the field, but the



others are not far behind. Buick, Nash, Graham Paige are readying some surprise packages for an early unveiling.

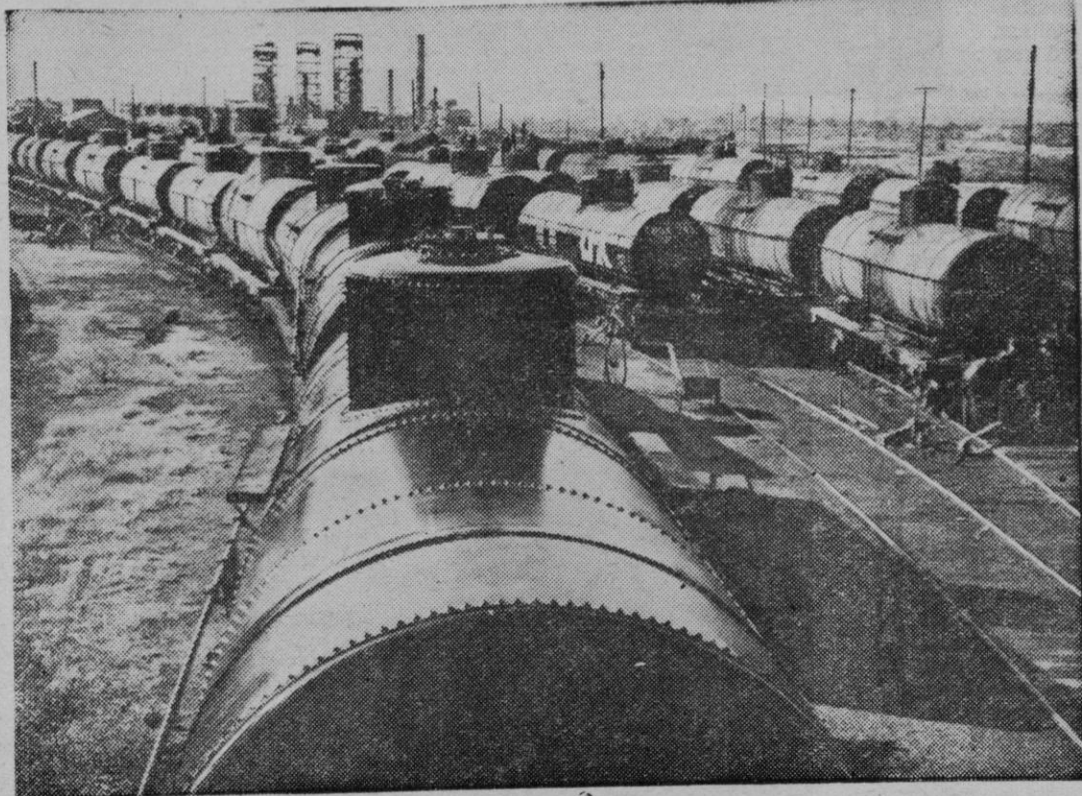
WHAT about "war babies"—those industries born out of war? Here's one example out of many war-created companies that are successfully reconverting: Maguire Industries, Inc., of New York, came into existence to produce submachine guns and when its war contracts ended it had produced 130 million dollars worth. Now the company's products include radio and electronic devices, metallurgy items, oil products and a mixture for asphalt paving. It has expanded, is acquiring plants in different cities for the manufacture of postwar products and has many ambitious projects on tap.

Tied up with the problem of reconversion is the question of what's going to become of the government war plants. The U.S. owns about 2,500 establishments worth about 15 billion dollars. Will they be a help or a hindrance to industry? To date, 17 have been sold, nine leased and deals are under way for 200 others.

It is important to remember that most war plants have not yet been declared surplus. Some typical examples: In Union Grove, Wis., the government's hemp processing plant was about to be shut down but a group of local businessmen banded together to lease it and continue it in operation.

But the really big problem agitating the economists is how to carry over full employment of the war period into the peace period. What are the requirements for full employment in 1950? Estimates vary. One estimate: In 1940 we had a labor force of around 54,600,000 persons and civilian employment was about 47 millions. The 1950 labor force estimate ranges from 58,300,000 to 62,800,000 and the estimate for full employment from 53,300,000 to 58,800,000 persons.

THE National Planning Association figures a little differently. In immediate prewar years, civilian employment averaged under 45 million persons and resulted in the high unemployment total of eight million. The Association believes that at least 57 million civilian jobs will be needed after postwar readjustments are completed, with unemployment of not over two million persons.



Most economists have railroaded the idea that a postwar slump is inevitable.

"The American Way..."

(Continued from Page III)

control of the rate of exchange was dictated by private investment. Labor is determined that this shall not happen again.

TOPPING all priorities in home affairs is housing. The need for housing in the United Kingdom can be described as no less than desperate. There has been no housing program in six years and, in the meantime, Britain has undergone the blitzes and the impacts of the V weapons. The need for houses has been put at between four and five million, and the time required to build them, ten years. This, if it can be accomplished, will be a prodigious feat.

There is an acute shortage of labor, and demobilization of men from the services for building purposes is immediately contemplated. And there is a sharp squeeze on building materials, which are also needed for war. To meet the housing shortage, it is believed Labor will create a powerful government authority to immediately commandeer land and labor to get the program under way before winter. The Conservatives promised housing by private enterprise alone. Labor intends to direct private enterprise, but to use local authorities and government funds in addition.

The best indication of what Labor's course in foreign policy may be, has already come from foreign capitals. In Greece the government was so shocked by the election results, for which it had taken police precautions, that Adm. Voulgaris offered to resign. The Spanish press has not attempted to conceal its dismay. At the same time, no foreign leader except Franco appears to be worried by the prospective course of British foreign policy. In France the hopes are for closer Anglo-French understanding. The Czechs recall Labor's opposition to the Munich betrayal. The Yugoslavs see a more liberal treatment of the Trieste issue, and anti-Fascists in Italy feel they will now get their due.

LABOR always has been more internationalist than the Conservatives, and undoubtedly will stand by the San Francisco Charter and work for a strengthening of U.S. relations. Labor representatives should be able to go further than Conservatives in convincing the Russians that the Western nations will not form an anti-Russian bloc, and that an active British policy in southeastern Europe is not necessarily an assertion of British Imperialism.

The broad principles of foreign policy already laid down are not likely to be chal-

lenged. The emphasis may change, as it may on Palestine. Labor's declared policy is for unfettered Jewish migration to Palestine, backed by Britain, Russia, and America. On the matter of India, Labor is likely to give more support and sympathy to Viceroy Wavell's efforts to work out a satisfactory Indian formula, than did Churchill, who was notoriously Conservative on the Indian question.

The cabinet members proposed by Attlee to lead the socialist program have already received the cautious approval of London's conservative press. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor under Churchill's coalition government, is the new Foreign Minister and the first man of his stamp to head the Foreign Office in history. Representing a sharp departure from the hunt-and-hounds public school tradition of Foreign Office personnel, Bevin is nevertheless regarded as having performed a job second only to Churchill's in England during the war. Having begun life as a farm boy, Bevin rose to be secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, a post he held until he joined the government in 1940.

HERBERT MORRISON, now leader of the House of Commons and Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security in the coalition cabinet, is regarded as the most able and experienced parliamentarian in the Labor party, and an excellent choice to direct Labor's program in the House. Sir Stafford Cripps, the new President of the Board of Trade, has a distinguished record as a special diplomat abroad and has been spoken of as the best lawyer England ever had.

The Prime Minister, Clement Richard Attlee, has been called a "British middle-class Truman," comparatively colorless, but able, respected, experienced and sincere. While his qualities have not made him an outstanding parliamentary personality in the past, his service to his party and high conception of public duty have made him the undisputed leader of the Labor party, and won him the complete devotion of Labor followers.

The significance of last week's election announcement was best epitomized by the *Manchester Guardian*, which declared: "The country will not be afraid of its first Socialist government; the government must not be afraid of the country which has made it."

A New Era Dawns

(Continued from page X)

on the program. Also on the 23rd, the softball grabbag will be decided. The teams reaching this stage are to be admired for their enthusiasm in this hardly-publicized sport although more men participate in softball than in any other Army sports program. It is estimated that the contenders will be the pick of 20,000 teams.

The Wacs too, have an ambitious calendar of championship events. Their ETO program will be inaugurated August 10, 11 and 12 with a swimming meet in Brussels. Tennis will follow on the Wac docket with title play set for Paris, August 23 through 26. Delta Base will play host to the Wac softball tournament August 29 through September 2nd, at Paris and Nice.

Soldiers' sports activities have evinced great interest back in the States, so much so that news services and press associations have assigned well-known sports-writers to cover major athletic events in the ETO. This week Capt. James Burchard, former World-Telegram columnist and Stars and Stripes staff writer with the Mediterranean editions, escorted Jack Cuddy, UP; Whitney Martin, AP; Tom O'Reilly, PM; Lawton Seiber, INS; Roger Treat, Scripps Howard, and Joseph Nichols, of the New York Times, from the States to cover ETO sports activities.

That in itself is proof of Col. Fields' remark that sport here is "big time," as if the competitors and spectators didn't know it.

What's New in Book World

Max Lerner's 'Public Journal' Is a Dynamic Study of World Justice—and Intolerances

RUSSIAN-BORN, Dr. Max Lerner resigned as professor of political science at Williams College back in 1943 and moved in as lead editorial writer for PM. With him, he brought a reputation as an outstanding liberal, a keen, analytical brain and a knack for writing editorials. He found himself on one of the nation's most belligerent newspapers, one accustomed to dishing out as much as it took. Thus, the one-time educator-editor was no longer a critical spectator—but right in the arena, whaling away with the rest. *Public Journal* (Viking Press, \$3), is the story of that wedding: a collection of Max Lerner's PM editorials between 1943 and 1944.



Max Lerner Speaks for the "little man."

For an ex-educator, he packs a hearty punch. Yet, he also has the capacity and the ability to express old-fashioned patriotism, everyday sentimentality and a self-satisfying indignation at injustice. His opinions are provoked by many and sundry things: the subway, the movies, the Teheran Conference. But he is at his brilliant best when defending the underdog, or lashing out at racial or caste discrimination.

The much-discussed Bill of Rights is also well within Lerner's scope. Its history is portrayed, not as dusty legend, but a pulsating story of the early Americans' fight for freedom, not only of the body but of the mind and soul. This, it is evident, is close to the writer's heart, for he speaks of it with reverence and admiration. And yet being an intellectual, he also speaks of it with criticism, keeping liberalism the keynote of his thinking.

UNFORTUNATELY, Lerner seems to have one failing. Perhaps it is due to the perpetual aggressiveness of his paper, but he seems too prone to cry "Fascist!" Not always by direct blast, but often enough by inference. No one will deny that there are potential Fascists still riding high in the world—and in America. No one will deny that we are still in the middle of the great fight—and

that we must remain alert. But it is too easy to call men "Fascist material" because they disagree.

It is definitely the "little man's" book. Lerner does not seem to be worried about the "big men." He probably figures they can well take care of themselves. He holds nothing against a man because he is rich or in power. It is the misuse of power, of wealth—and of freedom—that irks Max Lerner. He speaks for the black man, the yellow man and the white man—any who are being oppressed. His fight is with those forces that attempt to limit the freedom of some men because of race, color or creed.

A soldier once defined democracy as "the limit to which one man's freedom extends, beyond which he is trespassing on the freedom of another man." Lerner would like that definition, for it also defines his book.

The ex-editor of *The Nation*, leaves no doubt on which side of the fence he stands. "If it (Fascism) ever comes to America, I shall have the doubtful satisfaction of pointing out from a concentration camp that it happened here. . . ."—Carl Pierson.

GI Bookshelf

THE "residue" from this month's Council Books set—those books overlooked or overshadowed by more lustrous kin—turn out to contain some diamonds in the rough.

The Mauve Decade (S-13) by Thomas Beer is a study of American life at the end of the 19th Century. Written by a historian with a sense of humor and a knack for putting sparkle into legend, it is an engrossing insight into Americana. Not everyone likes history but this isn't just history. It is more the story of "how we are—what we are."

The world seen through rose-colored glasses is a Ludwig Bemelmans' specialty. In his **I Love You, I Love You, I Love You** (S-3) he draws again on his world travels and out-of-this-world experiences to make you laugh. Bemelmans believes in living while you are alive, and that philosophy is always refreshing.

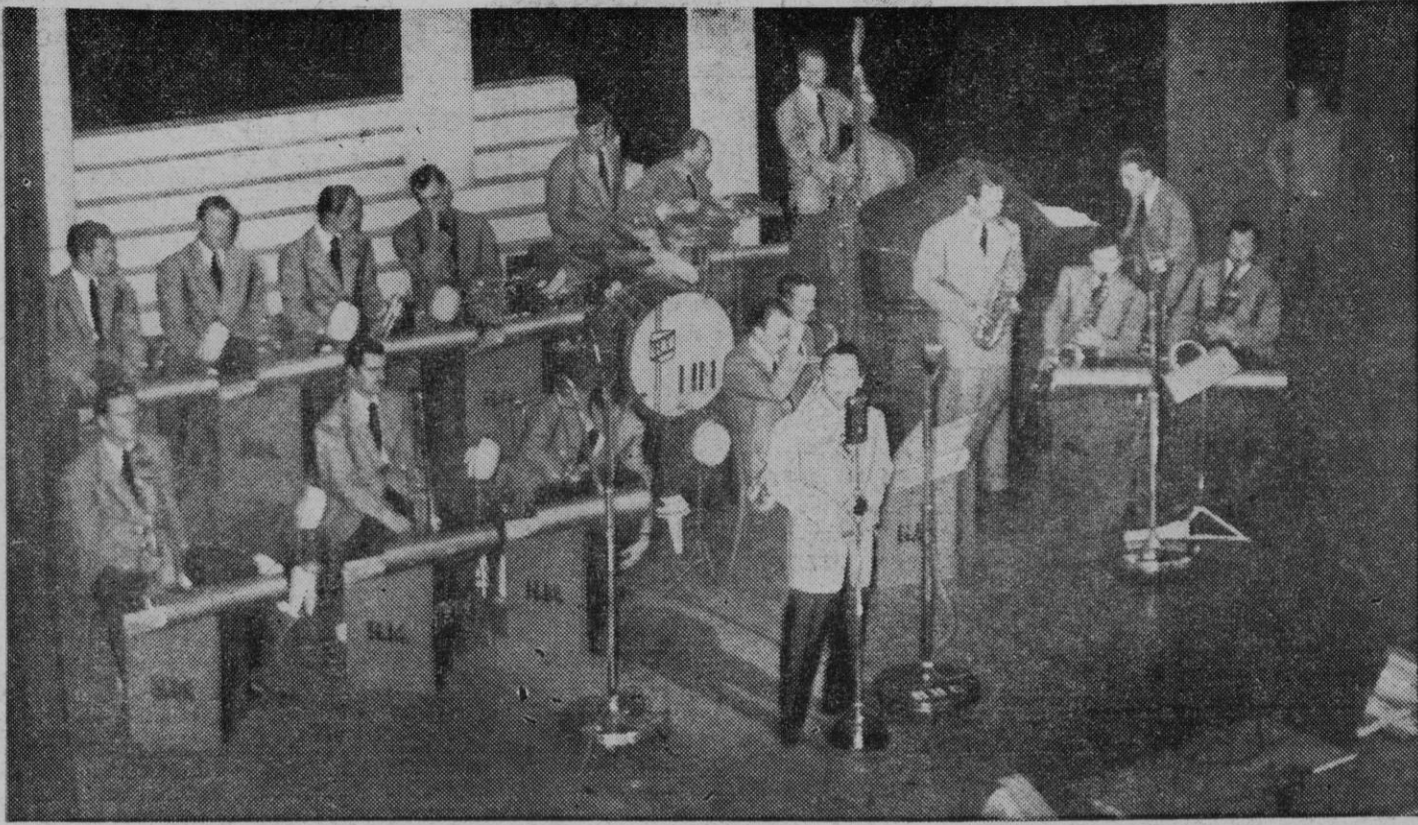
Erle Stanley Gardner's **The Case of the Black-Eyed Blonde** (S-21) is another Perry Mason death tangle. Mason and Ellery Queen still vie for top-spot as ace American crime sleuth. But Gardner, in using an always-lucrative formula, seems to be falling behind. If you have read one "The Case of—", it's getting so you have read them all.

Psycho-mysteries are usually damned good or damned lousy. Virginia Perdue's **Alarum and Excursion** (S-16) is right in there—solid. *Insomnia*, a bee-ootiful lady torn between love for her father and love for her husband, sabotage—all combine to produce an excellently-written time-killer. No chills here, and the eerie touch of death is usually far away. But the shadow of mystery hangs low throughout the novel and the ending, though not necessarily new, still clicks as a climax.

'Tomorrow, the World'

By John R. Fischetti





The music stands were set up on the stage and the brass horns of Hal McIntyre's band glittered in the glare of the pilot light.

Jazz Has Taken a Holiday

It's a Hep, Hep, Hep-less World With the Sweet and Low Outjiving The Boogie—But ETO Troupers Say It's Strictly Wartime Stuff

By Jimmy Cannon
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

MEMMINGEN, GERMANY.

THE first band I ever saw was Professor Auer and His Ramblers. They played for the dances after the basketball games in the gymnasiums of New York's West Side. The professor was a somber and haughty man who shut his eyes and stood straight and motionless when he blew the saxophone. He walked swiftly from the stand as soon as he finished a number, always ignoring the applause of the dancers. He seemed disgusted by the music his breath dislodged from the horn. The Ramblers worked with a slow, austere style and they played a lot of waltzes. But the Charleston came in and their rhythm lagged behind the dancers. Their jazz became bitter and resentful and they made "Dark-town Strutters' Ball" sound like a hymn of despair.

The theater, called The Playhouse, stood, toy-sized and year-worn, on a square in this gabled town. The orchestra and three horseshoe-shaped galleries were filled with artillerymen who had been waiting an hour and still had 30 minutes to go before Hal McIntyre's band started its concert. The music stands were set up on the stage and the brass horns glittered in the glare of the pilot light. Some of the musicians were playing cards in a side room off the stage. McIntyre asked a guy to play his hand and walked out onto the empty stage and sat down in the drummer's chair.

He was the first civilian leader to journey around the ETO with a big league band. He was traveling with a troupe of 25, including Miss Ruth Gaylord, of Brooklyn, who swings the lyrics.

"THOSE guys out there are the ones who make the band's big end," he said. "Right now back in the States we're catering to a middle-aged class. Ballads are the real big songs and the music now is a little sweeter. Before, a jazz tune could step out by itself, but that's not happening now. Jazz won't regain its old purity until these kids go home."

The nightclub called Don Dickerman's Den was in a renovated candy store on Eighth Street in Greenwich Village. Music murmured behind the window where red stallions galloped in frenzied fashion across a screen. It was music for the lame and the weary. It came sweet and trickling from the horns and had the languor of a painless hangover. The orchestra dragged its music like a wooden leg, but it never molested the melody. The guy who led the band played a muffled saxophone and also sang the lyrics. He went by the name of Rudy Vallee and his voice was small and flat, but he intoned the lyrics with a harsh clarity.

"BUT the music hasn't changed much in the couple of years these fellows have been away," said the 31-year-old saxophone player from Cromwell, Conn., who broke into the big time with Glenn Miller. "But one thing I do find: If you play a song off the Hit Parade—a song that's real big back in the States—they don't get it. I guess you don't really go for a song unless you hear it day in and day out."

The Dizzy Club was upstairs over a

garage on 54th Street, off Broadway. Beer was a quarter a schooner and reeked of ether. Scotch and rye, made in the same bathtub, sold for a dollar a rap. No one drank bourbon that year in New York. Three Hawaiians yanked love songs out of guitars and they were getting rich off the drunks. But they put in a juke box and no one wanted to hear the shivering lament of the guitars after that. There was a new guy named Bing Crosby singing "Stardust."

"I imagine these fellows will want to raise a lot of hell when they go home," said the band leader who had shot up big since most of the guys out front in the theater had come overseas. "It will be like after the last war, with all the jazz bands raising hell for a while. After they



Hal McIntyre

Music is sweeter now.

have enough of that, there will be a slump and the pretty bands will take over for a while."

They were ashamed of the big money they made with the sweet bands. They worked all night in the ballrooms of the towns and came to the Onyx Club early in the morning. They'd sit around and jam until dawn, and it was the best jazz being played in the country. The booze helped them and their youth didn't hurt—and the hatred of the corn they played for a living set them on fire. When they jammed in the Onyx, they leveled with their great jazz talents. One night I heard Lenny Hayton, Benny Goodman, Manny Klein, Pee Wee Russell and Tommy and Jimmy Dorsey work on "Blue Room." Not one of them led a band then and all the fame they needed was to be welcome in the Onyx. Joe Hellbeck, who ran the Onyx, moved it across the street. The musicians stayed away from the new Onyx and the last I heard of Joe Hellbeck he

was tending bar at the Copacabana in New York.

RUTH GAYLORD walked over. She is a thin girl with big eyes and she sang with Teddy Powell's band before she came with McIntyre. She has a good voice, with the casual tenderness all soldiers' girls should have. She is married to an Army doctor who is assigned to a Chinese division in the CBI.

"An American girl really rates over here," she said. "A GI was so thrilled with the show that he put a watch in my hand. He handed me the watch before he said hello and said it was a souvenir of Germany. He wasn't making a pass or anything, just giving things away. I told him I didn't want it and he gave it to someone else in the band. He gave the guitar player a lighter that belonged to an SS man and he wanted me to wait while he went back to his barracks to get me a camera."

There was a fellow around show business named Yermi Stern, who was a boss window cleaner. When Billy Rose walked out of the Manhattan Music Hall on Broadway, Stern was hired as the manager. The first thing he did was to fire the band. It annoyed him that the dancers didn't dance, but clotted around the bandstand, rocking dreamily to the new music. The music hall is closed now and the Columbia Broadcasting Company uses it as a studio. I don't know what Yermi Stern is doing, but the band he fired is making out all right. It was Benny Goodman's.

"SEE these?" asked Miss Gaylord, pointing to the two silver stars on her suntan shirt. "General Schmidt of the 76th Infantry Division gave them to me. He put it in writing, too, so I can wear them. We've been eating in chow lines, but I haven't had time to learn how to use a messkit. As soon as I'm finished, a guy jumps up and cleans it for me. They do everything for you. Really kill you with kindness."

We had a good band at Fort Dix when we first came into the Army. It had a radio show of its own, but had to turn down a lot of high-paying dates because the Army wouldn't okay them. They were all guys out of the big bands and they swung "Old Soldiers Never Die" at reveille like they had been up all night working good and in the groove. The leader was Herbie Fields, who used to work around New York with small hot combinations. I saw in Variety, the theatrical weekly, that he was breaking in a combination of his own after getting out of the Army on a CDD. The big draw was Jack Leonard, who made the "Marie" record with Tommy Dorsey. He originated the style that Frank Sinatra now uses. The last I heard of him he was permanent party in a reinforcement depot in France. The hot trumpet and a fine arranger was George Johnson, who once worked with Will Osborne. But George quit the band because he could make a dollar a night selling popcorn at the post movie. He was playing an M-1 instead of a horn when the breakthrough happened. He was hit, but not bad. He never liked playing in a band and he always said he would get a job out of the business when he was discharged.

Stars sans Stripes

There's a New Trend
In Film Thrillers

NEW YORK.

THE film industry is currently going through another of its vicious cycles, if you'll pardon the expression. Someone makes a successful picture about a woman doing away with her husband, with the kind assistance of a boy friend—and a trend is born. In "Gaslight," Charles Boyer tried to dispose of Ingrid Bergman. Humphrey Bogart rubbed out his wife in "Conflict," while Barbara Stanwyck and Fred MacMurray liquidated her husband in "Double Indemnity." Now it's beautiful Lana Turner and hardguy John Garfield who set about to eliminate her spouse in "The Postman Always Rings Twice." (Maybe you still want to get married when you get home.) Lana Turner, incidentally, has abandoned the role of Sweater Girl, has ambitions of becoming an Oscar Girl. She thinks her part in "The Postman" might do the trick.

While we're on the subject of thrillers, you might be interested to know that one of Hollywood's ace producers in the field is a woman—attractive, 35-year-old Joan Harrison. She graduated into the producer class after a decade as Girl Friday for the master of mystery himself, Alfred Hitchcock. Her first picture on her own was "Phantom Lady," and she's now making "Uncle Harry" for Universal. Background for her shrewdly managed career includes student days at the Sorbonne in Paris and at Oxford. Her ambition now is to keep on producing good suspense stories, get married and have a family.

* * *

DOWN in Birmingham, Ala., maestro Billy Wilson is organizing his own band, composed of ex-servicemen only. Wilson, who has been in Hollywood for the past year doing comedy and character roles, is billed as the "Clown Prince of Drummers." . . . Gypsy Rose Lee's "Naked Genius," which flopped as a play, is now a movie under the title of "Doll Face," which shows again that anything can happen in Hollywood. Actress Vivian Blaine does the strip tease . . . Spencer Tracy will appear in his first play in 15 years. It's called "Out of Hell" and will open in Providence, R.I., Sept. 27. . .

First the Paris Stage Door Canteen had its troubles because it couldn't pay the rent and now it's the New York Canteen, forced to move from the 44th Street theater building, which is being torn down to make way for an annex to the New York Times Bldg. New quarters for the Canteen are in the Diplomat Hotel on West 43rd Street . . . Katherine Cornell, in association with Gilbert Miller, will produce and star in "Antigone." Rehearsals are slated for November . . . Five years ago Glenn Miller made an Erskine Hawkins tune, "Tuxedo Junction," famous. Now Hawkins is featuring a song titled "Miller Junction," dedicated to the late Maj. Miller . . . W.C. Fields' explanation of how he broke his monumental nose back in Nov. 1944: "I think I hit it on the edge of a Martini glass."

Earl Wilson, New York Post Saloon Editor, contributes this one: A sailor and his bride hesitantly walked up to the hospitality desk at the Defense Recreation Committee. The new husband asked: "What can you do to have fun in New York in the daytime?"



Lana Turner

Doffed her sweater.

Troupers in the ETO

Colored International Rhythm Sweethearts Are Trailblazing a Mean Rug With Swing

RIGHT at the top among new entertainment units touring the ETO are the International Sweethearts of Rhythm, a colored all-girl swing band which has climbed to a high level of popularity in the States, while most of us were away. The first Negro USO troupe to come to Europe, this group of 17 hot musicians made a solid hit in their overseas debut at the Olympia Theater in Paris. For the next six months they'll be sending GIs in Army installations throughout the ETO.

This novel organization was started a few years ago by some music-minded students at Piney Woods School for Negro girls in Mississippi. The band began accepting professional engagements in 1941 and within three years played its way to the top. It was recently selected as the ace female swing combination by *Billboard*. The typically-named International Sweethearts are a co-operative—profits are evenly distributed among the performers.

Leader of the band is Anna Mae Winburn, a petite type who goes about tossing off sentences like this: "We're gonna get in the groove, knock off a few solid riffs and stay on time until the jive (the tour, that is) is over." Miss Winburn has good reason for wanting the band to make a hit with GI audiences. She was preceded to the ETO by two brothers. One is somewhere in Germany. The other was killed in Normandy. . .

SOME of the best shows making the rounds of the camps and garrison towns of Europe today are made up of all-soldier talent. GI actors, producers, directors and scenery designers and builders are staging productions which need take no back seat in the presence of professional offerings. An excellent representative of the all-Army field is the production of "The Hasty Heart," a comedy drama presented by the Soldier Show Company of the 6817th Special Services Bn.

Recently a success on Broadway, the story of a recalcitrant Scottish patient and his ward-fellows in a British Army hospital in southeast Asia is enacted by eight talented male soldiers and a Wac, under

the direction of S/Sgt Joe Pevney. The leading role is capably handled by T/5 Jimmy Jones, who came over here as a QM truck driver. The show opened successfully at Versailles and will go on tour as soon as a replacement can be trained for lovely, red-haired Pfc Pat Marmont, who is returning to her outfit, Third Army's WAC Special Service Company.

MAYOR Fiorello H. "Butch" LaGuardia ain't the only one who can read the comics over the air. The American Forces Network has threatened to broadcast the funnies today, as read by a first sergeant who has wanted to do this all his life. Exact time of the broadcast was not known when this was written, but the Mayor of Gotham has been tipped off concerning the impending event. At last report, he was scouring his city for a radio set powerful enough to pick up his "rival's" program.

All in all, AFN program listings are becoming more variegated with each passing day and we're pretty sure that, if we were confined to a sick bed, for instance, we'd rather spend the day listening to the offerings of AFN than to those of one of the big networks back home, with their cloying commercials and trashy "women's appeal" programs. One of the newer air shows that is fast winning a wide following is the ETO Hit Parade, which features the European Division band of the Air Transport Command, under the direction of Sgt. Jack Platt. Every Saturday night at 9:30 the band plays soldier favorites selected on the basis of letters sent in to local stations, then compiled in Paris. The boys in the band, you might be glad to know, recently received a mass promotion to corporal after sweating it out as pfs for three years. Among other places, they've swung out in Athens' Parthenon and on the Isle of Capri.

A brand new AFN program will be heard this afternoon from 12:05 to 12:15. It is Lower Music Society of Upper Pigalle, which will be built around a 10-cent piccolo played by Cpl. Les Lieber, who himself admits he is a virtuoso on this instrument. Soon to be aired also is a serialized melodrama with GI situations delineated by



Courageous Jane Froman
Still crippled from the Clipper crash at Lisbon three years ago, Miss Froman is proving to be a socko attraction in her ETO tour. The cheers rise to the rafters when she hobbles into Army hospitals on crutches. Her songs and the example of her grit and determination are bringing enjoyment and hope to hundreds of soldier-patients.

ace AFN scripters. Gents, the OD soap opera is upon us!

One of the young men who works around AFN in Paris told us about the time Mickey Rooney and Army Jeep Shows descended upon the station to broadcast a musical version of their unit's history. Not content with acting in the show, directing it and rewriting the script, Cpl. Rooney stuck around the station for 12 hours, played three instruments during a band concert, went into the control room and worked the panels and during station breaks, said, "AFN, Paris," into the microphone.

A person to whom we are particularly indebted for information about the theatrical world in the ETO is a cigar-chewing, gesticulating ex-Broadway character who seldom uses an adjective less extravagant than

"colossal." He is Sgt. Harold Gary, whose primary mission in the Army at the moment is to get the labels, Entertainment Branch of Special Services and USO Camp Shows, mentioned in the newspapers as often as possible. A former actor himself, Sgt. Gary is not one to be restricted by modesty in his descriptions of the great flood of entertainers spreading out across Europe. An hour in a room with Gary and you'd come out wondering how soldiers are going to find any time for close-order drill and latrine digging, what with all the shows they're going to be called upon to see in the coming weeks. "An avalanche of entertainment," cries Sgt. Gary, "is now swooping down on ETO installations that is calculated to appease the most diverse tastes and appetites."

To substantiate this statement, the sergeant tells about a recent visit he made to Chatou, the reception center ten miles outside Paris where Hollywood and Broadway performers are processed before setting out on their tours. "The grounds of Chatou, utilized as rehearsal halls, looked like a vast setting of 'You Can't Take It With You.' The macerated cigar comes out, so as not to impede the opulent flow of words from the corner of Gary's mouth. "All degrees and manner of artists were going through their paces. To the uninitiated, it must surely have seemed like the cloistered grounds of a large insane asylum. One saw musicians tuning up, acrobats doing their tricks, ballet dancers limbering up, terpsichoreans going through their abdominal gyrations, groups of legitimate actors reciting their lines, a ventriloquist talking to his dummy, singers rehearsing with accompanists, and all the while, bewildered German prisoners of war unloading truckloads of trunks and baggage, with an air of complete befuddlement. The Tower of Babel was a picture of coherency in comparison."

THE arrival of "The Show Boat," which brought 16 theatrical productions to European shores, was one of the reasons for the crowd on Chatou's lawns. The Show Boat carried everything from legitimate drama and ballet troupes to jazz bands, leg shows and vaudeville acts. A partial list of the new arrivals includes the casts of "Sons of Fun," "Arsenic and Old Lace," "Kind Lady," "Night of January 16," "The Late Christopher Bean" and "Blythe Spirit"; the famed Radio City Rockettes, Shep Fields and his band and the all-girl Roesch Little Symphony.

—George Dorsey

Crosswords

By Cpl. Bill Tamburrino and Dave Tamburrino

Special to The Stars and Stripes
(Answer on Page IV)

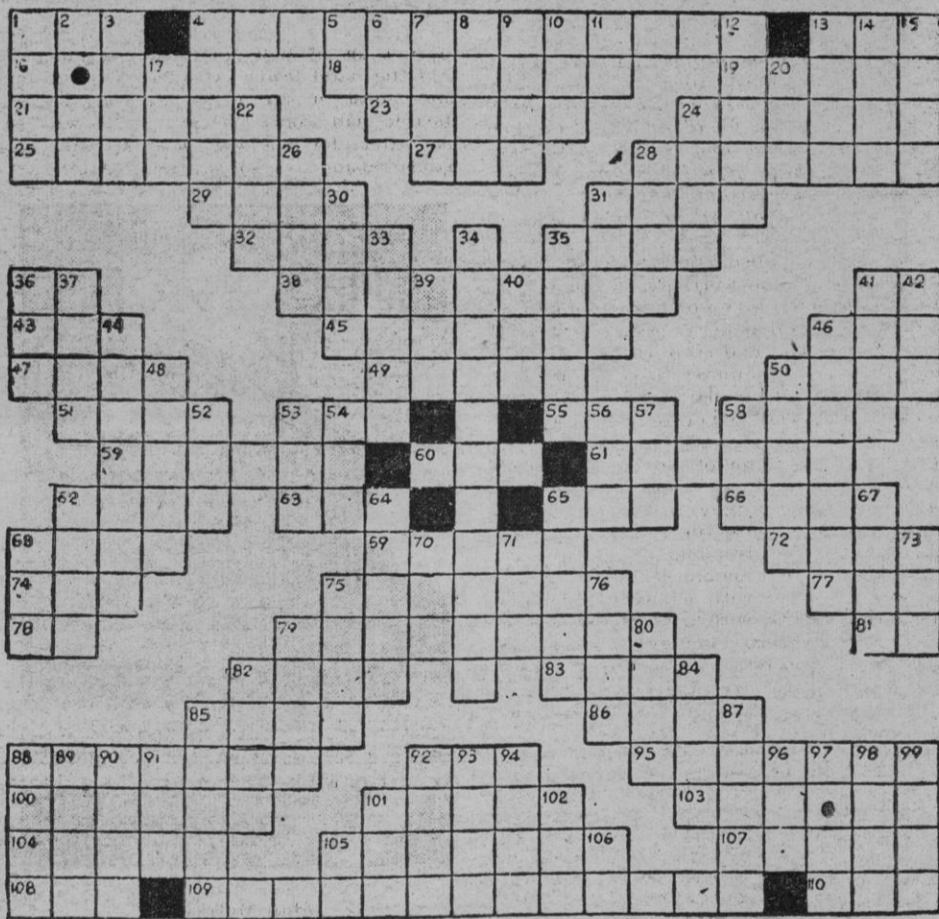
ACROSS

- 1 Cry of a crow.
- 4 Production of heat by oxydation.
- 13 Insect.
- 16 Poplar tree.
- 18 Jurisdiction of an earl.
- 19 Paddle-propelled boat.
- 21 Spout (Scot.).
- 23 Decorative knobs.
- 24 Covering spun by insects.
- 25 British soldiers.
- 27 Pig pen.
- 28 Leaping.
- 29 A crowd.
- 31 Tend.
- 32 Period of time.
- 35 Two-wheeled vehicle.
- 36 From.
- 38 Histrionics.
- 41 Note of the scale.
- 43 Priest's robe.
- 45 Written law.
- 46 Sol.
- 47 Peruse.
- 49 Conception.
- 50 Measure of land.
- 51 Indigo.
- 53 Army Post Office.
- 55 Small bit.
- 58 To smooth with an instrument.
- 59 One-celled animal.
- 60 Greek letter.
- 61 Conductor.
- 62 Over again.
- 63 Beard.
- 65 High in pitch.
- 66 Blackbirds.
- 68 Exclamation of sorrow.
- 69 Reserved.
- 72 Coin of India.
- 74 Owsn.
- 75 Vast tracts in Russia.
- 77 Obtained.
- 78 Measure.
- 79 Tarred and—
- 81 Pronoun.

- 82 Cry loudly.
- 83 Dirk.
- 85 Flying mammals.
- 86 Soft minerals.
- 88 Wind flower.
- 92 Foundation.
- 95 Gift.
- 100 Dot.
- 101 Calumniate.
- 103 Head (slang).
- 104 Goes by water.
- 105 Doctors.
- 107 A jury.
- 108 Sea eagles.
- 109 Moderateness.
- 110 Pointed instrument for piercing.

DOWN

- 1 Fling.
- 2 Woman's voice.
- 3 Tepid.
- 4 Pertaining to tension.
- 5 Note of the scale.
- 6 Mothers.
- 7 Worthless scraps.
- 8 Surfeit.
- 9 Whirling current.
- 10 Negative replies.
- 11 Type measure.
- 12 Chide rudely.
- 13 Wild ox of Celebes.
- 14 Mid-day.
- 15 Canvas shelter.
- 17 Parent.
- 20 Do.
- 22 Weird.
- 24 Cannot (contr.).
- 26 Grain of a plant.
- 28 Title of respect.
- 30 Armed conflicts.
- 31 Club.
- 33 Relation of one thing to another.
- 34 Tragedy.
- 35 Quoted.
- 36 Paddle.
- 37 Blood-sucking insect.
- 39 Madam (slang).

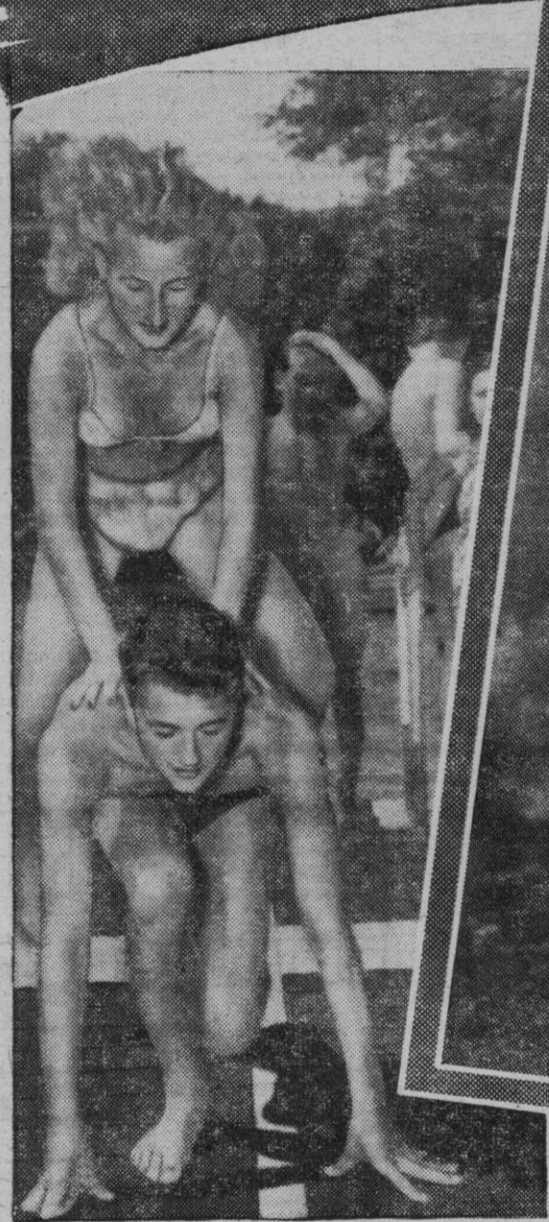
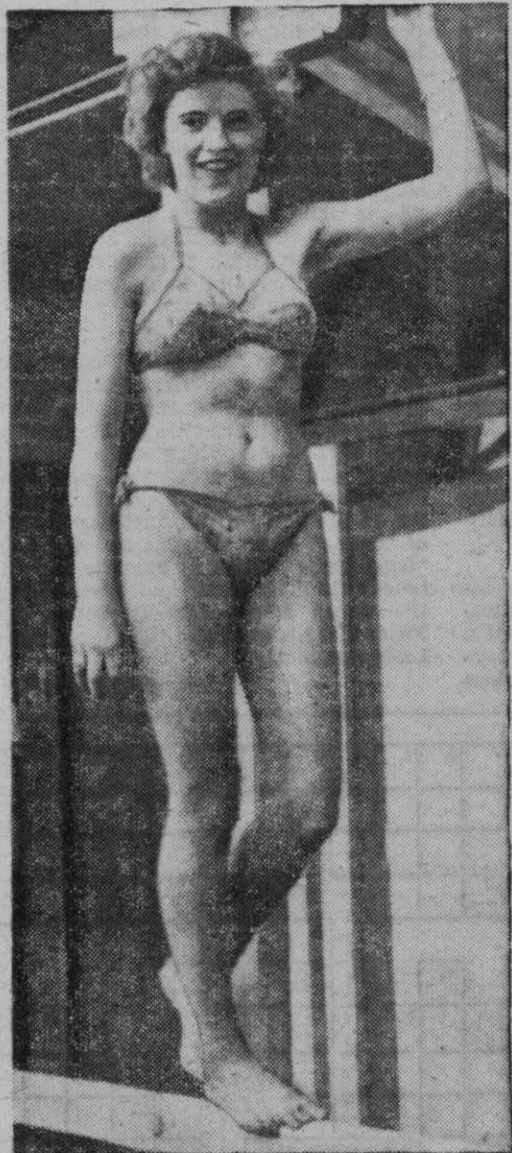


- 40 Towing boat.
- 41 Revolve.
- 42 Single.
- 44 Tropical fruit.
- 46 Accumulating.
- 48 American coins.
- 50 Sphere of action.
- 52 To moo.
- 53 Arabian garment.
- 54 Animal's foot.
- 56 Every.
- 57 Wager.
- 58 Girl's name.
- 62 Wing-shaped.
- 64 Birth.
- 65 Southwest winds.
- 67 Drug (slang).
- 68 Exclamation of triumph.
- 70 Permit.
- 71 Open (poetic).
- 73 Dined.
- 75 Stitches.
- 76 Heralded.
- 79 Destiny.
- 80 Bargain.
- 82 Unite.
- 84 Ardor.
- 85 Lift.
- 87 Harvests.
- 88 Part of a church.
- 89 At.
- 90 Ireland.
- 91 One-thousandth.
- 92 Carnivorous animal.
- 93 Girl's name.
- 94 National assembly.
- 96 Tibetan gazelle.
- 97 Girl's name.
- 98 Killed.
- 99 Exchange for money.
- 101 Insect.
- 102 Before.
- 105 Horsepower (abbr.).
- 106 Symbol for tin.



LIFE ends
where French
Beauty begins

Who Said They Can't
Go Any Further?



Stars and Stripes Photos by Jack McNulty.

LIFE, in the July 9 issue, devoted two pages to a pictorial history of feminine fashions at the beach. The evolution, the magazine pointed out, has been toward more and more daring swimming togs, and Miss 1945 (shown at top left) is just about the ultimate. "They can't go any further," LIFE blushed, and tossed in its photographic sponge.

We felt that LIFE should get hep in the Jansen department, so a staff photographer from The Stars and Stripes hit the Paris beaches (at the swank Paris Racing Club and a proletarian bathhouse on the Seine) at H-hour and fired these shots which should be seen around the world.

The French lassie this season is wearing a costume which would make the OPA beam with pride. It can be folded neatly and carried in a compact between the powder puff and the lip rouge, and you can borrow a towel from a passerby. Handy, eh?

With this photographic record of the greatest navel engagement since Manila Bay, we rest our case—and look forward to the summer of 1946. Then we shall see what we shall see.

