

S & S Weatherman . . .
ALL OF THE U.K.
 Unsettled, Cloudy, Cool with possible Rain in South and South West.

. . . Predicts for Today
FURTHER OUTLOOK
 Continuing Unsettled.

2,500,000 to Quit ETO by June

Jap Envoys To Take off On Sunday

The Japanese acted yesterday to comply with Gen. MacArthur's surrender instructions, dispatches from Manila revealed last night, after he had become impatient with their delay and had told them *clearly and sternly* to quit stalling.

His surrender directive, the Allied Supreme Commander told the Japs in reply to their complaint that they did not *quite* understand it and needed more time to comply with it, had been "clear and explicit." It was to be complied with "without further delay."

As a consequence, it was reported from Manila last night, the Japs said their envoy would leave Sunday for MacArthur's headquarters at Manila.

With him would go the technical assistants MacArthur ordered—Army, Navy and Air Force advisers. In reply to a Jap query, MacArthur told them yesterday that this envoy would merely receive detailed surrender instructions, but would not be required to sign any surrender instrument.

Fly Cease Fire Order

Three groups of Japanese surrender envoys were also flying last night to the various fronts with Emperor Hirohito's cease-fire order, which the Emperor followed up yesterday with a surrender-and-lay-down-arms rescript, understood to be the same thing as an order only, to the Japanese, stronger.

One group of envoys—they are all members of the imperial family—left for China, to Shanghai and Nanking; another for Manchuria, flying first to Korea; and a third for the southern part of the mainland, including French Indo-China.

Reports from Manila indicated that MacArthur and his staff were putting in the time waiting for the Japanese envoy completing their occupation plans. It was indicated that advance occupation units were ready to move into key places in the Japanese islands as soon as the surrender details were given the envoy.

All regular air transport between the Philippines and the Central Pacific was frozen yesterday except for the highest priority officials, understood to include several generals, admirals and civilian government experts slated for key occupational posts.

Surrender in Imperial Palace?

At Washington, it was speculated that MacArthur might stage the formal surrender signing in the imperial palace in Tokyo, a psychological maneuver that would give an ironic reversal to the late Adm. Yamamoto's boast that he would dictate peace terms to the U.S. in the White House.

From Chungking it was announced last night that Gen. Hsu Yung Chang, Chinese delegate to the surrender signing, had left yesterday for "some point in the Pacific." He was accompanied by a group of war correspondents.

Officials who would participate in the surrender formalities began to arrive at Manila yesterday, among them staff officers of the Southeast Asia Command, although Adm. Lord Louis Mountbatten, SEAC commander, was not among them. At Canberra, it was announced that Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, Australian Army commander, would represent his country; and New Zealand named its chief of air staff, Air Vice-Marshal Leonard Isitt, as its representative.

Meanwhile, Prince Naruhiko held the first meeting of his peace cabinet in (Continued on back page)

3rd and 5th Fleets Revealed as 1 Unit Under 2 Admirals

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (ANS)—Now that the shooting's over it can be revealed that the U.S. 3rd and 5th Fleets were for all practical purposes the same, changing number as two different admirals alternated in command. When Adm. William F. Halsey Jr. bossed the fleet it was the 3rd and when Adm. Raymond Spruance and his staff took over it became the 5th.

The two-name system was devised to keep the Japs worrying over the location of the 5th fleet when the 3rd was in action and vice versa.

The central striking element was the fast carrier task force and here again the Navy pulled a double. In Halsey's 3rd Fleet it was Vice Adm. John McCain's Task Force 38 and when Spruance took over it was Task Force 58 under Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher.

While Spruance was in action, Halsey returned to a shore post to plot his next campaign and when Halsey took over the fleet, Spruance could catch up on his paper work.



WAR AND PEACE: Happiness and gloom bumped shoulders in Berlin on VJ-Day. While Berliners showed no enthusiasm over the news, a triple handshake outside the ruined Reich chancellery reflected happiness of soldiers of three occupying nations. Top photo, left to right, are: Pvt. T. Webb of London, Red Army woman Elizabeth Smirnova, and Cpl. Gene Foster of Marshalltown, Ia. Bottom photo shows remains of bombed-out Japanese embassy with name plate in debris.

Two Air Battles Over Tokyo And Land Fighting Reported

Four B32 Dominator bombers, flying a photographic mission over the Tokyo Bay area, were attacked by ten Jap fighters and moderate to intense anti-aircraft fire, it was reported yesterday—two days after Gen. MacArthur announced that offensive action had been halted except for aerial observation, which "will necessarily be continued."

The action occurred about noon (Japanese time) at an altitude of approximately 20,000 feet. One of the giant bombers was badly shot up, but none of the crew was hurt. Two enemy fighters went down trailing smoke, listed as probably destroyed.

Earlier, the Japanese, in a broadcast from Tokyo, explained to MacArthur that Jap planes had bombed "some 12 Allied transports" off Shikoku Island at noon Thursday, "apparently causing some damage." The assault was made, the Japs said, four hours before the Emperor's cease fire order was issued.

The Japs "earnestly requested" that Allied ships keep away from their coast until the cease fire order can be effected. There was no Allied confirmation that the attack took place, but a spokesman at Manila said the broadcast, transmitted on the prescribed frequency, was considered official.

A savage aerial battle over Tokyo on Wednesday also was reported yesterday. Six Hellcat fighters, receiving a message of Japan's surrender, were returning to their 3rd Fleet carriers when they were attacked by several Jap planes. Some American pilots were lost. Seven enemy planes were destroyed.

Meanwhile, fighting was reported from scattered points in the Pacific. On Northern Luzon U.S. troops beat off a number of enemy counter-attacks and banzai charges, although the order to halt operations had been received by the trapped Jap garrison. On Mindanao, a radio was parachuted to Lt. Gen. Morozumi and the remnants of his command so they could hear a recording of the Emperor's surrender broadcast.

Australian Army headquarters said no word had been received that the Japanese had surrendered on any island front. On Bougainville 12 enemy troops were killed when they attacked a native patrol. There were no indications Japs in Burma were preparing to surrender.

260,000 to Remain In Occupation Army; Draftees to Fill Gaps

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—All troops in Europe except those staying for the occupation will be in the U.S. by next June 30, Army officials announced yesterday. However, they may not all be discharged by that time.

Officials indicated that only 260,000 of the soldiers now in Europe would serve in the Army of Occupation, new draftees comprising the rest of the force. On the basis of an occupation force of 400,000 it had been previously assumed that almost all of those now there would have to remain.

This latest word on the transportation and occupation situation developed at a press conference held by Maj. Gen. C. P. Gross, Army Transportation Chief, and Maj. Gen. John N. Dalton, Deputy Director of Personnel.

Gross said that 4,500,000 men in all would be returned from overseas by the end of June—2,500,000 from Europe and 1,500,000 from the Pacific. He added that there were about 2,760,000 soldiers in Europe and 1,800,000 in the Pacific.

(Gross' figure of 2,500,000 apparently included men in the Mediterranean Theater as well as the ETO. Word at USFET headquarters in Paris yesterday was that ETO troops now totaled 2,375,000.)

A discharge rate of 500,000 monthly, which officials previously had said would be attained, was promised by Gross and Dalton for the first of the year. Gross said men then would be streaming into the U.S. at that rate, and Dalton said discharges would reach the same figure then.

Army Will Use Big Liners

Gross said that in addition to U.S. shipping and all available aircraft, the Army will use the British liners Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth and Aquitania and seven German and Italian liners to transport Yanks home. The Queens and the Aquitania alone can carry 50,000 monthly. Moreover, adequate shipping is available in the Pacific to enable transfer of some vessels to the Atlantic to speed up returns from Europe, Gross revealed.

Dalton announced that five additional separation centers will be added to the 22 now in operation. They probably will be at Ft. Custer, Mich.; Ft. Monmouth, N.J.; Ft. Riley, Kans.; Camp Wolters, Tex., and Camp Haan, Cal.

Meanwhile, Chairman David I. Walsh (D.-Mass.) of the Senate Naval Committee predicted a post-war Navy of 500,000, compared with the war-time Navy of 3,000,000. His forecast followed conferences with Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal and Chairman Carl Vinson (D.-Ga.) of the House Naval Committee.

Walsh said he agreed with Forrestal that "it will be impossible to dismantle the Navy that is in the Pacific immediately because it will be necessary to hold most of the Navy's draft men there until conditions in Japan are stabilized and it is safe for withdrawal of the naval force in large numbers."

MacArthur Lauded In Ike's Message

MANILA, Aug. 17 (ANS)—Gen. MacArthur received this congratulatory message today from Gen. Eisenhower in Europe.

"U.S. forces in Europe rejoice with you as the task that began in those days of December, 1941, reaches its glorious conclusion.

"We join with all other freedom-loving people to express our admiration for your brilliant leadership and our veneration for the valor of the men you've led to victory.

"We ask that you convey to all serving under you—ground, sea and air—the greetings and felicitations of their comrades in arms in Europe."

437 B29s Lost in Pacific War But Raids Smashed 59 Cities

Victory over Japan cost the U.S. 437 Superforts, but the big B29s destroyed the productive capacity of 59 Japanese cities and partially destroyed six others, it was announced yesterday at Guam by Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, Strategic Air Force commander in the Pacific.

The bombers flew a total of more than 10,000,000 miles on 32,612 sorties and dropped 169,421 tons of high explosive and fire bombs, Spaatz reported. Naval and air force rescue units saved more than 600 crew members from planes which crashed into the sea.

"The final accurate evaluation of results must wait the completion of photographic reconnaissance and ground survey," Spaatz said. Escorting fighters from Iwo Jima flew 8,012 sorties and destroyed 1,047 enemy aircraft for a loss of 106, he said.

Gen. George C. Kenney's Far East Air Forces HQ announced at Manila that FEAF planes destroyed 11,900 Jap aircraft and may have destroyed an additional 4,676 in three years of war. No summary of losses was given. Planes of the 15th, 13th and 7th Air Forces also sank more than 1,700,000 tons of Jap shipping and damaged nearly 3,000,000 additional tons.

Japs Give Up In Some Areas Of Manchuria

Jap troops have begun surrendering on some sectors of the Far Eastern front and 20,000 were made captive yesterday, when the Soviet armies continued to advance from 12 to 15 miles, a broadcast Moscow communique announced last night. The Soviet commander in the Far East had given the enemy's Kwantung Army until noon on Monday to cease hostilities. Only when the Japs quit will the Soviets halt operations, he said.

News of the surrender of some forces of the Kwantung Army followed an appeal earlier yesterday by Japan to Gen. MacArthur, Supreme Allied Commander in the capitulation negotiations, to take "proper steps to bring about the immediate cessation of the Soviet offensive" in Manchuria, Korea, Mongolia and the lower half of Sakhalin Island.

The Soviet Far Eastern commander, Marshal Alexander Vassilevsky, in a message radioed early yesterday to the chief of the Kwantung Army, took cognizance of a Japanese offer to "cease military operations."

Set 'Cease Fire' Deadline

"Not a word was said about the capitulation of the Japanese armed forces in Manchuria, and at the same time Japanese armies went over to the counter-offensive on several sectors," Vassilevsky's message said.

Vassilevsky said the Kwantung forces should halt operations against the Russians all along the front from noon on Monday, lay down arms and surrender. "As soon as the Japanese forces begin to give up their arms the Russians will cease military operations," the message said, after explaining that the deadline was set to give the enemy commander time to transmit a cease-fire order to all his troops.

From Hsinking, Manchuria, according to Tokyo broadcasts, the Kwantung Army chief sent a message to Allied forces saying that small aircraft would fly over the fighting fronts yesterday to pass on the order to "cease all military actions and to surrender all arms." Subsequently, however, the commander said the planes could not take off because of bad weather.

Tokyo's message to MacArthur was broadcast to Manila. It said the Japs were meeting "great difficulties" in obeying cease-fire orders because the Soviet units were "positively carrying on the offensive."

Moscow dispatches yesterday said the Soviet troops had broken through the first line of Japanese fortifications on the Far Eastern front as the three-pronged Russian drive continued.

Most Gobs Hit Discharge Plan

The Navy's discharge plan, announced Thursday, was received with disapproval by most bluejackets, who thought overseas duty and combat stars should have been considered by the Navy Department, whose plan is based on age, length of service and state of dependency, the Public Information Section of U.S. Naval Forces in Europe announced here yesterday.

A similar reaction was reported by a Associated Press reporter at Guam, who said sailors there were incensed over the Navy's point system because they said it gave shore-bound sailors who served all the war in the States an equal or better chance of discharge with those who had seen sea duty since the Coral Sea battle in May, 1942.

Under the plan, according to the announcement issued here, sailors serving in the U.S. will receive as many points toward discharge as those with overseas service. Many sailors interviewed in Britain, the announcement said, had between 22 and 26 points.

As at Guam, the reaction in Britain among men who had served at shore installations was that the combat sailors should have received a better break.

THE STARS AND STRIPES

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NOTE: Lack of space forces us to limit all letters to not more than 200 words.

He Doesn't Like ATC

To the B-Bag: Yes, snafued is no word for it. Oh yes, ATC is doing wonders in the eyes of people that are not connected with it. It is true that ATC gets the job done. It should with such plentiful personnel. In fact, ATC is hogwild with personnel, so many they don't know what to do with it all. I am talking about men put into ATC from BETTER ORGANIZATIONS and men with high points. ATC hasn't heard about men being entitled to going home. There surely is no reason for men to be "critical" in ATC with so much personnel and so many men not yet entitled to go home. How about some interest being taken in getting men either home—or at least leave the men in England and not send them to the Continent?—Fed Up Men in ATC.

Lice in the Mail?

To the B-Bag: We are writing to you in regard to the mail situation at this post. It is all "loused up." This unit has not moved since February this year, the only change was the APO in June. The only mail we received to date has been a couple of last year's Xmas packages and 18 letters since the change in APO. This is mail which has been sent here once with the correct address, forwarded to the Continent, then back to various hospitals, some of it back to the States and finally it gets here. We were told a month ago that the IG has been notified, but still no results. What is it all about?—31 disgusted doughs of the "last boat brigade."

Lyrics for Legs

To the B-Bag: You should have a music column featuring the lyrics of popular tunes to make your paper complete. Why not ditch those cheese-cake pictures and place this morale-building material in their place?—T/S J. Sminik, 905th Ord.

EMs Date Nurses?

To the B-Bag: When a nurse "fraternizes" with an enlisted man there is hell to pay! What about the "fraternization" between male officers and WACs, isn't that also detrimental to discipline? Is this war creating a new master class?—Pvt. E. R. Furbur, 841 Gas Co.

Red Cross Benefits

To the B-Bag: The letter from a "Disgusted Infantryman" was certainly disgusting. I firmly believe the Red Cross has done more for the soldier (EM and officer alike) in this war than any organization operating both here in the ETO and at home. I have yet to see a Red Cross worker snub or give a sassy reply to any enlisted man or officer—excepting those persons who through freshness or drunkenness needed such a setback. If I'm not mistaken, the units supplying doughnuts and coffee are under no obligation to have a doughnut for each and every person desiring one and are under no obligation to give any excuse whatsoever. I have been an enlisted man in this Army for a longer time than I have officer and I can truthfully say the benefits received as EM were equal if not much greater than those received as a lieutenant. A Lt. who admires the Red Cross, 306th Bomb Grp.

Age and Jobs

To the B-Bag: I agree with Group Discussion Thoughts that age is not fairly considered as a factor for release. I remember well when I was 30 years of age and applied for work in a new field, and was told I was beyond the learning age, and was advised to find work on a production line where I could make plenty of money and save it for a rainy day. I am 38 years today. What would they advise me to do now?—T/Sgt. L. E. Zika, 306th Bomb Gp.

Tourist Time

To the B-Bag: 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 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.

Russia, Poland Sign Treaty On New Frontier

Russia and Poland have signed a "treaty on the Russian-Polish frontier and an agreement on compensation for damages caused by the German occupation," Moscow Radio announced yesterday.

After two days of negotiations in Moscow, in which Polish President Boleslaw Bierut and Prime Minister Edward Osobka-Morawski participated, the two countries established the Curzon Line as the Polish-Russian boundary, except for a few deviations "in Poland's favor," the broadcast said.

One such deviation gave Poland "territory east of the Curzon Line up to the rivers Wester Bug and Solokai south of the town of Krylow," a maximum concession to Poland of 30 kilometers, according to a broadcast of the text of the treaty. Another deviation gave Poland "part of the territory of the Bjalowiez forest sector of Niemirow-Jalowka situated to the east of the Curzon Line."

The treaty was described as subject to ratification "which must take place at the earliest possible date."

The reparations agreement, Moscow Radio stated, was "in conformity" with the Potsdam conference agreement. Russia relinquishes claims to all German property and assets "throughout the territory of Poland, including that part of the territory of Germany which passes to Poland."

In addition, Russia agreed to "concede to Poland from its share of reparations" 15 per cent of the complete industrial capital equipment which Russia will receive from the western zone of occupation—this to be "in exchange for other goods from Poland."

Poland will undertake to send coal to Russia at a special price during the occupation of Germany, 8,000,000 tons the first year, 15,000,000 the second, and 12,000,000 annually in subsequent years, the broadcast added.

'Victory Loan' Is Next Drive

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (ANS)—Secretary of Treasury Fred M. Vinson announced tonight a victory loan drive with a goal ranging from \$10,000,000,000 to \$14,000,000,000 will be scheduled "for the earliest possible date."

Vinson said he had sent telegrams to all state chairmen of the war finance division to meet here Saturday with him and Ted R. Gamble, national war finance director, to plan the campaign and discuss post-war financing.

The campaign climaxes seven war loan drives, each of which exceeded its goal by many billions of dollars and aggregated more than \$135,000,000,000.

Vinson said the drive would give "each one of us an opportunity" to tell the men and women of the armed services "how proud we are of them." He added, "there are millions of our men overseas. Billions of dollars will be needed to bring them home, to provide their mustering out pay and to care for the disabled."

15 Killed in Lyons Crash

PARIS, Aug. 17 (Reuter)—Fifteen persons were killed and many injured when a train crashed into a bus near Lyons.



BATON TO BUTCHER: The man behind the string ensemble of hotdogs is Isham Jones, former popular band leader who, in mood with the war, switched from music to meat sales. Above, he caters to Mrs. Kirkpatrick, a customer at his general store at Shaffers Crossing, Colo.

American Legion Plans Drive To Enroll World War II Vets

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 17 (ANS)—The American Legion, for a quarter century the major organization of World War I veterans, is preparing to open a membership drive among World War II servicemen.

National Adjutant Donald G. Glascoff said the campaign to enroll the millions who fought against the Nazis and the Japanese would get under way as soon as President Truman announced officially that hostilities had ceased.

Glascoff pointed out that under the Legion charter all men in the armed forces would be eligible for membership as soon as the end of hostilities had been proclaimed. Until that time only discharged veterans are eligible.

Glascoff said the younger men with the advantages of youth, vigor and numbers could be expected to assume control of the legion within a few years. He said eligible veterans of World War II outnumbered eligible veterans of the first war by four to one.

The adjutant disclosed that National Commander Edward N. Scheiberling had telegraphed all Legion posts informing them that servicemen would become eligible upon cessation of hostilities and advising them to make preliminary plans toward enrolling them. He emphasized that there would be no signing of members in the armed forces before that date.

"We are looking forward," Scheiberling said, "to the time when World War II men take the Legion over. When they do they will control its policies and ideas and can mold them according to their own thought and wishes. If they want to change the charter to allow more political activity they have the power to do so."

Glascoff said the present Legion membership included approximately 1,200,000 veterans of World War I and 500,000 veterans of World War II.

President Truman will address the National American Legion convention to be held in Chicago Nov. 18-20, Illinois Department Commander Arthur E. Canty said yesterday.

Truman Ends Political Truce

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (ANS)—President Truman kicked the lid off political activity yesterday when he told his press conference that politics was now free and open. The Associated Press said his remark was immediately interpreted as meaning he plans to assume an active role as head of the Democratic Party.

Politics popped up when reporters asked the President about filling the Supreme Court vacancy caused by the resignation of Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts. Mr. Truman said he hadn't had time for anything lately except the job of ending the Jap war. But now that this is over, he said, politics is now free and open.

For a long period after Pearl Harbor political controversy was soft-pedaled, but this semi-truce was not always observed by Congress. It was also interrupted last year by the Presidential campaign.

Of a group of governors who visited the President yesterday, two Republicans and one Democrat told correspondents they welcomed a full-fledged return to politics.

Man Leaps 1,000 Ft. From Empire State

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP)—An unidentified man plunged 1,000 feet to his death from the 86th floor of the Empire State Building in what the police described as the longest suicide jump on record in New York.

It is the second tragedy in three weeks involving the building, which was struck by a plane July 28, causing 14 casualties.

Police said that other persons have jumped from higher levels of the 102-story building, but landed on lower roofs of the building, whereas the latest victim landed in 33rd St.

All Wounded in Pacific To Return in 90 Days

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Aug. 17 (ANS)—All wounded soldiers in the Pacific area will be returned to the U.S. within at least 90 days, Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, surgeon general of the U.S. Army, said here tonight.

Gen. Kirk, touring Percy Jones General Hospital, with Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Burston, surgeon general of Australia, said some Army hospitals would be sold, some kept by the Army and others turned over to the Veterans Administration.

Around the 48 Only Vets May Seek U.S. Jobs

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (ANS)—The Civil Service Commission yesterday restricted applicants for Federal jobs to veterans, asserting that the government, as an employer, must set the example in hiring returned servicemen.

Until further notice Federal vacancies will be filled either by veterans or Federal employes who have been, or are about to be, released from their jobs. The government doesn't intend to discharge employes from liquidating agencies and at the same time, hire persons from the outside to fill other positions in Federal service, the commission said.

The ban on receiving new applications may be lifted only when vacancies cannot be filled either by veterans or persons involved in reductions of the government force.

No sharp reduction in government personnel is expected immediately. Several agencies will expand, notably the Veterans Administration. The number of government employes may drop to about two million and level off there.

Legs of U.S. Gals to be Sheathed In Sheerest of Post-War Hose

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (ANS)—Reconversion note for feminine-hungry GIs:

America's women's legs will be more beautiful than ever before.

You can take the word of Jeanette Smits, a fashion critic, for that.

She says the legs will be sheathed in stockings unsurpassed for sheerness and beauty undreamed of even in pre-war years.

And, says Miss Smits, post-war stockings will be durable, impervious to washings—but who cares about that?

3 Birmingham Newspapers To Reopen as Strike Ends

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 17 (ANS)—Three newspapers here which have been closed for five weeks prepared today to resume immediate publication, following the signing of an agreement between the publishers and Birmingham's local of the International Typographical Union, as AFL affiliate.

Publication of the Post, News and Age Herald was suspended July 11 when the union voted to be "locked out," basing their stoppage on the publishers' refusal to include the union's 1945 bylaws in this year's contract. The publishers said last night they were yielding on this "vital principle" because there appeared to be no alternative.

Jersey Paper Strikes Over

JERSEY CITY, N.J., Aug. 17 (ANS)—Members of Local 94 of the International Typographical Union voted last night to return to work on the Jersey Journal and the Bayonne Times, ending a work stoppage which had virtually halted publication since June 12. Theodore Lockwood, local president, said the publishers had agreed to increase wages, to grant seven paid holidays and two-week vacations.

The Bride Waits at Church, Groom Goes Honey-mooning

WESTBROOK, Me., Aug. 17 (ANS)—The wedding of the mayor's daughter was called off at the church and today the 400 guests learned the reason—the prospective bridegroom was on his honeymoon.

While the bride-to-be, Miss Elizabeth Furbish, 21, waited in the foyer of the church, Norman A. Martin Jr. was driving in his grandfather's automobile with another bride some 40 miles away, he admitted today. Martin said he was wed in a civil ceremony to Miss Beverly Rowe, of West Buxton.

"It was just a case of a fellow changing his mind," Martin explained.

ON THE SHORT SIDE: The Army's Service Forces put up for sale 10,000 leeps, large quantities of soap, razor blades, candy, pillows and barbed wire, among other items. . . . In Pueblo, Colo., Eddie Wong, a Chinese cafe manager, decided the end of the Jap war was worth more than just a two-day holiday. He's closed down for a week.

In Hollywood, Actress Bette Davis kept a year-old victory promise by letting an employe at the Hollywood Canteen toss a pie square into her lovely face. . . . Actor Gus Shilling was ordered to court in Hollywood on a charge of possessing narcotics.

AFN RADIO PROGRAM

Table with columns for Saturday, Aug. 18 and Sunday, Aug. 19, listing radio programs and times. Includes programs like '1200-Headlines', '1300-Program H'lights', '1400-News', '1500-Headlines', '1600-Headlines', '1700-News', '1800-Home News', '1115-Sunday Serenade', '1130-Concert Hall', '1200-Headlines', '1201-Program H'lights', '1205-Baseball (Headlines during game)', '1400-News', '1405-Music for Sunday', '1410-Family Hour', '1500-Headlines', '1501-Symphony Hour', '1555-Program H'lights', '1600-Headlines', '1601-Duffie Bag', '1700-News', '1710-Sports by "Red" Finley', '1715-Yank Bandstand', '1730-Jerry Wayne', '1800-Home News', '0457-Sign On', '0500-Headlines', '0501-Morning Report', '0600-News', '0605-Program H'lights', '0610-Morning Report', '0700-News', '0715-Hymns from Home', '0730-Jill's Juke Box', '0800-This World, this week', '0815-Science Magazine', '0845-Swingtime', '0901-News', '0901-Morning After', '0910-Radio Chapel', '1000-Home News', '1005-John C. Thomas', '1030-Easy Chair Maz', '1045-Raymond Scott', '1100-News', '1105-Organ Interlude', '0500-Headlines', '0501-AFN Bandstand', '0645-Strings with Wings', '0901-Headlines', '0901-Morning After', '0930-Merely Music', '1000-Home News', '1005-American Album of Familiar Music', '1030-At Ease', '1045-Melody Roundup', '1100-News', '1105-Off the Record', 'All times listed above are British Summer Time'

SWEATIN' IT OUT By Mauldin



"Two used-car salesmen and three veterans' organization representatives waitin' for you to come out."

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Twilight of the Gods—Jap Version

What Was Behind the Jap Crack-Up?

By Paul Green

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

TO the western mind, Japan is a nation of paradoxes. Her social system dates back to feudal days. Yet, she has developed one of the most advanced industrial civilizations of modern times. Outwardly the Japanese are excessively polite, yet deceit and double-dealing are an accepted part of their daily life. A highly intelligent people, they can fool themselves into believing the starkest nonsense. But the greatest paradox has now been unveiled. Immediately after exhorting the entire nation to defend itself to the death and sending Kamikaze suicide squads to certain destruction, the government offered to surrender to a hated enemy. Even the Germans did not give up until their country was crushed.

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

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

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

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

There is evidence, however, that some sections of the military were opposed to the sudden surrender offer last week, preferring rather to face destruction according to the Bushido code. A Tokyo radio broadcast heard in Chungking announced that General Suki Anami, the war minister, objected to the offer and in the name of the Emperor commanded all Japanese armed forces and the people to continue the fight. The broadcast hinted what had long been suspected, that when it comes to the final showdown the real rulers of Japan are not the military. Rather, the military are just the window-dressing for the powerful Zaibatsu-landlord clique which controls Imperial Japan. As such, they are civilians not necessarily imbued with the military ideal of victory. They can without compunction preserve some of their own power by tossing the military leaders into the discard.

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

Thus the Emperor, far from being a puppet for the army, holds a key position in the ruling business clique. This may help to explain the one condition in the Japanese peace offer—that the Emperor remain untouched and his prerogatives preserved. Peace will bring the

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

end of the militarists but it could leave the Zaibatsu and landlords in power to work through the Emperor in building a new military machine for another try at world domination.

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

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

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

ing a middle policy that if the Japanese really want the Emperor they should have a chance to demonstrate it.

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

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

When Tokyo Radio suddenly announced on July 26 that Japan gladly would stop the war if the United States would ease its unconditional surrender demand many observers could state with some reason that there was a hitch somewhere. When the Allies' answer was the three-power ultimatum, considered by some to be not quite as strong as the Teheran ultimatum to Germany, the Japs turned it down the next day. A Domei broadcast after a cabinet meeting said that "Japan

will prosecute the war in Greater East Asia to the bitter end in accordance with fixed policy." This was more like what western nations had come to expect of Jap personality.

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

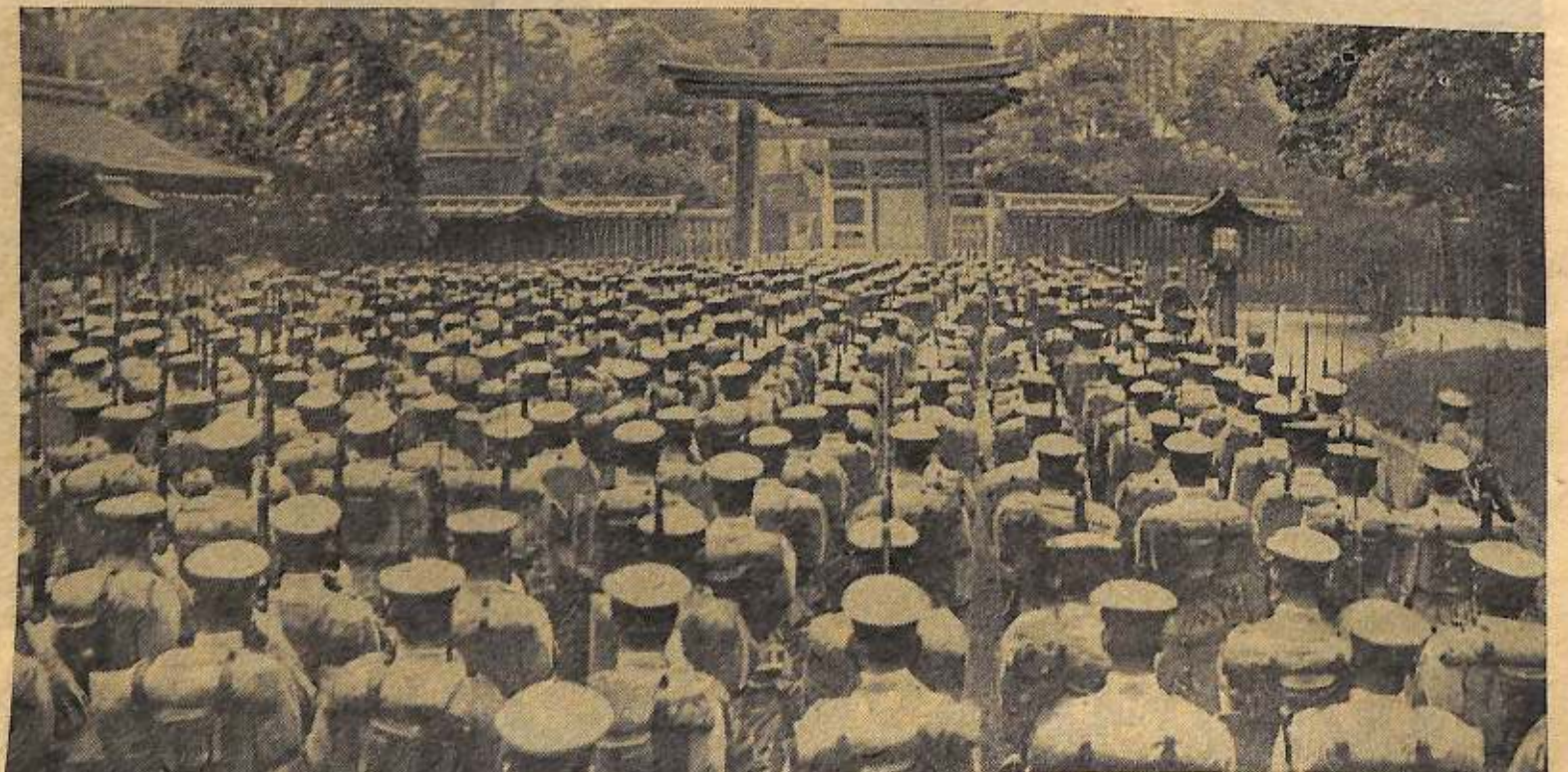
Even the Japs had to crack up. They appealed for surrender in accordance with the Potsdam declaration. But they still were cautious enough to include the request that their Emperor be retained. Perhaps they realized the difference of opinion on the part of the Allies concerning the Mikado's status and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

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

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



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



Shouting that the Jap army had yet to be defeated in the field, the Jap leaders tried to stem the growing tide of defeatism which reached flood proportions with the advent of the atom bomb and the Russian entry into the war. To no avail.

Those Last Days in the Army...



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

By Jack Foisie

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

NEW YORK

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

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

THE ARMY truly attempts to make your separation as speedy and painless as possible, an aim well-advertised. It doesn't fully succeed in either respect, for even though the processing facilities are being rapidly expanded, they still can't keep up with the "point-men" who are beginning to hit the separation centers in waves of several thousand a day. Backlogs are created and you may not get on a processing list for three or four days. But once you do, then 36 to 48 hours later, barring unforeseen disqualifications, you are a civilian.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EARLY the second day you will be welcomed officially to the separation center with an "orientation" talk, most likely from the chaplain. He will offer a guide for your re-entry into civilian life. "Take it easy," he booms in that round, slightly religious voice. "Take it easy in all things, including your acquired vocabulary." The Army has given you two things, a better appreciation of American life, and a directness in your approach to problems but take it easy."

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

And about marriage, continued the chaplain. . . .

"Take it easy!" the audience roared back at him.

The chaplain stressed particularly the need of "loyalty to the Army." By this he means that even though you will soon be free to say what you like about army life, please don't say anything which will discourage the home front from buying war bonds and plugging away at war production. In other words, loyalty to the service is tied in with loyalty to the country. This sets every discharge-bound GI to wondering if you can still take a few verbal punches at the brass and remain on the up and up with Uncle Sam.

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

THIS concludes the speeches. You go back to your bunk and all that day, all the next and probably most of the fourth you spend listening to the loud speakers drone out the names of men making the rosters. Thirty to 35 rosters are announced each day, each list being made up of 30 names. They constitute the discharge list for the 12-hour period beginning approximately 48 hours later.

It is hot on your bunk. You get tired of reading. You want to sleep. But if you sleep you won't hear your name. If you miss a roll call once your name is on a list, you have to start all over again. Brother, you just sweat it out like you never sweated before.

And the way they slaughter names. Every name sounds like it might be yours. You go up to the orderly room to check so often the 1st sergeant is ready to "scratch you off for good." (Just a threat.)

AND THEN, like the golden apple rolling out of the Garden of Eden, comes booming over the loud-speaker: "J. Foisie." Only they pronounce it "Foo-sez."

No matter how you say it, it's me. It's me. I'm starting to get out of the Army. Yow! Roared my barracks mates: shut up!

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

According to the numbers, it goes like this:

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

HE talks about claims for disability compensation, the opportunities for transferring your government insurance, the GI Bill of Rights, and how to get your old job back, or a new job, or further schooling.

He will explain how you must check with

your draft board within ten days of your discharge, but don't let anybody threaten to have you put back in the Army; they can't do it. Under present legislation, no one can put you back in the Army; not even the draft board.

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

3—A pre-discharge physical. This is roughly equivalent to the one you received when you came in. Its purpose is to ascertain your health at the time of your departure from the Army and thus to determine any illness, injury or wound which occurred during your time of service and which now or at any time during the remainder of your life may be grounds for disability compensation. Contrary to reports, the Army does not discourage you from making pension claims now; in fact, they encourage that if you have any basis whatsoever for one, by all means make it now, "if just for the record." They point out that having such a claim on your permanent medical record, which goes on file in Washington along with your record, may not get you any pension now but in later years when the wound starts "to act up," it will certainly shorten the red tape necessary to get one.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Well, so long, then, George.

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

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

You're a civilian.

On the way out, the soldiers shout at you: "So long, 4-F."

"Mister 4-F, soldier!"



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



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



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



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.



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

A New Era Dawns

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

By Simon Bourgin

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

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 advisors, 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 Clement 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.

It is perhaps fortunate for the Labor government that its taking office almost coincided with the end of the war against Japan. Indeed, the new Parliament met for the first time on the very day the people of London, as the people all over the world, were celebrating the Japanese surrender. For with no need any longer to prosecute a war, all the energies of the new government can now be turned to the problems of peace. And those are the problems the people voted them in to solve.

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 Common Wealth 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 war-time 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?

THE objectives the Labor party stand 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.

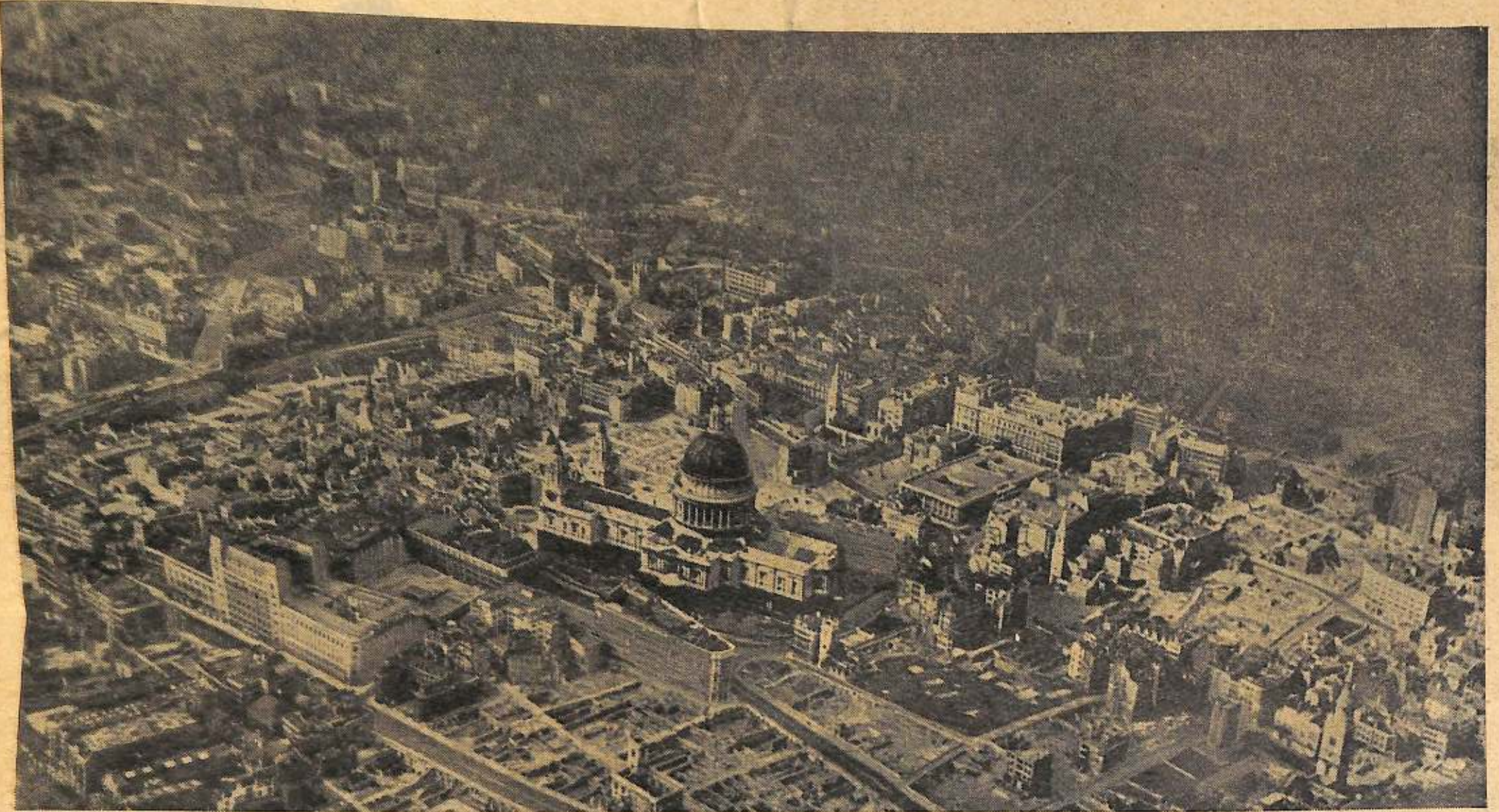
The first of these—coal—will undoubtedly come in for prompt nationalization. Britain faces an acute fuel shortage this winter unless, and perhaps even if, modernized mining methods are introduced into the coal pit. Nationalization of industry is regarded as long overdue.

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 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 immediately to 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

Continued on page vii



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 unemployed;

Tommies had to help in a recurring coal crisis, and many food queues still plague most of 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.

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."



The job of attaining full peace-time 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 48,356 veterans making job applications—a pretty good batting average of almost 80 per cent.

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 per cent, 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 post-war 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 post-war 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 home front 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, Ohio. 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, Ohio; 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 Pacific war theater.

THE War Manpower Commission expects two million jobless by the middle of this month as a 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 home front 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 post-war 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. In Philadelphia, the Edward G. Budd Co. leased from the government a 21-million-dollar plant built in 1942. Budd will build railway passenger cars here and a backlog of orders will keep the plant busy for years. Out west, the government steel works at Geneva, Utah, operated by U.S. Steel, and at Fontana, Calif., operated by Henry Kaiser, are wanted by both operators.

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 47,000,000. 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 pre-war years civilian employment averaged under 45,000,000 persons and resulted in the high unemployment total of 8,000,000. The association believes that at least 57,000,000 civilian jobs will be needed after post-war readjustments are completed, with unemployment of not over 2,000,000 persons.

However, economists agree that the size of the labor force will continue to increase without still increasing population, although at a declining rate; that pre-war trends toward longer education and earlier retirements will continue; that a substantial majority of the 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 emergency war workers will retire from the labor force; that the loss of potential labor force because of war casualties is generally estimated to be in the neighborhood of a half million men, and that the nation's military force will be much larger than before the war, thus reducing the number of people for whom jobs will have to be provided.

Robeson: Song Linguist

By George Dorsey
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

PARIS

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

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

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

Robeson is overseas for his first USO tour after an unparalleled two-year run in Shakespeare's "Othello," in which his role of the Moor won the highest praise. He had hoped to bring the play to Europe, but it took too long to unravel the red tape and to round up actors who had scattered to fill other engagements. Rather than risk offering an inferior production, the Theater Guild abandoned the project. During his current tour, Robeson will, however, present recitations from "Othello."

HIS concert unit includes Lawrence Brown, the accompanist, Miriam Soloviev, an

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

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

Robeson was impressed with a new symphony composed by a 21-year-old Brooklyn boy based on the composer's combat experiences with the 69th Division. T/5 Ezra Laderman was a radioman for the division's supporting artillery when the 69th attacked for Leipzig in the closing stages of the war. The fight for the city on the Elster inspired Laderman to set down a symphony in four movements covering these phases of the battle: preparation, attack, battling Yanks against Nazis, capture of city, troops viewing wreckage, prayer and meditation for dead buddies. Robeson liked the work when he heard it shortly after his arrival in Paris and promised to use part of it, a hymn, on his tour. And the young composer had the great singer's word for it that his "was probably the first serious American music to come out of the war."

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

A Treat: Peking Duck

By Andy Rooney
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

CHUNGKING

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

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

When the waiter leaves this time he is gone for ten to 15 minutes. You sit around and talk about Chinese culture and pretend you are going to like this duck they have knocked off for you. Finally, when the waiter appears he is carrying a plate of crispy, golden brown delicacy. It is the skin of the duck cut into small pieces. This duck hors d'oeuvre is eaten with delicate little pancakes or thin wafers made of rice. The waiter smiles and indicates that the skin is off the same duck which was walking around the back yard when you came into the restaurant.

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

With the main course away, the waiter brings another dish composed, essentially, of duck giblets, liver, heart and kidneys. This duck concoction, ladled out of another

dish he places in the center of the table, is heaped on top of the steaming rice in a coffee cup-sized bowl in front of you. (The whole meal is made difficult by the fact that Chinese restaurants don't recognize the Western custom of eating food with knives, forks and spoons. All "ladling," and even rice eating, is done with chopsticks. There is no kindly Chinese waiter who brings you a fork when he sees you can't manage the chopsticks as they do in New York Chinese restaurants.)

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

MOST Chinese dinners are not staged duck operas, but the food is generally good, for Chinese cooks are artists—not laborers. Chop Suey and Cow Mein are strictly a New York or San Francisco version of Chinese food.

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

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

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

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



What's New in Books

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

RUSSIAN-BORN violently-American 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.

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 under dog, or lashing out at racial or caste discrimination, or to damnation, from praise to critical analysis. No subject is too small or too large. And the small injustice gets just as lusty a whack as the large!

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. Racial intolerance, bigotry, one-man imperialism—all are distasteful and at variance with the democratic method. But an unguided, intolerant aggression is dangerous. It can become as dangerous as Fascism. Fascism is a big word, yet it cannot cover everything.

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

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

Close at hand is "The Citadel" (T-33), by A. J. Cronin. The story of Andrew Manson, a young English doctor, who climbs from coal-town doctor to London practitioner, it is a splendid account of a potentially-brilliant physician's struggle: his hopes and fears, his failings and successes. Written by a doctor, the novel's technical side is accurate and cloaks the entire work with authenticity. It's pleasant reading and has extra interest in its close parallel to "Arrowsmith."

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

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

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

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

"Battle Report: Pearl Harbor to Coral Sea" (T-31), by Comdr. Walter Karig, USNR, and Lt. Welbourn Kelley, USNR, is the story of the U.S. Navy's gallant and victorious fight to stem the Jap tide that had broken loose with the bombing of Pearl Harbor. Written from official sources, it is a full, unadulterated account of the Pacific war. Told without emphasis or fervor, but kept on a plane of straight fact-telling, "Battle Report" is a monument to the Navy, which, knocked to its knees, rose and slugged it out with a numerically superior enemy. Comment for the book is the same as for its heroes: "Well Done!"

A New Era Dawns

Continued from page iv

local authorities and government funds in addition.

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 the 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."

"TOMORROW, THE WORLD!"

By John R. Fischetti





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.



Hare, McKee Gain Singles, Doubles Finals

Com Z Team Is Assured Singles Title; Duo Meets Bobbitt, Wade in Doubles

By John Wentworth
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

A definitely "old boy" British accent and a slight drawl from Miami Beach will be carried into the singles final of the European Theater tennis championship at Wimbledon today.

The accent belongs to Com Z's S/Sgt. Charlie Hare, the tourney favorite, who disposed of Sgt. Willis Anderson of the 7th Army, 6-1, 6-3, in one semi-final match yesterday and the drawl is the property of Com Z's T/4 Dick McKee, who upset second-seeded Pfc Bill Vogt, another 7th Army man, 6-2, 9-7, in the other semi-final

skirmish. Hare, who was born in Birmingham, England, but who migrated to—and was drafted in—Chicago, never left the crowd in doubt for a moment. The gangling, grinning southpaw treated the audience to some brilliant tennis and after the first game of the first set it was obvious that the former British Davis Cupper had too much class.

Anderson, a tall blond, showed a good defensive game, but when Hare moved up to the net after driving the Californian back, it was usually too bad for the 7th Army color bearer. Hare's long left arm was stretching out too far in too many directions.

Definitely (it's the British in us) the best match of the day was the opener which saw McKee down Vogt, who hails from Drexel Hill, Pa. McKee, former national public parks champ, showed uncanny accuracy with both back and forehand shots. He was putting them in by inches all afternoon as he swept through the opening set and then rallied to overcome Vogt in the finale.

Vogt, the tourney's "body beautiful" and ladies' choice, who usually picks up plenty of points at the net, got himself in trouble every time he moved up against McKee yesterday. The Com Z ace rarely gave Vogt a chance for a kill.

The match brought the largest dish of applause handed out in the tournament. In the doubles, Hare and McKee teamed up to defeat their semi-final single rivals, 6-4, 6-3, and earned their way into the finals of that department against Lt. Russell Bobbitt, of Atlanta, Ga., and Capt. James Wade, of Altadena, Cal., two more 7th Army entries. Bobbitt and Wade gained the final round by disposing of Capt. Sumner Rodman, of Boston, and Capt. Sam Lee of Portland, Ore., Com Z, 5-7, 6-3, 6-4.

Today's court activity begins at 2 P.M. In addition to the singles and doubles finals there will be a special doubles match with Mary Hardwick and Jean Nicoll, British Wightman Cup stars, teaming up with Vogt and Rodman respectively. The finals matches will be three out of five sets.

Vogt and McKee didn't have to be introduced before tangling in their torrid match yesterday. The two met a few years ago in a tourney at Newport, R.I., and McKee copped that match, too. . . . Tourney finals are nothing new to McKee and Hare. In the Com Z finals last month Hare had to go "all out" to win, 5-7, 6-4, 6-3. . . . Presentation of a silver cup by the All-England Club will be among the features of this afternoon's program, and an army band will provide musical interludes.

Sports Travel Ban Raised

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—Travel restrictions on American sports were ended today by the ODT. This action applies to all major professional sports, baseball, inter-collegiate and high school athletics, horse racing and bowling.

The ban on car racing was lifted yesterday and will thus pave the way for the return of the Indianapolis classic—the greatest of all America's auto races.

All doubts are now removed regarding the holding of the 1945 World Series and it also will make possible the playing of the Army-Navy football contest in either New York or Philadelphia.



GOODBYE JIM: Umpire Hal Weaver wiggles a mean thumb to signify that Manager Jimmy Dykes of the Sox has said enough in a game at Comiskey Park. Dykes was ordered to leave the premises.

Harmon Joins All-Star Squad

EVANSTON, Ill., Aug. 17—Coach Bernie Bierman, boss-man in the College All-Star training camp, had good and bad news today as his huskies drilled for their football game with the Green Bay Packers of the National Football League on Aug. 30 at Chicago's Soldier Field.

On the good side of the ledger, Bierman welcomed Tommy Harmon, Michigan's brilliant All-American backfield hero, into the fold. Harmon was discharged this week from the AAF and reported for practice almost immediately.

Jack Tavener, All-American center at Indiana, fractured his hand in scrimmage yesterday and will be forced to miss the contest. Another center was lost, but only temporarily, when Tex Warrington of Auburn was called to New York, where his wife is seriously ill.

Minor League Results

International League			
Rochester	7-6	Jersey City	6-12
Montreal	9-3	Newark	6-5
Buffalo	9-9	Syracuse	5-5
Toronto	2-4	Baltimore	1-3
W L Pct.		W L Pct.	
Montreal	77	43	.642
Toronto	66	54	.554
Baltimore	64	55	.538
Newark	62	56	.528
Eastern League			
Binghamton	2	Elmira	1
Utica	6	Williamsport	5
Hartford	5	Wilkes-Barre	4
Albany	7	Scranton	5
W L Pct.		W L Pct.	
Utica	65	42	.612
Wilkes-Barre	63	48	.569
Albany	61	50	.544
Hartford	58	51	.536
American Association			
Louisville	7	Milwaukee	6
Toledo	10	St. Paul	4
Minneapolis	6	Columbus	1
Indianapolis	3-11	Kansas City	0-12
W L Pct.		W L Pct.	
Indianapolis	77	48	.624
Milwaukee	74	51	.593
Louisville	70	56	.558
St. Paul	59	60	.498
Southern Association			
Atlanta	12	Mobile	2
Nashville	3	Memphis	1
New Orleans	4	Chattanooga	2
Birmingham	5-6	Little Rock	0-8
W L Pct.		W L Pct.	
Atlanta	76	38	.667
Chattanooga	70	44	.614
Mobile	65	48	.575
N. Orleans	65	49	.570
Pacific Coast League			
Los Angeles	14	Seattle	1
San Francisco	6	San Diego	5
Sacramento	10	Hollywood	9
Portland	1	Oakland	0
W L Pct.		W L Pct.	
Portland	79	58	.577
Sacramento	74	66	.529
S. Francisco	71	69	.507

57,266 at Belmont Set World Betting Record

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—The largest crowd ever to visit Belmont Park set a world betting record yesterday when 57,266 spectators poured \$4,304,616 through the mutual machines during the eight-race afternoon.

The total eclipsed the mark set last Saturday when the handle was \$4,035,465. Another new mark was reached when \$353,178 was wagered on the steeplechase event.

Jacobs Denies Title Tiff Slated

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—Promoter Mike Jacobs today labeled reports that he had signed heavyweight champion Joe Louis and Billy Conn for a return title fight in the Yankee Stadium next June as "premature." Mike said that arrangements for the "three million dollar dream fight" could not be made until T/Sgt. Joe and Cpl. Billy were released from the Army.

Louis has 61 points, and in lieu of the Army's plan for a steady reduction in the critical point scores, hopes to don civilian garb within six months. Conn, currently touring Germany with a sports caravan, was scheduled for a furlough to the States in September and it is safe to assume that he wouldn't return to Europe with peace established.

Jacobs revealed that Louis, who is under exclusive contract to the promoter, would engage in several warmups prior to the projected bout with Conn.

Swede to Meet Woodcock

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 17—Sio Holmstedt, manager of Olle Tandberg, Swedish heavyweight champion, said today that he had accepted an offer to meet Bruce Woodcock, British ruler, in London next fall. Holmstedt added that Tandberg would engage in two English tuneups before meeting Woodcock.

McSpaden Paces Memphis Golf Play

MEMPHIS, Aug. 17—Jug McSpaden fired a four-under-par 68 yesterday to assume a one-stroke lead over favored Byron Nelson in the first round of the \$13,333 Memphis Invitational golf tourney. McSpaden's score was matched by Bob Cochran, St. Louis amateur who had little trouble with Chickasaw Club's narrow fairways and tricky greens.

Six other entrants were clustered with Nelson at 69. They were Fred Haas Jr., Vic Ghezzi, Lenny Dodson, George Low, Cib Sellers and Jimmie Hines.

Bengals Halt Nats, 9-2; Cubs Bow to Bums, 2-1

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—Reliable Hal Newhouse retrieved his team's three-and-a-half game bulge over the Senators in the merry American League pennant chase yesterday by twirling the Tigers to a 9-2 triumph over the Griffs before a holiday throng of 35,681 customers at Detroit.

It was Newhouse's 19th victory of the year and the 11th successive time he has turned back the Senators. Chick Pieretti and Santiago Ullrich were peppered for 14 hits, including a triple and two singles by Roy Cullenbine. The crowd raised Detroit's home attendance for 57 games to 911,374.

The White Sox clubbed Dave Ferriss for six runs in the first three innings and went on to trounce the Red Sox, 11-3, placing the Chicagoans only two games behind Washington. The Chicagoans thumped Ferriss and Vic Johnson for 18 hits, while Thornton Lee coasted along with a shutout until the eighth when Boston bunched its three runs.

Keller Rejoining Yankees
Six tallies in the sixth inning paraded the Browns to a 7-2 romp over the stumbling Yankees, increasing New York's losing streak to seven in a row. Even the news that Charlie Keller will rejoin the club in Chicago tomorrow failed to awaken the Yankees and Bob Muncief was an easy winner over Al Gettel.

Muncief was behind under the big sixth inning spurge. But a walk and hits by Milt Byrnes, Gene Moore, Vern Stephens, Frank Mancuso and Don Gutteridge produced six runs and settled the issue. Joe Page finally stopped the rally and held the Browns in check the rest of the time, but it was too late.

Mickey Rocco raced home from third on Dutch Meyer's sharp single in the ninth to pull out a 7-6 victory for the Indians over the Athletics under the lights last night. Jeff Heath homered for the Tribe in the fourth.

Jittery Joe Berry, who relieved Jesse Flores in the eighth, was charged with the defeat, while Ed Kleiman, following Pete Center and Johnny Salveson to the mound for the Indians, earned the victory.

Frieda Drops the King

CHICAGO, Aug. 17—Harry Krakow, better known as King Levinsky and once a leading contender for the heavyweight boxing crown, has been divorced by his wife, Frieda, a former dancer. She charged cruelty. The couple were married in 1939.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—The Cardinals chopped Chicago's National League lead to five games yesterday by blanking the Phillies, 4-0, while the Cubs were absorbing a 2-1 setback at the hands of Southpaw Tom Seaver and the Dodgers.

Seats was the whole show. In addition to yielding only seven hits and one unearned run, he scored one run and batted in the other to send Hank Wyse, seeking his 19th victory, down to his seventh defeat. Phil Cavarretta, coming back as a pinch-hitter after being on the injured list, scored for the Cubs in the eighth.

Lippy Durocher, Dodger manager, was banished from the field by Umpire Ziggy Sears for disputing the umpire's judgment on balls and strikes.

Two Singles Mar Burkhardt's No-Hitter

Singles by Vince DiMaggio and Andy Seminick in the second and third innings respectively kept Ken Burkhardt from a no-hitter. But the Cards won in a walk. The champs collected seven hits from Charlie Sproull, including homers by Buster Adams and Pep Young, each with the bases empty. Adams banged home another run with a double, while Augie Bergamo chased in the fourth corner.

The Giants came back from Wednesday's double-defeat to shade the Pirates, 2-1, in a night contest. Van Mungo achieved his 13th victory, but again needed assistance from Ace Adams in the ninth when the Corsairs loaded the sacks.

Both runs were scored in the fourth inning against Preacher Roe, one on Mel Ott's 17th homer and the other on a walk, Ernie Lombardi's single and a fielder's choice. The Bucs pushed in their lone run in the sixth on Frank Gustine's single, an infield roller and a single by Jim Russell.

Reds End 13-Game Losing Streak

The Reds snapped their 13-game losing streak with a vengeance, dropping the Braves twice, 5-3 and 8-3, as Joe Bowman and Vern Kennedy each completed his starting assignment. A homer by Al Unser off Johnny Huichings in the eighth ignited a four-run spree that clinched the opener, despite heavy hitting by Boston's Tommy Holmes, who walloped his 21st and 22nd homers.

Holmes connected for No. 23 in the nightcap, but Mort Cooper was pounded for five runs in the fifth inning, including a two-run homer by Eric Tipton, to suffer the loss. Eddie Miller circled off Don Hendrickson, who followed Cooper and Dick Wright to the hill for the Braves.

Feller, Adding Up His Points, Hopes To Play This Year

GREAT LAKES, Ill., Aug. 17—Bobby Feller, chief specialist in the Navy and strikeout specialist on a baseball field, was anxious today to get back into a Cleveland Indian uniform but he wasn't sure he would make it this season.

"I'm going to check up on my points right away," Feller said. "I want to get back into my baseball uniform before the season ends, if possible. With two or three games under my belt, I should be back in top shape. In fact, I'm in just about as good physical shape as I can be right now."

The fireball artist saw extensive overseas service with the Atlantic Fleet before being assigned to the Naval station here, including several months on the convoy route to Murmansk.

Dick Tracy



By Courtesy of Chicago Tribune

By Chester Gould



By Courtesy of United-Features

By Al Capp

MAJOR LEAGUE RESULTS

American League			
Detroit	9	Washington	2
Chicago	11	Boston	3
St. Louis	7	New York	2 (night)
Cleveland	7	Philadelphia	6 (night)
W L Pct.		W L Pct.	
Detroit	62	44	.587
Washington	59	48	.554
Chicago	57	50	.531
Cleveland	55	51	.516

National League			
Brooklyn	2	Chicago	1
St. Louis	4	Philadelphia	0
New York	2	Pittsburgh	1 (night)
Cincinnati	5-8	Boston	3-3
W L Pct.		W L Pct.	
Chicago	70	38	.652
St. Louis	67	45	.603
Brooklyn	62	47	.572
New York	60	52	.541

League Leaders				
Cuccinello, Chicago	G	AB	R	H
Case, Washington	89	305	40	102
Greenberg, St. Louis	92	377	56	119
Strauss, New York	102	385	68	122
Estrella, Philadelphia	101	426	71	131
Home Run Hitters				
Stephens, St. Louis	17	Johnson, Boston	and	Seery, Cleveland
Runs Batted In				
Etten, New York	71	Johnson, Boston	and	Binks, Washington
Leading Pitchers				
Ferriss, Boston	19-7	Newhouse, Detroit	19-7	
Stolen Bases				
Myatt, Washington	23	Case, Washington	21	

League Leaders				
Holmes, Boston	G	AB	R	H
Cavarretta, Chicago	116	477	104	177
Rosen, Brooklyn	106	402	83	146
Hack, Chicago	101	429	92	151
Olmo, Brooklyn	110	439	83	148
Home Run Hitters				
Holmes, Boston	23	Workman, Boston	19	
Runs Batted In				
Olmo, Brooklyn	97	Walker, Brooklyn	96	
Leading Pitchers				
Brecheen, St. Louis	8-2	Pascan, Chicago	13-4	
Stolen Bases				
Schoendienst, St. Louis	21	Barrett, Pittsburgh	17	

Arnold Reveals Secret 'Buck Rogers' Weapons

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (Reuter)—Predicting a fantastic "Buck Rogers" type of warfare—in the very near future, Gen. H. H. Arnold, head of the USAAF, today revealed several war-time secrets including a new super-bomber with a range nearly three times greater than a Superfort and rockets that are drawn to their target by heat or light.

Grew Resigns; Succeeded by Dean Acheson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (ANS)—Joseph C. Grew, veteran diplomat and author of much of the American policy which preceded the Japanese surrender, resigned today as Undersecretary of State. It was Grew who first publicly suggested that Emperor Hirohito might form a new government if the Japanese military clique were overthrown.

President Truman, accepting the resignation, announced the appointment of Dean G. Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, to succeed to the No. 2 job in the State Department. The change was the first major turnover in the Department since James F. Byrnes became Secretary of State.

Acheson, native of Middletown, Conn., is 52, a graduate of Groton School and of Yale, with a degree from Harvard. He became Treasury Undersecretary in 1933, but resigned after a few months. He did not join the State Department until 1942, when he was appointed assistant secretary in charge of economic affairs.

Grew, at 65, has seen diplomatic service in many countries from the time, when, following his graduation from Groton and Harvard, he became a clerk in the American consulate at Cairo in 1904. For nine years, 1932-1942, he was envoy to Tokyo.

He returned to the State Department in June, 1942. He became Undersecretary last December.

In his letter of resignation Grew said he had accepted the appointment as Undersecretary for the duration of the war and now requested that his resignation, which was submitted when Mr. Truman became President in April, be accepted.

Explosion Kills 58 In Oslo Harbor

OSLO, Aug. 17 (AP)—Fifty-eight persons were killed, several hundred were injured—including U.S. and British military personnel—and a wide area of Oslo's harbor damaged today when a stock of German ammunition exploded while being unloaded at a dock.

The blast, which was reported to have sunk two German ships in the harbor and to have broken windows in the capital within a radius of two miles, killed 43 of the German laborers unloading the explosives and 15 of their Norwegian guards. The dock was destroyed and two trains, which had brought a number of Germans to the area for shipment home, were demolished.

Military forces were called on to help fight the fires started by the explosion. Many persons were rescued after jumping into the sea when the blast began. The area has been declared a military zone for purposes of investigating the cause of the explosion.

Denmark Blast Kills 27

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 17 (Reuter)—The Danish Admiralty announced today that the German steamer *Bornles* sank off Zealand Tuesday, when its cargo of ammunition, which was being carried out to sea for jettisoning, exploded. The crew of 27 Germans was killed.

Chinese Officials Will be Flown To Jap-Held Areas for Signing

CHUNGKING, Aug. 17—Chinese authorities will be flown in American transport planes to Jap-held areas to accept the surrender of enemy troops, Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of U.S. forces in China, announced today. He added he intends soon to move his HQ to Shanghai.

Field Marshal Reigi Okamura, commander of the Japanese armies in China, was reported to have sent a message to Chungking assuring surrender and requesting instructions for arranging a formal signing of the terms. Wedemeyer said Jap forces in China were expected to lay down their arms next week.

Speaking at a press conference on secrets hitherto covered by war-time security, Arnold told how "over a year ago we were guiding our bombs by television operated by a man in a plane 15 miles away."

The new bomber, he said, is "considerably better" than the B29, with a range of over 5,000 miles and could dominate all Asia with atom bombs from present Pacific bases.

"The time is coming when we will have no men in bombers," he declared. "They will be directed from distant bases until approaching their targets and then they will 'home' on their targets automatically."

Advocating use by the AAF of Tokyo as a base "for many years to come," Arnold urged continual research and maintenance of bases in both Atlantic and Pacific.

"With our present bases in the Aleutians we can dominate the whole of Asia," he said. "As regards the Atlantic with its far smaller distances, I leave the future to your imagination."

It was essential, he said, for the U.S. to maintain a front line of bases running from San Francisco through Honolulu and the Pacific islands of Midway, Wake and the Marianas to Tokyo.

Weapons developed and still under development by the U.S. are considerably more effective than the German originals, Arnold said.

"Add together these V-weapons, robot bombs, super bombers and the atom bomb and you discover that the Buck Rogers conception of war is right on to our threshold," he declared. "I am trying to make this thing so terrible in all its aspects that there won't be any more war."

Disclosing he planned to leave the AAF soon as he was "getting to be an old man"—he is 59—Arnold declared himself in favor of a single "department of national defense" instead of formation of a separate air force.

12 Dead, 648 Hurt As VJ Violence Is Ended in Frisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17 (ANS)—This great Pacific port staging area counted its peace celebration death toll at 12 today as quiet brought relaxation of a Navy order barring all liberty for sailors, Marines and Coast Guardsmen at stations within 100 miles of here.

Rear Adm. C. H. Wright, commandant of the 12th Naval District, modified the liberty order to allow normal leaves after 24 hours of calm which followed three nights of unrestrained celebrating. Most of Wednesday's violent mob was composed of Navy personnel described by Mayor Robert Lapham as "young kids who never served overseas."

District Attorney Edmund G. Brown announced he would poll members of the Grand Jury to determine whether an investigation should be started to fix responsibility for the disorders which sent 648 persons to hospitals with injuries and brought about thousands of dollars of damages.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 17 (AP)—Rioting among servicemen and civilians here last night brought out reinforcements from the Navy shore patrol and a company of the Massachusetts State Guard. A Guard Officer said the troops were "forced to use their rifle butts."

Police said crowds interfered when a detail of the shore patrol tried to arrest a sailor during VJ celebrations.



WESTWARD HO! Their divisional banner hanging over the side of the great liner, a group of 30th Division men crowd the rail of the Queen Mary before sailing from Southampton yesterday.

Truman Seeks Swift Passage Of 'Full Employment' Bill

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (ANS)—The U.S., which had been somewhat disturbed by official estimates of 5,000,000 unemployed within six months, found something to cheer about today in President Truman's statement that the Administration's pending full employment bill is a must and in various swift-moving developments which show that reconversion to peacetime industry is well on the way.

The President indicated he would push for immediate enactment when Congress reconvenes on Sept. 5 of a bill to enable the government to set up a yearly program providing for "full employment even if the government has to provide the work."

At the same time, Mr. Truman called on labor and management to renew their war-time no-strike, no-lockout pledges at least until after an industry and labor conference which he plans to call right after Congress reconvenes.

This conference, suggested some time ago by Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R-Mich.), would draft a program of peaceful postwar labor-industry relations. The AFL and the CIO have already endorsed the conference.

But even as the President called for renewed no-strike pledges, CIO President Philip Murray served notice that practically all major CIO unions would start immediately to reopen contracts for higher wages under the government's new wage policies. These policies permit wage increases where they don't result in price increases.

The President indicated also that he wanted to eliminate the War Labor Board, which has handled management-labor affairs during the war, and turn its duties over to other agencies.

Meanwhile, getting ready for peace, the Office of Defense Transportation today lifted some of its war-time regulations, including the mileage limitation on taxicabs and the prohibitions against auto racing, conventions, State and regional fairs.

The Army, cutting back its demands on the meat supply, canceling orders for meat intended for C rations for overseas which will not be needed now, assured more meat for civilians next winter. Coal cutbacks by the Army will also make 120,000,000 tons available for consumer use within the next year, averting a civilian shortage estimated at 25,000,000 tons.

Cuts in orders for military supplies promise to relieve the freight situation, officials said, while others thought it likely that moderate slashes in the income tax could be made by Jan. 1.

Another Jap Leader Suicide

Tokyo Radio announced yesterday that Vice Adm. Takiiro Onishi, vice chief of the Navy general staff, committed suicide at his official residence Thursday night. The statement, quoting a Navy Ministry announcement, did not say how he killed himself. His suicide was the third among Japanese officials since the enemy's capitulation.

France Ratifies Charter

PARIS, Aug. 17 (Reuter)—France ratified the United Nations charter last Tuesday, the Foreign Office announced today.

Off the Global Wire Russia Barred Talks on Fate Of Nazi PWs

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—Russia refused to discuss at the Potsdam Conference the fate of hundreds of thousands of PWs now in her hands, a high government official disclosed today.

The Russian stand disrupted efforts to reach an agreement on the systematic return of captured Germans to civil life, the official said.

The supposition in American official quarters is that the Russians have released few, if any, PWs and have put most of them to work rebuilding Soviet factories and devastated areas.

(A United Press Moscow dispatch yesterday quoted an American observer as stating that German PWs were working side by side with Russian laborers and skilled workers in important factories in the Soviet.)

Australian Labor Control Ends

MELBOURNE, Aug. 17 (AP)—Control of man power was abolished in Australia today, Melbourne Radio said. Employers will be free to engage employees without the consent of the National Service Office and employees will be allowed to change employment.

Chinese Premier in Washington

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—Chinese Premier T. V. Soong arrived in Washington last night after flying from London in an Army transport plane. Soong, who recently conferred in Moscow on Far Eastern problems, came to Washington for discussions with President Truman.

Chennault Sees Pope

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 17 (AP)—Pope Pius XII gave a private audience yesterday to Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, who is on his way to the U.S. from China, where he commanded the 14th Air Force.

Huge Mail Salvage in Paris

PARIS, Aug. 17—More than 45,000 pounds of badly wrapped and unidentifiable packages intended for GIs in the Paris area were salvaged during the four months ending July 31, Special Service, Seine Section, announced today. The contents have been distributed to American repatriates, hospitalized GIs, French orphans and bombed-out Normandy families.

Austria Dooms 3 Nazis

VIENNA, Aug. 17 (Reuter)—After a two-day trial the newly formed Peoples Court of Austria today sentenced to death three Nazis accused of shooting 102 Hungarian Jews during a "death march" from a concentration camp.

Timor Back to Portugal

Coincident with a report that Portuguese troops were embarking at Lourenco Marques, in Mozambique, Portuguese East Africa, to occupy Timor Island, between Australia and the Dutch Indies, a Japanese News Agency dispatch yesterday said that Japan had made arrangements to return Timor to Portugal. Half of the island is Dutch.

One Year Required To Corral Japs On Scattered Islands

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (ANS)—Military experts estimated today Japan has more than 5,000,000 men under arms, including more than 3,000,000 in occupied countries and on scattered Pacific islands.

Many of the latter, in areas by-passed in island-hopping, have been out of communication with Japan for more than a year. It is estimated that it will take at least another year to corral all of them.

Immediately affected by the surrender will be five Japanese armies, comprising the one responsible for the defense of the home islands; the Kwantung army of 650,000 in Manchuria; the China Expeditionary Force; an army of 300,000 in Korea, and the vast Southern Army Group, which is spread over Indio-China, Burma, Thailand, Malaysia and the Netherlands East Indies.

Other Jap forces include: 55,000 in the Celebes, 42,000 on New Guinea; 70,000 on Timor and Flores; 75,000 to 80,000 in the Solomons-Bismarck Sea area; 45,000 still in the Philippines; 120,000 in former Japanese-mandated islands, including the Marshalls and Carolines; 300,000 on Formosa; and 115,000 on Karafutu and the Kurile islands.

Hotel Operation Course Open to Six Soldiers

A five-week course of observation and training at six hotels near Inverness, Scotland, is open to six men with previous hotel management experience, I. and E. Section, U.K. Base, announced yesterday.

Another five-week course—on-the-job training in antique dealers' shops in Scotland—is open to two men possessing antique furniture business background.

Both courses commence Aug. 22. Applications must be received at I. and E. Section, U.K. Base HQ, prior to Aug. 21.

Terry and the Pirates



Terry and the Pirates



By Milton Caniff

