

S & S Weatherman . . .
LONDON and VICINITY
Local Thunderstorms
MIDLANDS and E. ANGLIA
Showers

. . . Predicts for Today
W. ENGLAND and WALES
Showers
SCOTLAND
Showers

French Seek To Force Franco Out

PARIS, May 25 (Reuter)—The influential Foreign Affairs Commission of France's National Consultative Assembly today adopted a resolution urging the government to seek a joint Allied demand that Francisco Franco step down as Spanish Chief of State so that Spain might have a democratic government, freely chosen. If this move should be unsuccessful, the Commission said, then France should break off diplomatic relations with Spain.

The resolution said that the Franco regime was forced upon the Spanish people against their will "by the Hitler-Mussolini coup." Spain, it added, had not been neutral in the war because it had given "active aid to the Axis" throughout. Further, the resolution said, Spain still refuses to hand over to France former Vichy Premier Pierre Laval for a treason trial, insisting that he be turned over instead to the Allied powers for disposition.

In view of these circumstances, the Commission said, France's regard for democratic principles and her desire for security "demands the disappearance of the Franco regime so that the Spanish people should remain masters of their own destiny."

The resolution added: "The Commission asks the French government to propose to the Allies that joint steps be taken to invite Gen. Franco to give up his office at once on the understanding that he would be replaced by a government made up of democrats of all shades of opinion and who would be entrusted with the organization of free elections."

"Should such steps seem impossible or prove unsuccessful, the Commission asks that the French Republic break off diplomatic relations with Franco, since the reasons of national defense which had been given to justify the maintenance of these relations no longer exist now that the war is over."

Gen. Charles de Gaulle himself has not been anxious hitherto to precipitate a French-Spanish crisis partly for economic reasons, but he is being subjected to increasing pressure.

Late last year Miguel Maura, leading Spanish right-wing Republican, put forward a proposal to replace Franco as the head of an interim government. The French Foreign Office was cool to this suggestion, but the swing to the left in the recent municipal elections has strengthened the hands of those who favor more drastic pressure.

Shoot the Works On Tito's Birthday

TRIESTE, May 25 (Reuter)—Bursts of rifle and machine-gun fire cleared Trieste's citizens from the streets last night as from the hills surrounding the city colored tracers, rockets and Very lights converged in a riot of color.

Bonfires shone on the heights and flames appeared upon the balcony of the Yugoslav command post inside the city. Allied personnel roaming the streets were puzzled and asked, "What the hell?"

Then it was recalled that it was Marshal Tito's 55th birthday.

The rifle and machine-gun fire was not authorized and orders forbidding it had been circulated, but had either failed to reach the partisans or were disobeyed.

B29s Hit Tokyo Business Area



JAP PLAYED POSSUM: The first Jap captured during the bloody struggle for Iwo Jima played dead for one and a half days, lying half buried in the island's volcanic sand, before observant Marines noticed his slight breathing. At left, the Jap lies still, a live grenade near his right hand. In center, a Marine officer offers him a cigarette when he agrees not to resist. Fearing he might be booby trapped, Marines (right) pull him to the edge of the shell hole.

World Charter Will Seek To Promote Jobs for All

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25 (Reuter)—Agreement has been reached on "the promotion of full employment" as one of the aims of the world charter, it was reported here today, after the U.S. delegation withdrew its objection, based on the argument that the phrase might imply interference in national affairs.

The social and economic co-operation committee, however, adopted a resolution putting on record that the "members of the committee are in full agreement that nothing contained in this charter can be construed as giving authority to the world organization to intervene in the domestic affairs of member states."

With the end of the conference almost in sight, the heads of delegations are discussing a plan to set up an interim United Nations organization, with HQ in Washington, immediately after the conference.

According to this plan, the conference would set up a preparatory commission to operate in the intervening period before the United Nations charter is ratified by the member states.

This new organization would prepare documentary agenda for the first meeting of the general assembly of the security council, the economic and social council and the trusteeship council and fix the time and place for those meetings.

It would plan also the transfer of the functions of the old League of Nations to the new United Nations security organization.

The general problem of military sanctions and the composition of national contingents and a military staff committee are being considered by the committee on the enforcement arrangements of the world security council. The military staff committee has been authorized by the security council to establish regional sub-committees.

British Ponder Himmler Burial

BRITISH 2ND ARMY HQ, May 25 (Reuter)—British Army chaplains have referred to higher authorities the problem of how and where to bury Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler, since his actions in life in denying all Christian principles serve to bar his having a Christian burial.

One chaplain said it would be a mockery of Christian faith to give a Christian burial to Himmler, who, together with his SS men, had renounced religion.

Himmler's body, which is still lying on the floor of the villa serving as British HQ, was measured today for a coffin.

Himmler's chief mistake leading to his capture, it was said, was his attempt to pass the British military police with forged papers. Had he posed as a refugee tramping the roads on his way home there was a good chance that he would have been allowed to proceed, since virtually no one in Germany today has official papers and millions of people are on the roads. But the master forger of identity papers apparently could not avoid following the methods he had used so long in his career of fraud and treachery. The fact that he produced false papers at a time when it was known that few identity papers existed led to his arrest.

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Dutch Want German Land

MAASTRICHT, Holland, May 25 (Reuter)—Dr. A. Kessen, head of the Dutch War Department's cultural section, declared here today, according to Dutch Radio, that Holland envisages the annexation from Germany of a strip of 10,000 square miles along the frontier to provide room for 1,500,000 people. The area is Holland's minimum demand for territorial compensation from Germany, he said.

Pool, Pooh, Paulette—Loved Well, Not Wisely

PARIS, May 25 (AP)—France's modern Madame DuBarry, a beautiful, 27-year-old shopgirl named Paulette Roidot, has been sentenced to national disgrace and exiled from her native department of the country because of her relations with French and foreign officials during the Vichy regime's years of power, the French Press Agency said today.

Paulette, whose husband was taken prisoner by the Germans, became the mistress of Joseph Darnand, Vichy's Gestapo chief. From then on her story closely paralleled that of the beautiful milliner who became the mistress of Louis XV.

Darnand immediately took her into the diplomatic and official circles of Vichy. Although she remained his mistress, the French Press Agency said, she also found time to become intimate with "numerous foreign diplomats attached to the Vichy government as well as officers of the German Gestapo."

New Cabinet Rules Britain On Monday

Britain's "caretaker" government, which will be in power while the people of Great Britain go to the polls in the forthcoming first general election in a decade to choose a new Parliament, was announced last night from Prime Minister Churchill's residence. All members of the interim Cabinet are Conservatives, the Labor Party members having withdrawn from the coalition government which had been in office throughout the war.

The new Cabinet will take office on Monday, it was announced. King George VI will dissolve Parliament on June 17.

Principal offices affected in the change are the Labor Ministry, Home Office and the Presidency of the Board of Trade which had been held by Ernest Bevin, Herbert Morrison and Hugh Dalton respectively. Clement Attlee, as leader of the Labor Party—the Conservatives' chief opposition—also is out as Deputy Prime Minister.

The "caretaker" Cabinet includes: Prime Minister Churchill, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir John Anderson.

President of the Council Lord Woolton, Lord Privy Seal Lord Beaverbrook, Dominions Secretary Viscount Cranborne.

Colonial Secretary Col. Oliver Stanley, India Secretary Leopold S. Amery, First Lord of the Admiralty Brendan Bracken.

Agriculture Minister R. H. Hudson, Production Minister and President of Board of Trade Oliver Lyttelton, Labor Minister Richard A. Butler, Home Secretary Sir Donald Somervell, War Secretary Sir James Grigg, Air Secretary Harold Macmillan.

Bracken, new First Lord of the Admiralty, had formerly been Information Minister. Macmillan, who had been chief British representative on the Allied Commission in Italy, succeeds Sir Archibald Sinclair, leader of the Liberal party, which also has withdrawn from the government to prepare for the election campaign. The election will be held July 5.

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'Happy Warriors' Have Fun On Their Way Home—and Out

M/Sgt. Benjamin F. Price, who has been overseas three years and has 89 points, has drawn the dream assignment of all assignments on The Stars and Stripes—to cover step-by-step the discharge of the first ETO over-85ers and be discharged himself. Here is the first of his stories.

By Ben Price

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer
LE HAVRE, May 25—Happy Warriors—that's what the 15,500 potential discharges on their way to the U.S. are called by service troops who run the staging camp near here. But the so-called Happy Warriors call themselves just plain lucky and seem to be acting quite calm, serious and not fully aware of the fact that they should be out of the Army within a couple of weeks.

These Happy Warriors, most of whom come from armies in the 12th Army Group, and have more than 85 points, began pouring into Twenty Grand—a huge staging area outside Le Havre—yesterday to get a final processing before boarding ships for the States.

Completing his first day of the three-day processing, Pfc Don Hill, 106 points, infantryman of the 83rd Div., commented last night: "Well, I guess we're going home all right, but I won't believe

40 Sq. Miles Said Already Burned Out

Tokyo, the battered capital of Japan still smoldering from Wednesday's fire bomb raid, was hit by Superforts again yesterday as a big fleet of B29s from the Marianas poured thousands of incendiaries on the Marnouchi area of the city—the business district and center of the Jap imperial government.

The number of Superforts taking part in the early morning attack—the second in two days—was not disclosed by the 20th Air Force, but estimates placed the striking force as high as 500.

Target area of the fleet, which reached the city shortly after midnight (Japanese time), was the south-central sector of Tokyo, bordered on the north by the imperial palace and on the south by the Shinagawa sector—the industrial sector of the city, hit by 4,500 tons of fire bombs on Wednesday.

As the giant force was on its way to give Tokyo its second hammering in 48 hours, Maj. Gen. Curtis LeMay announced that three and one-fifth square miles of the industrial heart of the city were incinerated in the Wednesday morning moonlight raid.

Additional Damage Probable
"Considerable additional damage is probable," LeMay said, pointing out that assessment of damage was hampered by smoke and haze. He added that, with previously inflicted damage, the total burned-out area of Tokyo now is 35.9 square miles. Tokyo proper covers 216 square miles.

The size of the force in yesterday's raid indicated that at least 4,000 tons of jellied fire bombs were dropped and that the U.S. Air Forces intended to wipe out the city section by section.

Yesterday's Superfort target included a collection of government buildings, a vast area of storage dumps for military equipment, and a section of Tokyo Bay crammed with piers, docks, warehouses and large-size factories engaged in turning out aircraft instruments, machine tools and electronic equipment.

Announcement of the raid came from the 20th Air Force, which added that details would be released when the bombers returned to base.

Earlier, Japanese News Agency reported that about 60 Mustang fighters and a small number of Superforts raided the Kanto district of Tokyo. Other B29s, Tokyo radio said, dropped mines off the northern coast of the main Jap home islands.

U.S. forces on land continued to make steady gains.

On Okinawa, U.S. marines drove in force into ruined Naha, after throwing two bridges across the Asato River, as other troops, on the eastern end of the main Jap line across the island, expanded their gains in the hills south of Yonabaru and drove westward in a move to threaten from the rear the main Jap position of Shuri in the center of the defensive belt.

All operations on Okinawa were hampered by heavy rains and mud.

On Mindanao Island, in the Philippines three American divisions had bisected the Jap force and Gen. MacArthur said the

(Continued on back page)



THE KILLER RESTS: Partly covered by a khaki blanket, the body of Heinrich Himmler lies at headquarters of the British 2nd Army in Luneberg, where the Gestapo chieftain committed suicide by biting open a small phial containing cyanide of potassium concealed in his mouth.

THE STARS AND STRIPES

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The Major's Disgusted
May 19, 1945

To the B-Bag:
Your article on Lt. Campbell disgusts me. As a flying officer with the 8th AF Service Command, I have covered the areas of France, Belgium, Holland and Germany, and think I am in position to make the following statements:
1—Give credit for the Red link-up to the doughs of the 1st Army. 2—In all my travels I have not met one GI who thought that Lt. Campbell was a "legendary figure," however, I have met several GIs who admit he is a legendary character. 3—There's only one reason why Lt. Campbell was in Berlin. His CO exercised no control over him, but gave him a jeep and freedom of movement on sightseeing and souvenir expeditions. Any Joe could do that if given the opportunity and enough gall.—*Maj. R. L. Renker, HQ, 4th SAD and Five GIs who knew the Lt. when*

Cognac Vs. GIs
May 22, 1945

To the B-Bag:
Your picture showing part of the 9,000 cases of cognac reaching New York harbor may mean happy days for a lot of civilians, but it means less shipping space for a lot of GIs dying to get home. Is it possible that the folks back home would rather have a bottle of cognac facing them than a son? I wonder.—*A disgusted GI.*

May 22, 1945

To the B-Bag:
About that cognac being shipped home. I thought there was a shipping space shortage. After seeing that picture I think it's a lot of b.s. A lot of guys with the necessary points are sitting around waiting to go home, and they're shipping cognac.—*A PO'd GI.*

'Brush-off Club'
May 20, 1945

To the B-Bag:
With regard to Cpl. Connelly's mention of the "Brush-off Club." True enough, some girls back home may have given you the brush, but did you ever stop to consider that the girl you married overseas might possibly have brushed off a former British boy friend in order to marry you? It seems to me entirely possible that there are going to be a lot of Tommies who will come home to find their girls married to GI Joes—the other guys.—*A WAC.*

May 21, 1945

To the B-Bag:
Before condemning the American girl, why not examine your souls and remember that you're running around with girls here, forgetting loved ones back home. Not only the unmarried men, but the married men with children. How many times have you heard about soldier-husbands overseas asking for divorces? They've met someone else. Remember, there are two sides to everything.—*An Army Nurse.*

Wants Lib Pix
May 15, 1945

To the B-Bag:
We would like to know why there are never any pictures of B24s in The Stars and Stripes. Every time you use a picture of a heavy, it's always a B17. We'll admit we did pull such milk runs as Big B, Kiel, Magdeburg, Gotha, etc., and have never, as yet, dropped food to Dutch civilians, but don't you think we deserve one picture occasionally?—*Some 389th BG Boys.*

Charley's Sad Plight
May 23, 1945

To the B-Bag:
Personally, if Charley White could line up all the jerks responsible for his sad plight, regardless of rank, we'd take extreme pleasure in burning their assorted rear ends with a good old-fashioned hickory board perforated with holes. Charley's situation is like some joker tying a stick on a dog's back with a weenie hanging just out of reach in front. If Charley does disappear into the woods of Brown County more power to him.—*Cpl. Grady Nixon, BAD 2 (and six others).*

A Case-full of Rations
May 20, 1945

To the B-Bag:
This outfit's PX has collected, by voluntary donations, a case-full of rations—mostly candy and cookies. We started the collection with the assurance delivery would be made by air to the peoples of Europe starved by the enemy. Now the situation has changed in regard to delivery. Can anyone suggest how to get the stuff to people who need it? Please phone Melvern 1451, or write—*T/4 Sidney Faust, 12th Hosp. Center, APO 121, CZ, ETOUSA.*

Hash Marks

Quip by M/Sgt. Irving Leibowitz:
"The swallows are going back to Capistrano—must have 85 points!"

Thought for Today (by T/Sgt. Russell Wilson). There are three kinds of kickers—mules, shotguns and men. The mule kicks because he was born that way, the shotgun kicks because it was made that way and men kick because it is a right granted them by the Constitution.

Story of a Sad-Sack. "He joined the air corps to be an airman—and he is now running a plane in a carpenter shop."

Cpl. Syd Kermisch heard this on a train from Scotland. An impatient lady asked the conductor if the train couldn't



make better time. The conductor suggested that if she weren't satisfied perhaps she'd better get off and walk. The lady said she would only her folks didn't expect her till the train was scheduled to get there.

Fan Mail (this from Cpl. N. Hollander).

It's hard to find
For love or money
Hash Marks jokes—clean
And also funny.

The soldier stepped up to a native of one of the smaller European villages and asked, "What do you do around here in peace time?" "Hunt and drink," was the laconic reply. "Yeah, what do you hunt?" "Drink," replied the native and walked off.

Our office cynic gives this definition of an economist—"a man who has a Phi Beta Kappa key on one end of his watch chain and no watch on the other."

Saga of a Henpecked guy. A little guy was picked up and given the third degree. "Did he talk?" asked an official. "No,"



said an underling, "we browbeat him, badgered him and asked him every question we could think of. He merely dozed off and said, 'Yes, dear, you are perfectly right.'"

Conversation in the Park:
Gal: "Are mine the only lips you have ever kissed?"
Joe: "Yes, darling—and the nicest."
J. C. W.

New Cabinet Tightens White House-Congress Ties

By William R. Spear
Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau
NEW YORK, May 25 — President Truman, a former Senator himself, strengthens the ties between the White House and Congress still further by his three new Cabinet appointments and gives representation to the South and West in a Cabinet now dominated by Easterners. Judge Lewis B. Schwellenbach, of Washington, designed Secretary of Labor, is a former Senator. Clinton P. Anderson, new Secretary of Agriculture, is a Congressman from New Mexico, and Tom C. Clark of Texas, named Attorney General, while lacking a Congressional record has many friends in Congress and is a special favorite of Senator Tom Connally (D-Tex.) and Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.).

Backgrounds of Appointees
Aside from these angles, these are backgrounds of the new Cabinet appointees:
Schwellenbach, during service in the Senate from 1934 to 1940, was frequently called to White House conferences with the late President Roosevelt and led the fight for much New Deal legislation, including the Wagner Labor Relations Act and the Wage-Hour Law. Outstanding was his campaign as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee to prevent the sale of scrap iron to Japan. The late Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, famed liberal, once called Schwellenbach "the coming hope of the U.S. Senate."
With organized labor divided into either the AFL or CIO, it would be practically impossible to find a Labor Secretary from the ranks of labor itself acceptable to both camps. Schwellenbach fills

Negro Group Protests Clark's Nomination

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25 (AP)—The National Negro Council has requested President Truman to withdraw the nomination of Tom C. Clark as Attorney General because Clark, as Assistant Attorney General, failed to carry out a Supreme Court decision nullifying the Texas State Democratic "white primaries" which barred Negroes from voting.

this bill. He said both the AFL and CIO leaders in the State of Washington urged him to run for Governor or Senator in the last general election, but he declined. William Green, AFL president, has expressed "confidence and satisfaction" at his appointment to the Cabinet. CIO president Philip Murray was traveling and unavailable for comment immediately, but others connected with the CIO expressed satisfaction. Schwellenbach gives up a lifetime job as a Federal Judge to take the post. Schwellenbach was a 12th Infantry private in the last war.

Anderson, the new Secretary of Agriculture, like the Labor Secretary, has the confidence of organizations in his field, but belongs to none of them himself. Anderson was born in South Dakota, and has two farms there and one in New Mexico, the latter an 800-acre irrigated farm where he engages in a large dairy operation. Anderson was offered the post only the day before it was announced. He was summoned to the White House, expecting

"to get romped on," he related, for the critical report on the sugar program by the House Food Investigation Committee the House Food Inquiry instead asked him how he'd like to be Secretary of Agriculture. "I almost swallowed my grapefruit." The House Committee already has investigated and criticized the government's handling of meat and sugar shortages, and plans to proceed with other inquiries into poultry and eggs, butter and dairy products and fats and oils. Anderson once expressed his ideas in an interview thus:
"The way to kill off the black markets and food price inflation is abundant production and the time to plan abundant production is now."

Third Term in House

Anderson is serving his third term as Representative-at-Large from New Mexico and formerly headed the State's rural rehabilitation and relief program. Clark—the genial six-footer did not know he was getting a promotion from Assistant Attorney General until the day Mr. Truman announced it—has been called the biggest question mark of the three new Cabinet appointees, but commentators agree he is an able man. He succeeded trust-busting Thurman Arnold as Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Anti-Trust Division of the Justice Department in March, 1943, and was outspoken against monopolistic business practices. In August of the same year he was made Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division and has served there since. Clark practiced law in Dallas from 1922 through 1927 and from then until 1932 was Civil District Attorney for Dallas County.

Pleasure and Vice Are Third Rate In Furlough City of Luxemburg

By Jimmy Cannon
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

LUXEMBURG, May 25—There was much fighting around the city of Luxemburg, but today only the outskirts show any mutilation by shell or bomb. It is a place that will be remembered by many troops because it was, and still is, a furlough town.

At one time last winter the CPs of the 3rd Army, the 12th Army Gp. and the 9th AF were located here. It hasn't changed much since then except that many of the soldiers in the streets wear Good Conduct Ribbons.

Soldiers still sit on the rail of the great stone bridge and have their pictures taken. They still wonder why the Germans never blew this bridge over the chasm and they reach the same conclusion—the Germans always thought they were coming back to Luxemburg. They almost made it during the breakthrough.

The ice cream in Luxemburg is still a hoax. It looks good, but it's sugarless and sandy. The pastry still tastes like cardboard, but the confectionery shops are always filled with soldiers.

The Black Cat and the Apollo are still the places soldiers go to drink the watery beer and jitterbug with the girls of the town. The same homely girls seem to be still sitting in the cafes, staring into their drinks and waiting to be picked up.

In almost every shop you visit the girls behind the counter ask you about such outfits as the 4th and 5th Inf. Divs., both of which were stationed in and around the city during the breakthrough. Most of them have guys they were stuck on,

and they ask you if these outfits ever will come this way again.

The prostitutes of Luxemburg are still the oldest and probably the ugliest in Europe. You do a little research on the vice situation and it takes you to a squalid part of town.

You go into a cafe and three old women sit gossiping at a table, eating what looks like stew and washing it down with beer. One of them arises when you enter and, smiling and pirouetting, comes toward you.

She is about 50, a long-faced woman with yellow skin and dirty teeth. She is built like a barracks bag full of gear and the sides of her black cloth slippers are cut out to make room for the bunions.

"It is a beautiful day today," she says in English.

The old woman asks if you want a beer and you buy a round.

"I am good Polish girl," she says. "I am gross, but the Germans give no eat and I am petite now. Germans no good. Hitler dead. Me go to Berlin, spit on Hitler's grave."

You ask about her trade.

"Me work here," she says, holding up her cracked and work-roughened hands. "Me clean floors and wash up. Me don't do that, me go out of town. Every woman in Luxemburg must work or police say go away."

She takes you upstairs and shows you her workroom. It is a dirty-windowed, closet-sized chamber. It is dark and smells of many men. The fee is 200 francs and she becomes angry and screams at you in Polish if you leave.

After a survey of the vice in Luxemburg you understand why the Red Cross club is always crowded.

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Hitler's Papers Justify Sending World to War

By Alvin Steinkopf
Associated Press Correspondent

BERCHTESGADEN, May 25 (AP)—American officers studying thousands of pages of stenographic notes of the Nazis' secret statements are coming to the conclusion that they are taking shape as a terrific indictment of war guilt.

The notes are the charred remains of documents Hitler sent here from Berlin, expecting to use them for the Nazi interpretation of historical events.

Perhaps the most revealing is the partial text of Hitler's address to officers on Dec. 12, 1944, four days before the Ardennes offensive began.

Hitler then tried to justify the start of the war in 1939—and pictured himself as the man who could touch it off at any desired moment. He didn't actually intend to start the world conflict, but considered such a possibility and said that was a chance he was perfectly willing to take. He wanted the war in his lifetime, he said, because he feared the next generation might not produce a German with enough calculated audacity to touch it off.

"I held it right very soon (in 1939) to exploit the situation and bring about the clarification that was necessary," he said. "Not to bring about war—but to effect securities that would be necessary if Germany were attacked."

"The securities involved first, the immediate introduction of universal military service. Second, the re-establishment of German sovereignty, through occupation, of the Rhineland and the creation of a fortifications system. Third, immediate annexation of Austria, crushing Czechoslovakia and the ultimate crushing of Poland in order to bring Germany territorially to a position for effective defense.

"If, of course, the moves we then proposed to take should lead to a big war, obviously the war would have to be accepted. Because it was better to accept it then in a moment when we were superlatively prepared rather than some other moment in which this advantage might have been lost.

"Finally, there were the psychological considerations, one being the mobilization of the spiritual forces of the German nation. One cannot drain off enthusiasm and willingness to sacrifice for any cause and preserve it in a bottle."

Lasser, I-Man Squadron
MANILA, May 25 (AP)—The pilot who annihilated a five-ship Japanese convoy off the northern tip of Formosa on May 18 was Navy Lt. Arren R. Lasser, of Waterloo, Iowa, it was officially disclosed.

AFN RADIO PROGRAM

1375 kc. 1402 kc. 1411 kc. 1420 kc. 1447 kc. 218.1m. 213.9m. 212.6m. 211.3m. 207.3m.	1000—Charlie McCarthy 1030—Strike up the Band 1100—U.S. Home News 1106—Radio Charrel 1135—Concert Hall 1200—Sammy Kaye 1230—Clear Lower Decks 1300—World News 1315—WAC's Works 1330—Informa'tn. Please 1400—Soldiers' Quiz 1415—Atlantic Spotlight 1445—Around Times Sq. 1500—World News 1510—Grand Old Opry 1530—This is the Story 1600—News of the Hour 1601—N.Y. Philharmonic 1700—Raymond Scott	1715—AEF Special 1755—Sports Roundup 1800—World News 1805—Fiesta 1830—A. Kestelnetz 1900—U.S. Home News 1905—Jack Benny 1935—Guy Lombardo 2000—Mail Call 2030—Aldrich Family 2100—World News 2115—Hi Parade 2145—At Ease 2200—Pacific News 2206—Merely Music 2300—News of the Hour 2301—Hour of Charm 2331—Suspense 0000—World News
Saturday, May 26 1300—World News 1310—American Sports 1315—Raymond Scott 1330—Globe Theater 1400—Army Radio Or. 1430—Showtime 1500—World News 1510—Harry James 1530—On the Record 1630—Strike up the Band 1700—U.S. Dance Band 1730—National Barn Dance 1755—Mark up the Map 1800—World News 1810—Interlude in Blue 1830—GI Journal 1900—Hawaiian S'n'de 1915—Music from Movies 2000—A-EFF on the Spot 2020—At Ease 2030—Charlie McCarthy 2100—World News 2105—Your War Today 2115—Saturday Night Serenade 2145—Sings with Winsor 2200—U.S. Home News 2205—Jubilate 2235—Latin - American Serenade 2300—World News 2305—Merely Music 0000—World News	Monday, May 28 0555—Resume 0600—Yawn Patrol 0700—World News 0715—Yawn Patrol 0800—Victory Diary 0815—Personal Album 0830—Modern Music 0900—World News 0915—Spotlight Bands 0930—James Melton 1000—Mail Call 1030—Strike up the Band 1100—U.S. Home News 1105—Duffie Bag	
Sunday, May 27 0600—Yawn Patrol 0700—World News 0705—Yawn Patrol 0800—Victory Diary 0820—Sunday Serenade 0900—World News 0915—Spotlight Bands 0930—Family Hour		



"Ye gods! I've made a mistake! Pfc. Fogarty there hasn't got 85 points after all!"



Tomorrow

"... when we assumed the role of soldier we did not lay aside the role of citizen."

George Washington, 26 June, 1775

Vol. 1 No. 22

Saturday, May 26, 1945

Back From Battle



WEAVING: Cpl. Joseph Kmet, Chicago, made collection of tufted mats and pot holders during convalescence. Here he discusses pattern and color scheme with Red Cross worker.



FARM LIFE: Chores sometimes include feeding the chickens, which these Air Force men don't mind—because it's their Sunday dinner.



WORKOUTS: S/Sgt. Daniel G. Areford, Carmichael, Pa., wounded while flying over Trondheim, Norway, rebuilds leg muscles by "bicycling" in gymnasium.

Rest Center Is Haven For Air Force Casualties

TUCKED away in the green hills of upstate New York the AAF Convalescent Training Center at Pawling is smoothly speeding wounded airmen back to duty or back to civilian life, using a method that might well revolutionize civilian rehabilitation programs for the sick and disabled.

Located in a building which in pre-war days housed a boys' swank prep school Pawling still retains more of the atmosphere of a boarding school than it does a hospital. There's little about the life for convalescents at Pawling that smacks of Army routine; perhaps a great amount of the success of the venture lies in that simple fact.

One of ten such AF centers it is operated by 32-year-old Lt. Col. Hobart H. Todd, himself a veteran flight surgeon in the South Pacific. The young colonel's simple SOP for hasty recovery is: "Avoid regimentation, humanize treatment, treat persons instead of 'cases,' and give the men a square deal."

Colonel Todd points with pride to the facts and figures on Pawling recoveries—nine out of every ten convalescents are returned to duty, either on a full or limited assignment basis. Others, up for discharge, are given the same personalized care and are helped to return to maximum efficiency in regearing for their new life.

Half of Pawling's patients are orthopedic cases—mostly leg and arm wounds. One third fall under the "operational fatigue" heading, suffering from mental exhaustion or psycho-neurotic ills. The remainder are making comebacks after bouts with malaria and other diseases.

Physical and psychiatric cases at Pawling share the same living, working, and recreational centers and attend the same classes. No "battle fatigue" patients in Pawling are termed "nuts" or "batty" by other patients or by the staff—they are simply treated as other sick men in need of treatment for recovery. Reports from Pawling show excellent results from this mixing of the two types of patients.

Best testimony to Pawling's success are the patients themselves. The accent is on quick and full recovery. To achieve that end recreation at the AF center includes everything from basketweaving to golfing, swimming, tennis, and dancing.

To complete the picture wives of convalescents may visit and live at Pawling, helping their men along the road to recovery.

Inspirational placards in the corridors of the buildings chart the progress of patients. One such placard reads: "Washed Up? Hell No!"

Few Pawling "alumni" disagree with that sentiment.



HOBBIES: Long hours of recuperation are cut short by making model planes. Others paint, sculpture, work at wood carving.



TRADES: Carpenters, architects, lathe workers, mechanics, etc., keep a hand in their work while awaiting discharge from convalescent center. Some find a chance to train for new business.



RECREATION: The first bright day brings out golfing enthusiasts. Players are: (left to right) Cpl. Donald Stockdale, Elmhurst, L.I., Sgt. Antoine Poirier, New Bedford, Mass., and T/S Ralph Angelo, Paterson, N.J.

JAPANESE-AMERICANS

Fight to Become Part of a Nation

IN the first muddled months of 1942, as America reeled under the impact of a series of the worst military disasters in her history—at the hands of the Japanese—110,000 persons of Nipponese descent were placed in "protective custody" by the U.S. government, promptly uprooted from Pacific Coast homes, transplanted to other parts of the country.

Working feverishly to gear for total war, few Americans made more than a casual mental note of that piece of news. There was too much else happening then and with Pearl Harbor still all too recent a nightmare the popular idea was that every Jap was dangerous, not to be trusted.

Last week these evacuees, two-thirds of whom are citizens by birth, were still segregated in War Relocation Authority's "Little Tokyos," still bewildered at all that had happened to them since Pearl Harbor. But last week more than a few Americans were asking questions about them, spurred on by many recent episodes which made them wonder if military necessity or racial discrimination was at the core of all of this.

Vanya Onkes, Asia magazine's expert on Far Eastern affairs, labeled the Nisei problem "a test case for democracy." Fortune magazine glumly added that it was "an awkward problem" and suggested that the relocation move had "severely stretched, if not breached" the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

In his book, "Prejudice-Japanese-Americans: Symbol for Racial Intolerance," writer Carey McWilliams contends that race prejudice, not military necessity, brought about the ousting of the Japanese-Americans from the Pacific Coast. In Hawaii, important military outpost, McWilliams pointed out, Japanese-Americans were not given the California treatment.

McWilliams claims that the Japanese-American problem and the discrimination against Negroes in the U.S. are peas from the same pod. A few weeks later the Associated Press reported that the Hermiston (Oregon) Post of the Disabled American Veterans had voted to "never allow a Japanese or a colored veteran to become a member of the post."

Other items appeared in the nation's

newspapers which tended to indicate that the problem was larger and more important than the one-tenth of one per cent of the population that is of Japanese origin.

The Hood River (Oregon) American Legion Post removed 16 names from the county memorial roll because they were Japanese. Among the names was Frank T. Hachiya. Hardly had the news of the removal quieted down when soldier Hachiya, fighting in Leyte with the 7th Division, was killed in action. There were red faces in Hood River, but the names were not restored to the roll.

In Parker, Ariz., a barber named Andy Hale (three sons in the service) refused a haircut to a Japanese-American in the U.S. Army, Pvt. Raymond Matsuda. Hale enjoyed a peculiar sort of notoriety for a few weeks and became the target of reams of written criticism from more liberal Americans.

In Chicago, Ill., Toyoko Murayama, 19-year-old American-born Nisei, was denied admittance to Jackson Park Hospital and the case immediately became front page throughout the nation. The hospital denied the charge of discrimination but didn't deny that they feared that other patients might "resent such close contact with a Japanese."

Fortune, in a round-up story on the Nisei problem, said this about Japanese-Americans living within their "Little Tokyos," on the fringe of democracy, denied most of the privileges of U.S. society:

"Although the evacuees' resentment of regimentation within the WRA's camps is deep, it is seldom expressed violently. Considering the emotional strains, the uprooting, the crowding, no one can deny that the record of restraint has been remarkable. Only twice have the soldiers been asked to come within the WRA fence to restore order."

When evacuees were given opportunity recently to renounce American citizenship in favor of returning to Japan at war's end, 6,000 took the cue. In comment on this, Time reported that "Some of the Nisei who got or are getting a chance at renunciation are afraid that to be returned to a hostile Pacific Coast would be worse than being reintegrated as aliens. But the majority of them (who have renounced citizenship) dearly want to go back to Japan. . . ."



The record of Japanese-Americans in the U.S. Army overseas is said to be brilliant; they've done wonders to lessen the intensity of feeling against them on the Pacific Coast.

"The attitude of returning Japanese-American can," The Christian Science Monitor pointed out, "help greatly to reassure the community as the war against Japan progresses."

Awareness of their plight is shown in a recent editorial from the Minidoka Irrigator, a newspaper at one of the WRA centers, which said in part: "The chips are down and the stakes are high—the birthright our men are fighting for. We must, on our part, uphold their high hopes and faith by being good Americans in a land where every man has a chance to make good."

Americans seemed well on the way to give these Nisei the "fighting chance." The State Department announced recently that 33,000 have been assisted in leaving the relocation centers and have resettled in 47 states and the District of Columbia.

Hopefully, the Christian Science Monitor quoted another passage from the Minidoka Irrigator: "We (the Japanese-Americans) have many friends and no one can measure the depth and value of their friendship because it is one of the most precious things of mankind—the goodness and thoughtfulness which God gives to every human being."

The Monitor's suggestion was clear: If we are to be a full-blown democracy we must be ready to accept the challenge of that editorial tribute of friendship from a people who have been victims in one of the cruellest social conditions to arise in World War II.



... Keep watch on the Western Front . . .



... Won Silver Stars in Italy



Pacific Stepping Stones

BACK when Iwo Jima became front-page news—and a death-mill—Washington was deluged with letters from U.S. citizens as to the importance of that pin-prick on world maps. Why, they asked, all the fierce fighting for an island covered with volcanic ash, and smaller than most of America's principal cities?

Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal replied in part: "There is no short cut or easy way. I wish there were." He was saying, in effect, what military leaders and most U.S. citizens have known for a long time: victory in the Pacific comes only with the possession of strategic bases, from which full power upon the enemy's main forces can be unleashed.

The island question is the core of the trusteeship discussion going on now at the San Francisco Conference as to whom shall govern what colonies and bases—and by what method. A conference between President Truman, Forrestal and Secretary of War Henry Stimson decided that Pacific islands wrested from the Japanese (those held by Japan before the war) must be controlled by the U.S. The State Department agrees, but feels that the bases should be retained through trusteeship, not complete ownership.

As actual spoils of war, most of the islands are nothing to shout about. The total area of formerly Jap-owned islands runs less than 900 square miles, with a population of about 120,000. Poor in natural resources, these microscopic dots in the Pacific are valued only as links in a chain of American defense.

Tarawa, Kwajalein, Eniwetok, Saipan and Iwo Jima, all mean vicious battles, loss of American life—and milestones marking Pacific victories. As naval and air bases, stretched across the blue vastness like a warning finger, they are and can be used to hedge a future aggressor Japan back into her home islands. Japan got the islands as booty from

World War I, over the protests of the U.S. who saw in them threats to the Philippines lifeline. So far, it has cost the U.S. nearly 100 billion dollars—and almost 200,000 casualties to evict the unwanted tenant. These tremendous drains on the nation explain the base-conscious attitudes of the Army and Navy.

Both Admiral Ernest J. King, fleet commander-in-chief, and Admiral Chester Nimitz are outspoken in their desire for the U.S. to control Pacific islands. Admiral King recently said: ". . . This nation suffered most at the war's outbreak from the lack of overseas bases. . . . How long can the United States afford to continue a cycle of fighting and building and winning and giving away—only to fight and build and win and give away again?"

This military attitude, shared by President Roosevelt, is receiving strong Congressional backing and has the approval of President Truman.

At present, U.S. supervision looms for Japanese mandates in the Marianas, the Carolines and Marshalls, and the Bonins and Volcanoes Islands, as a defense chain for the Philippines.

Some Congressmen, however, believe also that the U.S. should have access to bases in the Solomons, the Admiralties, the Gilberts and New Guinea, pointing to the American cost in reconquering them.

The nut to crack: How they should be governed? And the San Francisco conferees are trying to crack it. President Roosevelt proposed the trusteeship policy, backed now by the State Department with

the view that it must conform to the Atlantic Charter.

An outright grab of these bases would probably drop the U.S. right into a global squabble—with other powers also launching a "grab" program.

The U.S., holding 99-year lease on British bases in the Atlantic, still must worry over friendly bases in Iceland, Greenland and on the coast of West Africa.

Thus, the method by which the nation is able to use strategic bases in the Pacific will affect the world attitude toward all bases in general.

Italian colonies, the ports of Trieste and Fiume, and the Middle East all enter into the British and French military picture. These governments could take a "what's good for one is good for all" attitude, depending on U.S. decisions for Pacific bases.

Observers feel that the rub is to prove this country's rightful claim and military need for former Japanese mandates and bases without setting off an international land-grab firecracker. They believe that some form of trusteeship is the answer, which is now being voiced at San Francisco.

The *New Republic* magazine, opposing a permanent seizure of the Pacific islands by the U.S., says: "Nobody proposes that we shall not govern the bases we need, or that they shall not at all times be open to us. But such an arrangement is perfectly compatible either with the mandate system or with some new form of international trusteeship. At the very least, if the combined general staff of the International Security Organization is to mean anything, it must have the opportunity to use in common all necessary bases, both those in our hands and those governed by others."

Aviation Looks Ahead

Tomorrow's Pilots May Become Button-Pushers

AVIATION industry has been weaned on global war, but when Japan is defeated, the question will be: Aviation—now what?

Flight engineers see the answer in vast improvements and aerial novelties which were responsible for waves of bombers hurtling against the Germans; B29 Superfort raids over Japan; destructive robot bombs in an unerring road to London.

They look to the automatic pilot—high precision gyroscope—to get peace-time aviation on the beam—and to keep it there. This man-who-wasn't-there will be the man most likely to boom air travel when business above the clouds reverts from war to peace.

Many aviation scoffers, like old standbys of the horse and buggy, are changing their tune. On the basis of the gyroscope and other war-born developments, automatic aerial flights, as well as other departures from the ordinary, are no longer a Buck Rogers pipe-dream.

Engineers already foresee the day it will be possible to climb into the pilot's seat, make a few adjustments with dials and switches, then relax and read a book while the plane takes off, reaches its destination and lands.

When the plane is off course or not in straight or level flight, the gyroscope goes to work, sending an electrical message to an amplifier, where the message is converted into greater electrical energy. It then goes on to a "servo" power unit. Here, power is initiated that moves the controls and brings the plane back to its normal position and correct course. All this is achieved without any attention from the human pilot.

The automatic pilot will mean far greater security in operation of aircraft, eliminating guesswork in unfavorable weather. The result, as flight engineers see it: Far greater air travel—more travelers will go by plane.

The future trend in flying freight cars was set by the XB-19A—formerly the B19—now winning laurels as an aerial cargo carrier. The world's largest airplane, this four-engine craft gives some inkling of what can be achieved in the air.

At the same time, aviation observers are watching development of the new Stinson Voyager 125, which, its producers say, will be rolling off production lines within 90 days after the war. The small craft is described as the answer for air-minded families—an air version of the family auto.

Model For the Future



CONTROLLABLE WINGS, seen on this plane, may revolutionize control methods on small aircraft. Testers believe that controllable wings would eliminate ailerons, elevators and rudders on small planes.

The GI Huddle



9-Year-Olds' War Effort

I received the enclosed letter while I was a patient in a hospital in France. It's wonderful how this letter boosted my morale when sometimes it was "very" low. My niece Elaine sent me this letter, telling me just what she and her class mates were doing to help win the war. I was so amazed and proud, proud that "these are our children." So I am passing it on to you in hopes that you will show it to the world. "These are our American youth."—Sgt. J. L. Levy, APO 874.

Dear Sgt. Levy,

Elaine brought your letter to school for us to read. We are glad to tell what we are doing to help the war. In the first place there are 35 children in our room. All but three of us have earned badges—Lt., Capt., Maj., Lt. Col., and Col. The badges were earned by collecting tin cans, newspapers and magazines, and by being regular purchasers of war stamps and bonds.

We have had 100 per cent for stamps every week but two since school started in September. We are the only room in the building to have this record.

Also we have collected 9,757 tin cans and 110 ft. 11 1/2 in. of papers so far this term. We intend to keep on working just as hard for the duration.

We thank you for your interest in our work and wish you luck and a safe return after this war is ended.

Your little friends,
ELAINE'S CLASSMATES.

Refresher Courses

Upon reading your Stars and Stripes, of May 4, I ran across the article, "8th Air Force To Go Back To School." It seems to me that the higher headquarters are preparing us for a very long stay in the ETO.

This school may be what some of us can use, but what about those boys who are too old or have been out of school for quite a few years, or those who can't find a suitable course.

I have a suggestion that I know will take in quite a few of these and also some of those who would go to school just to occupy time. If we are to be stationed in the ETO for quite some time, why not start a training program to train enlisted men and officers alike a course in flying, navigation and bombardiering.

I myself am a pilot on a B24, but a graduate from a single engine school and instructed a little upon graduation. If I were to be in the occupational Air Force I would gladly offer my services to help to train men to fly single engine planes.

Of course, the English planes in my estimation aren't half as good as our training planes, but it wouldn't take too many strings to get some of our primary, basic and advanced single engine aircraft over here.

What do you say we talk it up and maybe the right people will hear it.—F/O W. W. S., 445 Bomb Group.

Most of us have spent two or three years overseas. On top of this we have on an average of a year of service back in the States. Certainly by this time we should have learned how to be soldiers. If we have not done so by this time there is not much use trying to remedy the fact now! Men with overseas service bars on their arms are not raw recruits and they resent being treated as such.

Of course there must be something to fill the extra time brought on by the cessation of hostilities in the European Theater. The Army educational program has been set up for that; and no idea could have been better. The larger percent of the men realize the usefulness of such a plan and are more than willing to give it a fair trial. There is nothing to lose and everything in the world to gain. But what have we to gain by this rooky training program? Nothing but the destruction of morale. Give us the educational program as outlined, and do not destroy its effects with this other brain storm of some heavily brass-laden moron.—J. Pipkin, T/Sgt.

When the Army has done so much to help the general morale by arranging this interesting educational program, why must certain individual authorities be permitted to deliberately undermine this carefully built up morale? I speak of this "basic training" program that certain egotists seem to consider as more important than education for a post-war activity.

This stupid idea of keeping men active by doing some useless task just to keep them out of trouble is really just another way of asking for trouble. It keeps men active all right. It keeps them in a state of continual antagonism. It builds up within them a bitter hatred for authority, for the Army and everything it represents.

Compulsory Military Training

This horrible phrase "compulsory military training" makes my blood boil. I often think of the dear old United States, with its wealth and democracy loving people, while seeing some of the other countries and trying to compare them. It really makes me appreciate my home back in the States.

I am overwhelmed with the idea that America needs protection, but I would like to know if we, the people of America, have to compel someone to protect their own life, their loved ones and their property. I am thoroughly convinced in my opinion that if our Legislature would pass a law granting a reasonable living salary, a vacation once or twice a year and a reasonable retirement plan, we could have probably more protection than we needed, especially in the years of depression.

I know someone will immediately yell about the cost, but we can't get good insurance unless we pay for it. Maybe I am wrong. Maybe the majority of the Americans want this "compulsory" stuff, which we have fought so hard against for such a long time and lost many dear ones.

What do you say about this, fellows? Lets keep it democratic all the way!—Pfc James M. Robinson, APO 557.

Full Employment

The Stars and Stripes printed a statement made by Senator Walter F. George, of Georgia, in which he said, "The only practical approach (to full employment) is to aim at a level of productivity that will furnish full employment as far as it can be realized for all people."

What does the Hon. Senator mean by "as far as it can be realized"? Does he imply that unemployment is inevitable? Can our boys continue fighting with full spirit when pessimism like this is thrown at them?

For my money, I'll stick with Secretary Henry Wallace's plan of full employment till it is proven "impracticable." At least it is based on optimism, economic planning and is a goal worth fighting for.

Fortunately, the GIs aren't as easily frightened by warnings and threats of regimentation and "a new economic order."

It seems they heard this stuff before. Let's not compromise for any plan other than one of full employment for every American willing and able to work.—Sgt. M. Chavez, B.A.D.I.

Atrocities

Many are the stories of diabolical atrocities which are being uncovered in Germany and its former satellites. To me the chief story was told in a picture which appeared in The Stars and Stripes of Apr. 19, and carried the caption: "These Germans are made to see horrors done in their name." Look at the expressions on the faces of the women appearing in the picture. Do you recognize the sardonic grins? Do you see the entire lack of concern for any of the atrocities done? Yes, the grins are there and the lack of concern or repentance is there, too. Before their very eyes lie the bodies of thousands of people who were unmercifully tortured and killed, and they still laugh. We are dealing with a race of people who are so hardened toward sin that they have no desire to even know right. Though the German may be defeated outwardly there remains within the same old feeling of superiority. Will re-education succeed in converting the German from Nazism? Of course not. Perhaps it will succeed as far as the children are concerned, but it must be remembered that we are dealing with many people who have been reared under Hitler. His ideas are their ideas and they have satisfied themselves with the knowledge that Nazism is right.

Shooting is too lenient for all of them, and since we are not advocates of mass murder I'll withhold comments. However, when reaching a decision as regards treatment of the German race, I trust that no leniency will be shown any of them. Too bad we do not believe in race extermination en masse.—E. J. S. ATSCC.

I feel that I express generally the feelings of many thousands of my comrades in arms, whom I lived with and talked to, of what shall we do with the German nation. I certainly hope we shan't forget like we did in the last war and that our generation will not be quite as generous as were our forefathers who thought that they had fought for the last time. Germany surrendered unconditionally, but we must keep it that way. I am not seeking revenge, but I feel justice should be brought upon those who committed crimes in Dachau, &c.; and may we remind ourselves what we do with people back home who deliberately take another person's life? They are sentenced for life at hard labor or condemned to death. Shall the Nazi legions be relieved to go home or shall they be made to work off the destruction and starvation which they brought upon the world of today? Maybe I see it wrong, but I have heard many say, "If they let me go home, hell with Germans and everything else." Let's think it over. Though we have won on the battlefield the greatest part of the war still is to be fought. The men settling with the Hun race should hear the cries and agonies of the starving and see the misery caused by the Nazi legions, the numerous prisoners who were fed on beets and turnips for two-and-a-half years.

We certainly wish that "this time it shall be paid for and we shall not be sympathetic as we were in 1918."—T/Sgt. J. Frank Klimek.

"TOO Hot For Maneuvers" opened on Broadway, starring Richard Arlen, and got poor notices. Judy Garland dips into heavy dramas in "The Clock," showing at Manhattan's Capitol. Sonja Henie skates and dances in technicolor in "It's A Pleasure," which, outside of the skating and dancing in technicolor, doesn't exactly knock anybody for a loop. Another technicolor is "Diamond Horseshoe," with Betty Grable and Dick Haynes.

BING CROSBY is scheduled to make another overseas tour—starting real soon. This time it's the Pacific. Bing's four sons show up in Paramount's "Duffy's Tavern" (named after the radio program), which will be the first time the Crosby family appears together.

Ferde Grofe, composer-conductor, will receive a degree in music at Illinois Wesleyan this week. Sammy Kaye and his orchestra opened on the Hotel Astor Roof, to be followed by Harry James. . . . George Olsen and orchestra are playing to capacity crowds in Chicago's Palmer House (Empire Room), supported by Comedian Henny Youngman. . . . In Los Angeles Freddie Martin is packing 'em in at The Ambassador.

BILLY Rose's "Seven Lively Arts" is scheduled to close in a few weeks. . . . Harry Richman, veteran singer, is getting new acclaim at the La Martinique in Manhattan. . . . Don McNeil's radio program "Breakfast Club," from Chicago, is making its first Eastern trip for the 7th War Loan, broadcasting from Philadelphia. . . . CBS recently malleted the Colgate company, claiming the commercial plugs were too long on the program "Theater of Romance." . . . Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff (President of Radio Corporation of America) says that returning GIs will have a great opportunity in radio and electronics. He published a pamphlet on the subject.



Bing Crosby

"VALLEY OF DECISION," MGM's latest release, starring Greer Garson and Gregory Peck, is receiving fair reviews all over the country. . . . The first quarter of the 1945 dividend melon of ASCAP totaled \$2,100,000, which was a new high in royalties distribution. . . . Comedian Eddie Bracken (of the movies) expects to be inducted into the Army at the end of the month. . . . Trans-Lux now has something like 10 newsreel theaters, but post-war plans call for at least 30 theaters along the East Coast.

BEA Lillie will do a tour of CBI for ENSA, starting late in June. . . . USO-Camp shows, with about 100 units in ETO and 36 in MTOUSA, plan a greatly expanded program—with the addition of six or eight musicals and at least 20 dramatic plays. . . . Newsreel cameras at San Francisco are now chewing up 15,000 feet of film daily, in addition to 4,000 feet used by the Soviet Union photographers. . . . The conference, by the way, costs the radio networks some \$2,000,000, which is money spent for extra people, installation of extra equipment, line charges and the cancellation of many commercial programs. A television company (Dumont) claims that television sets are now available—at \$1,500—in case you want one.



GREGORY PECK

Monetary System Premature

Perhaps I just do not understand world questions, but any talk of a world monetary system, supported in the main by the United States of America, such as that proposed at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, appears much too premature in view of the political questions such as freedom of the press and the right of all Allied correspondents and servicemen to travel through Europe are settled.

Just why we should attempt to settle economic questions before we have a thorough understanding of Russian intentions in Europe as evident by her prohibitions really surprises me.

Would it be too much to ask Russia to outline her program and plans, the length of time Allied persons will be prohibited from travelling in the Russian areas and listing her reasons therefore in detail.—Thomas E. Walsh, ARC.

'Correspondence Syllabus'

I am among those who enrolled in the USAFI Extension Courses.

I suggest, before the forming of teaching staffs for the GI Universities that will be set up in Germany after the war, the Army scan its list of "candle-light" scholars for teaching potentialities and others with special skills. In our cases, our minds are still fresh with the subjects we studied and by teaching a course, using the correspondence syllabus, we'll be able to do a bang-up job making the GI University a success. And continue learning ourselves.—Sgt. F. G. F. (MRU).

[Policy on this question is being planned. Write for further information to the Theater Education Officer, Information and Education Division, APO 887, U.S. Army.]

The Bonus Question

Here are a few questions to those who are against a bonus for GI Joe.

- 1—Is your bank account under \$500?
- 2—Have you seen at least three months' combat?
- 3—Are you over 30 years of age?
- 4—Are you married?
- 5—Do you own your home?
- 6—Has your health been affected while in the service?
- 7—Have you spent at least 1 1/2 years overseas?
- 8—Is your base pay under \$75 per month?
- 9—Have you been wounded in action?
- 10—Have you studied the GI Bill of Rights and find that it is of no value to you?

Answer No. 5 with "No" and the others "Yes," truthfully—allow ten points for each answer. If you can make a grade of 70 and still don't want a bonus—a Section 8 is waiting for you.—Pfc J. R. Farrow, APO 652.

To assert that a bonus is charity is equivalent to saying that service pay is charity, too, for it comes from the same source. Ultimately our pay comes from the output of civilian farmers and working people who willingly contribute for national protection. Our claim to a bonus is for services rendered to our country beyond that of ordinary citizenship. To be fair, the bonus should be paid on a system which considers (1) dangerous duty where otherwise not compensated for; (2) special economic sacrifices (favoring the lower ranks); (3) special discomforts suffered such as long period of overseas service or rough climate endured.—Capt. S. H. Anderman, APO 559.

"Tomorrow the World!"
By John R. Fischetti

OLD JOB





San Francisco Report

Contrary to Some Headlines, Things Are Going Well

Tomorrow's U.S. Bureau

AT the end of its third week, and lacking some of its star performers, the San Francisco conference for world organization seems to be doing better than many stormy headlines would indicate. Since the first session on Apr. 25 delegates have worked steadily ahead under befogged reports and periodic rumors of imminent collapse.

All parties concerned have apparently disagreed with conference decisions on one point or another—but no one has shown the slightest tendency to pull a walkout, and the great powers remain firmly committed to co-operation for peace. Sober journalistic opinion seems to have been pretty well summed up by Arthur Krock, of The New York Times: "There have been personal misunderstandings, instances of bad manners and tempers exploded by tension, stubbornly held positions against reality, insistence for perfection that is not possible to enterprise at this stage, and splits in the delegations—including that of the United States. . . . But, in the larger view, accomplishments, measured alongside of the problems, have been better and more numerous than might have been expected.

Argentine Delegate Arrives

"Auguries are most hopeful," Mr. Krock concludes, "for the charter which, although imperfect and disappointing in some respects, will lay the foundation of the peaceful world for a long time to come."

A number of the problems which loomed large when the meeting began have been solved—not to everybody's satisfaction, but at least to the extent that the conference could go forward. V. M. Molotov, voted down after his bitter speech against the admission of Argentina, took the defeat with good grace and seemed satisfied to have made his point with respect to the doubtful character of the new member government. (First Argentine delegate arrived a few days ago by plane; at the airport to greet him were some functionaries of the Argentine Embassy in Washington, a band, several photographers and reporters—and no one else.)

Additional votes which the Soviet Union requested for the White Russian and Ukrainian Republics were granted without incident.

A battle—with some agreements reached—developed over "peaceful revision" and review of war and post-war settlements, veto power held by the big powers in the Security Council, and processes by which a new charter can be written in later years. A handful of major problems remains. The Polish government in Warsaw has not been invited to the conference. It looks now as though the matter has

been dropped and that a decision will have to be made later—perhaps at another meeting.

Trusteeships Still Problem

Commissions were still trying to come to an understanding on two complex issues: "trusteeships" for colonial or dependent peoples, and the relation of various "regional pacts" such as that of the Americas to the new world organization. The lineup among powers shifted with the issues. On the trusteeship problem Great Britain was inclined to argue for what sounds like status quo; both United States and Russia insisting that all peoples should be able to look forward to eventual independence. No one seemed willing, however, to fight to a showdown, and postponement appears to be the likeliest way out.

The U.S. has been urging that regional pacts be subordinated to the world plan. President Truman stepped into the conference for the first time on this subject with what seemed to be an acceptable compromise. But the latest word is that the Soviet Union feels no regional group of nations should have the right to use force against an aggressor without consideration or assent of the whole organization.

The Christian Science Monitor has pointed out that "there is no visible conflict, either on regionalism or trusteeships, which justified scare headlines of a threatening crisis or a fatal rift."

Housing Shortage Felt in U.S.

EVEN with millions of its citizens overseas, the U.S. is confronted with a lack of modern housing—due mainly to frozen real estates in slum areas, migration of workers to war-boomed cities and the expected demands of returning veterans.

John B. Blandford Jr., national housing administrator, recently warned Congress that the nation needs construction of more than a million houses a year for the next ten years. He also specified that in order to effectively meet future demands nearly half of these should rent for less than \$30 a month or sell for less than \$3,000; one-third to rent from \$30 to \$50 and sell for \$3,000 to \$5,000.

Private contractors plan on building almost half a million homes in the first year after VE-Day, counting on much of the demand coming from veterans.

Would-be solvers of the housing question, however, face several snarled angles. Present codes and practices in the construction industry prohibit much lower building costs. This, along with present obstacles to large-scale slum clearance and urban redevelopment, denies decent shelter to slum-dwelling, lower-income families.

Some of its critics maintain that the construction industry has catered to the \$5,000 or better home buyers. They feel that low-cost building must enter the picture and that codes and practice hindering development of prefabrication, pre-assembly methods be wiped out.

As argument, they refer to the large number of lower-income families. Even in the high-income year of 1941, one out of every four non-farm families earned less than \$1,000 annually and couldn't afford more than a \$2,000 home. Public housing, subsidized by Federal and municipal agencies, it is thought, might help untangle this problem.

Another enigma that baffles both government and private enterprise is where to build. The question boils down to whether old, outmoded housing should be torn down to make way for the new, or whether new subdivisions and suburbs should be born. The CIO housing committee favors the latter, but opponents say it will leave most cities with a rotting core, an eyesore for the future.

The chief obstacles to face-lifting urban housing are: the high cost of city land, the cost of razing present structures and the redesigning of the areas. Private enterprise, if it shouldered these extra costs, would have to raise prices instead of lowering them.

One possible answer to the whole housing riddle might rise out of the billion dollar housing program handed Congress. Believed to carry the unvoiced OK of the House, it is sponsored in the Senate by Senators Robert F. Wagner (D.-N.Y.), Allen J. Ellender (D.-La.) and James E. Murray (D.-Mont.).

The bill grew out of conferences between the legislators, Blandford, and executives of the National Public Housing Conference.

Its aims are manifold; to clear away slums through joint action of Federal and municipal agencies and private enterprise; amend present housing regulations; make it possible for tenant farmers to eventually own modern rural dwellings; lend a hand in the programs of 400 cities for low-rent housing the first three years after the war.

Points Termed 'Fair Play' by Press, Radio

Welcome Mat is out as 'Over-85ers' Return Home

A MID moans and groans of those having less than the 85 points, the nation's welcome mat was put out for homebound GIs trickling back to the U.S. via the Army's redeployment plan. In billets and foxholes in Europe and the Pacific servicemen pressed down hard on lead pencils in a determined effort to add a few more points to their slightly-shy score cards.

Men who donned khaki late in the war were sad-faced because they didn't get into uniform way back when, and dreary home garrison soldiers figured what their scores would have been had they spent the time overseas.

All in all, however, the redeployment system generally was hailed as the "fairest" way of discharging men.

'Their Full Share'

The Boston Traveller, in an editorial, looked at it this way: Soldiers qualifying for discharge under the point system have "done their full share . . . and their share dwarfs the share of anyone else. . . ." Press and radio in most cases lauded the system's "fair play." Some discordant notes were sounded, however, in defense

of the oldsters—men in their late 30s and above with families but without sufficient points to go home.

Washington Evening Star columnist Owen L. Scott commented in effect: "That's the main fault of the redeployment plan. . . . These older men with families will suffer most from prolonged absence from civilian life."

Above the wailing blues were heard lusty whoops from the hundreds of lucky eligibles awaiting shipment to their overseas stations after spending rotation furloughs at home. Many of the 2,500 veterans discharged May 12—day after the point system became effective—had one foot on the gang-plank, waiting for orders to shove off. The scheduled long journey back was never made.

Barney Arkow, T/5 from Brooklyn, had bade his family a second goodbye, readjusted his ribbon and star-bedecked blouse and set off with his duffel bag for the staging area at Camp Shanks, N.Y. The news reached him there. Arkow did a hasty count, stopped when his score mounted above the 85 mark. He got his discharge. Breathed gleeful Arkow:

"Gosh, it can't be true. It's a dream. Whoopee!"

Hardened soldiers of North Africa, Sicily, Italy and the tough road to Berlin; of the Philippines, Saipan and other war outposts were among those to go out first. Some made the grade with a dependent child or two; others merely tabulated their service stripes, battle stars and months in the service to know they were out.

Draft Continues

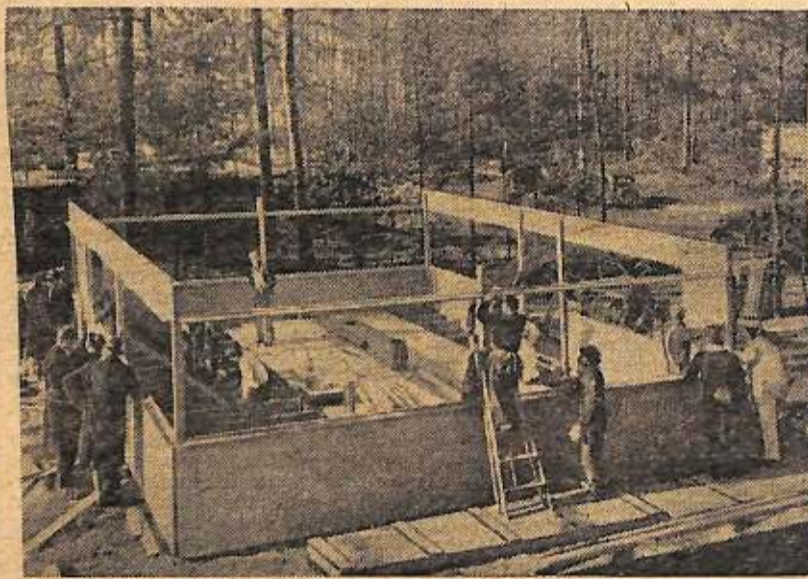
Army authorities estimate that 15,000 veterans in Europe will be homeward-bound to stay in the first few weeks of the redeployment turnover. By the time next May rolls around a total of 1,300,000 will have been discharged.

For the time being, discharges will be based on the minimum point allowance, 85. After the entire Army is surveyed and points figured, the minimum number may be lowered if it is found to be too high. Points accumulated since the May 12 deadline will not be counted toward discharge credits in the present plan.

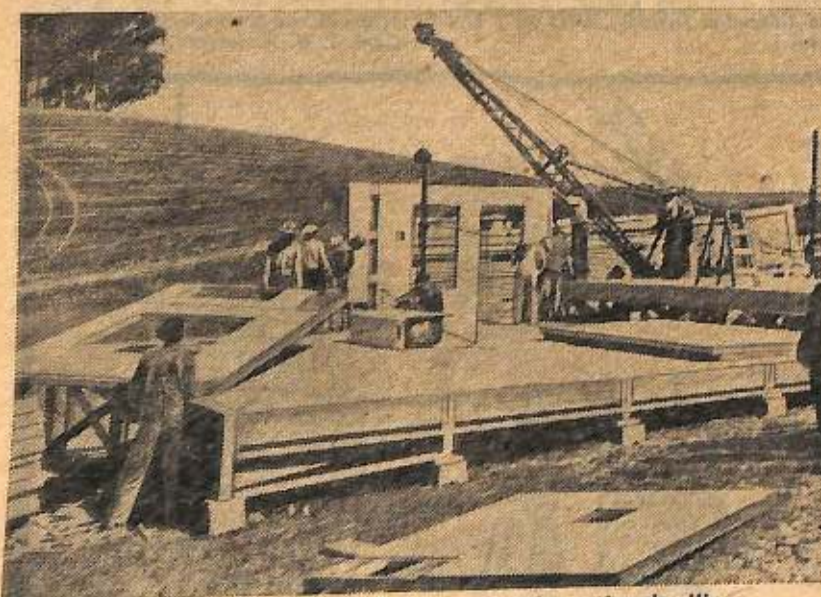
All the while selective service boards continue on with their business of rounding up new recruits. The pace hasn't slackened, and indications are that Army potentials who haven't yet read the grim "greetings" message will be kept moving toward reception centers.



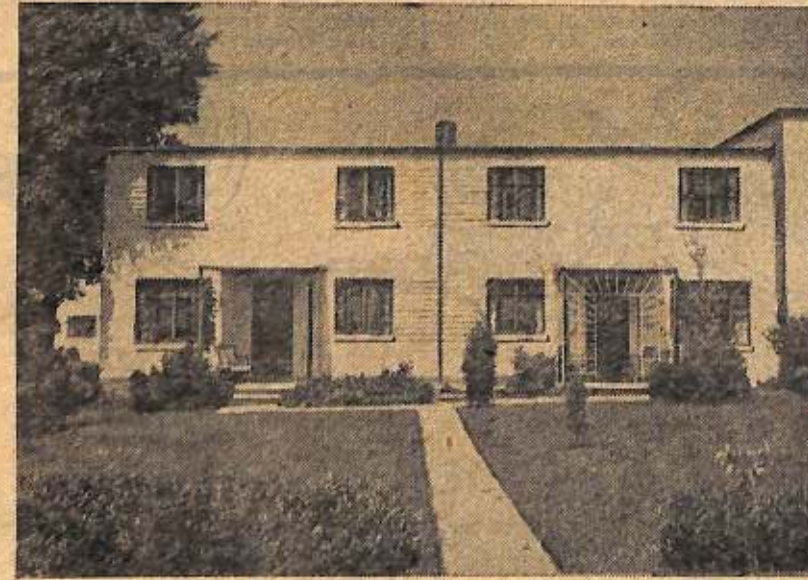
Out of blitzed and slum areas may spring a new world of strange houses.



Ground plan is almost square. Walls are cut in strips applied quickly.



Prefabrication is simple, speedy process of erecting dwellings.



This is the finished product.

Off the Global Wire

Allies, Soviet In Accord on Repatriation

SHAFF, May 25 (AP)—The Western Allies have reached an agreement with Soviet military authorities for the greatest mass repatriation in history...

Among them are 25,000 to 30,000 liberated British prisoners of war behind the Russian lines and from 15,000 to 20,000 American prisoners.

The turnover of war prisoners, displaced persons and political prisoners was set in motion immediately and all means of transport will be used.

The prisoners will be exchanged directly across the lines now held between the British, Americans and Russians.

'Free Germans' in Bern

BERN, May 25 (AP)—The Free German movement in Switzerland staged a demonstration in Bern last night...

Five hundred persons, mostly Germans resident or exiled in Switzerland, attended. There are some 80,000 Germans now in this country.

The Free German movement, coordinated with the Moscow national committee of the Free German movement...

Church Attacks Test-Tubes

MELBOURNE, May 25 (UP)—Artificial insemination in humans will have "disastrous moral results on both male and female participants," the Australian Council of Churches declared...

"We regard it as degrading the sacred relationships and functions which marriage involves, with disastrous moral results to both male and female participants," the Council said.

Argentina Ready to Fight Japs

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25 (Reuter)—Argentina will send armed forces against Japan whenever the United Nations military authorities call for them.

Bavarians See Atrocities

ROSENHEIM, Bavaria, May 25 (Reuter)—The people of this town today saw photographs of the atrocities committed by SS guards at Dachau and at other concentration camps.

The pictures—posted simultaneously in public places here and all over Germany by order of the Military Government—show the most horrible scenes.

The Luftwaffe Waits

COPENHAGEN, May 25 (Reuter)—The largest part of the Luftwaffe still in German hands is now scattered about Denmark. It consists of about 1,100 planes, including jet-propelled fighters...

Greeks to Fight Japs

ATHENS, May 25 (Reuter)—The Greek War Ministry today confirmed reports that formations of Greek volunteers are being enlisted to take part in the war against Japan.

Dick Tracy



L'il Abner



TROWEL FOR BAT:

Paul 'Big Poison' Waner, released by the New York Yankees after 19 years in the major leagues, has gone into the burial vault business...



Increase of Night Baseball Decried by Yanks' MacPhail

NEW YORK, May 25—Leland Stanford MacPhail, for whom the adjective "loquacious" is especially reserved by American sports writers, is extremely concerned over something once again.

Ten years after introducing night baseball to the major leagues the president of the Yankees is "extremely concerned over the unlimited growth" of the after dark phase of the sport.

"Unlimited night baseball as we now have it in both leagues defeats itself," Larry said today. "Not only that but it is likely to ruin the attendance at day games."

At present the only parks not equipped for night games are those of the Boston Red Sox, Boston Braves, the Yankees, Detroit and the Chicago Cubs.

While holding the floor Larry also took the time to announced that the Yankees would give twilight ball another whirl, meeting the Tigers here at 5:45 on May 31.

Paumonok Won By Devil Diver

NEW YORK, May 25—Devil Diver, big train of the handicap division last year, came from behind yesterday to capture the Paumonok Handicap at Jamaica for the second straight year.

Carrying 132 pounds, the six-year-old Diver closed with a rush to nip Apache 70 yards from the wire and win in 1:10.4, only four-tenths of a second off the track record, and paid \$4.60.

Derby Hopeful Cops Photo Finish

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 25—Darby Dieppe, a Derby eligible, beat the highly regarded Buymeabond in a stirring photo finish at Churchill Downs yesterday while Iron City, still another Derby candidate, finished third.

Valdina Craft First at Narragansett

PROVIDENCE, R.I., May 25—Valdina Craft led a field of nine from start to finish in capturing the Bridgewater Purse at Narragansett yesterday.

Sugar Due for Rematch

NEW YORK, May 25—Ray "Sugar" Robinson, regarded as uncrowned welterweight champion, is slated for induction here Monday. Ray was discharged from the service on medical grounds earlier this year.

Giants Subdue Reds, 7-6, On Gardella's Home Run

NEW YORK, May 25—A pinch homer by Danny Gardella with a man aboard in the eighth inning gave the Giants a 7-6 victory over the Reds yesterday and increased New York's National League lead over the second-place Dodgers to 5 1/2 games while in the American loop the Yanks climbed into second place, a half game behind the White Sox...

Puente, Wade, La Butta Lose USSTAF Tilts

By Gene Graff

PARIS, May 25—Two knockouts and three TKOs highlighted the eight-bout card last night as the USSTAF boxing tournament moved into the Paris sports scene at the Palais de Glace before 4,000 fans.

The first "seeded" casualty was Jesse Puente, seasoned 135-pound battler from Mercedes, Cal., who was eliminated on points by Bob Philpotts, 135-pound CADA hopeful from Atlanta.

Danny Cisneros, CADA 114-pounder from Las Vegas, N.M., led the survivors into the second bracket when he opened the tournament with a photo-finish verdict over Babe La Butta, 116, BADA entrant from Uniontown, Pa., in the bantamweight division.

Cincinnati caused plenty of trouble before bowing to New York, kayoing Bill Voiselle in the second and treating Bill Emmerich and Ace Adams rather roughly.



PHIL WEINTRAUB

Charlie Barrett, acquired in the Mort Cooper deal, had good luck in his first start for the Cardinals, settling down after a shaky start to stop the Dodgers, 7-5.

The Bums came to grief in the fourth as the Redbirds scored four runs, with Barrett's rousing double sending Hal Gregg to the showers.

Barrett's Homer Wins for Bucs

Johnny Barrett's homer on Bob Logan's first pitch in the 11th gave the Pirates a 10-9 win over the Braves in a game which started out as a hurling duel between Nick Strincevich and Nate Andrews.

Art Cuccurullo, third of four Buc twirlers, was credited with the victory, Logan with the loss.

The Cubs' three-game winning streak collapsed along with Paul Derringer as the last-place Phils copped, 6-3, behind the five-hit pitching of Dick Barrett.



DICK BARRETT

Lowrey and Andy Pafko, Barrett was invincible.

Bud Metheny came through with three hits and drove in three runs to lead the Yanks to their 6-3 win over the White Sox as Atley Donald gained the victory at the expense of Orval Grove.

Tigers' Benton Suffers Broken Leg

The Tigers had a tough day, bowing to the Athletics, 7-2, in a protested game and losing the services of Al Benton, their ace hurler, who suffered a broken right leg when hit by a line drive off the bat of Bobby Estalella in the fourth.

Ben Steiner and Leon Culberson led a 14-hit assault on three St. Louis pitchers as the Red Sox won, 8-6, at the expense of Jack Kramer.

BEN STEINER

Sneed, Nelson End Tune-Ups for Match

NEW YORK, May 25—Byron Nelson and Sammy Sneed are getting in their final practice licks before their PGA Rehabilitation Fund match which opens at Fresh Meadows Country Club tomorrow.

Both Sneed and Nelson will tour the Fresh Meadow layout today to get the feel of the course before they tee off in the first half of their 36-hole test.

3rd AD Track Meet Today

IPSWICH, May 25—The second 3rd AD invitational track and field meet will be held here tomorrow at Sidegate Lane at 2 P.M., with all units of the division participating.

Chicago Prep Tilts Washed Out

CHICAGO, May 25—The weatherman has just about washed out the Chicago Public High School League's baseball schedule, rain causing 77 postponements.

Dave Ferriss' 'Brother' Gave Him Nickname

BOSTON, May 25—Dave "Boo" Ferriss, Red Sox rookie mound surprise, who has won his first five starts, didn't acquire his nickname by trying to scare his plate opponents.

Minor League Results

Table with 5 columns: League Name, Team, W, L, Pct. Includes International League, Eastern League, American Association, Southern Association, and Pacific Coast League.

By Chester Gould



By Al Capp



MAJOR LEAGUE RESULTS

Table with 2 columns: American League and National League. Lists team names and win-loss records.

Around the 48 Yesterday

Civilian Autos to Start Rolling Out After July 1

WASHINGTON (ANS)—The green light was finally flashed to the automobile industry as the War Production Board announced that plants could start turning out new passenger cars as soon after July 1 as materials became available and assembly lines ready.

Say GI Jailed for Hitting PWs

WORCESTER, Mass., May 25 (AP)—The reported imprisonment of a soldier for hitting nine German prisoners of war was shrouded in mystery today.

Another member of the organization, James O'Brien, said McGee was guarding a group of PWs on a work

detail at Le Mans, France. Nine of the Nazis refused to work and McGee socked each.

Kiss Proved Hodges' Memory

ATLANTA, Ga., May 25 (AP)—"Remember me?" called a lovely orchid-bedecked lady in a little red hat.

Liquor Holiday in July

WASHINGTON (ANS)—A July "liquor holiday" permitting distillers to turn out around 48,000,000 gallons of beverage alcohol was announced by the War Production Board.

WASHINGTON (ANS)—Newly nominated Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson, Democratic Congressman from New Mexico and chairman of the House Food Investigating Committee, announced the group would make a nationwide tour next month to check shortages and black markets.

CAPITAL RAMBLINGS: Rep. Joseph C. Baldwin (R.-N.Y.) suggested Hollywood actors be borrowed on a "lend-lease" basis for the job of educating Europe's Nazi-infested youth.

The House Banking Committee approved, 23-3, the Bretton Woods monetary agreements.

NEW YORK (ANS)—American Communists who disbanded as a political party a year ago may resume direct political activity, Earl Browder, president of the Communist Political Association, announced.

ODT Still Harried WASHINGTON—Because the next 12-15 months are expected to be the most critical period in American trans-

'Communists Resume Politics'

port history, the Office of Defense Transportation indicated it probably would impose further restrictions on civilian travel.

Truman to Visit Northwest OLYMPIA, Wash.—Gov. Monrad C. Wallgren of Washington confirmed a White House announcement that President Truman would spend several days "resting" in the Northwest after addressing the final session of the San Francisco Conference.

7 Men Gave 118 Pints

DETROIT—Hungry householders made their final dash across the border to Windsor, Canada, to obtain unrationed fowl and meat.

PHILADELPHIA—John J. Beaumont, 37, father of nine children, was inducted into the Army because, officials said, he jumped his job at a shipyard.

NEW YORK (AP)—Laurent H. J. Brackx, 51, former U.S. Naval Reserve officer convicted of war-time espionage, was sentenced to nine years' imprisonment.

Secret GI Blood Bank Keeps 2-Year-Old Boy Alive for Year

JESUP, Ga., May 25 (ANS)—A two-year-old boy fighting a usually fatal blood disease was given a chance to live today because of a secret blood "bank" supplied by seven enlisted soldiers.



SOUTH OF THE BORDER HELPS: First Mexican pilots—arrived recently in Manila to help in the job of beating Japan. Here, the pilots are show saluting as the Mexican National Anthem is played on their arrival.

Wounded Home Within 90 Days

WASHINGTON, May 25 (ANS)—All sick and wounded troops in the European and Mediterranean theaters will be returned to the U.S. within the next 90 days, Acting Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson announced today.

Meanwhile, Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, Army Surgeon General, said that the peak load for the Medical Corps would come next Fall.

Around 14,000 Army doctors in this country, Kirk said, eventually would be given overseas service.

Kirk also reported that excellent progress already had been made in keeping down main diseases in the Pacific—malaria, dysentery, scrub typhus, skin infections, schistosomiasis, filariasis and dengue fever.

Dance Band Eliminations Start Next Monday

Twenty GI orchestras will compete in the four-day eliminations, May 28, 29, 31 and June 1, at the Queensberry Club, Leicester Square, London.

Agreeing with Johnson that the U.S. cannot collect the debts anyhow, Assistant Secretary of State William L. Clayton told the Committee: "It will be necessary to do a great deal of reconstruction work in Europe."

It was indicated the Finance Committee strongly favors the repeal.

Sen. Hiram Johnson (R.-Cal.), author of the Act, said: "I am the only man here representing the opposition."

Want to Cancel Old War Debts

WASHINGTON, May 25 (Reuter)—A suggestion that the U.S. cancel the \$11,000,000,000 war debts of 1918 and give foreign countries a clean slate for future financing was made yesterday by Sen. Edwin G. Johnson (D.-Col.).

"It is very important to us that these countries restore their economies just as quickly as possible, not from any humanitarian standpoint but from a purely commercial point of view."

Sen. Hiram Johnson (R.-Cal.), author of the Act, said: "I am the only man here representing the opposition."

Savage Jap Attack Fails to Sink Laffey

OKINAWA, May 25 (UP)—In what was described as the "most savage and spectacular destroyer action of this war," the 2,200-ton U.S. destroyer Laffey was hit in two attacks by six suicide Japanese planes and two bombs off Okinawa, but refused to go under, it was disclosed today.

Responding to Cmdr. Frederick Becton's declaration that he would "never abandon ship as long as a gun will fire," the Laffey's gunners shot down eight enemy planes.

During the battle the Laffey's rudder was jammed and she sped dizzily in a circle. Engineers below decks judged the speed needed by the intensity of the sound of gunfire.

JOY: Just discharged from the Army, WAC/T4 Dorothy L. Whitaker, Batavia, N.Y., kisses husband, Cpl. Felix Whitaker, whom she married in Australia. That's the discharge in her hand. Felix, who has 88 points, hopes to get his soon. It happened at Fort Dix, N.J.

Terry and the Pirates



DeGaulle Says State Controls Vital to France

PARIS, May 25—Gen. Charles de Gaulle last night told the French people in a broadcast that before the end of the year the production of coal and electricity would be nationalized and that the state would control the distribution of credit.

The general warned that it was absolutely necessary to control prices and wages to avoid a dangerous spiral leading to inflation and the ruin of the French currency.

Regarding France's position in the post-war world, de Gaulle said: "We must regulate France's situation in regard to her security and her relations with other nations."

"We have to build the organization of the world so that right and justice may prevail. France must take her place and play her part within the limit of her resources."

"We shall be listened to according to the weight we can put behind our words. From the moment when the armies cease to be the ultimate argument of nations it is the capacity of work, of production, which becomes the most decisive condition of the independence and influence of a country."

1st Nazi PWs Return Home

SHAFF, May 25 (AP)—Nearly 500 former German soldiers, the first trickle of the 500,000 prisoners scheduled to return home, have started their trek from Allied prison camps to work on farms, in mines and on the railroads of the Rhineland, where critical labor shortages exist.

The transition from prisoner to civilian, announced recently by Gen. Eisenhower, began with the release of 456 men, mostly farmers, to their homes in the Rhine Province.

The program is designed to furnish farm labor to feed vanquished Germany and to reduce the number of Germans requiring food from the American Army.

With a pre-war population of 11,000,000, the Rhine Province military district provided an estimated 700,000 soldiers for the Wehrmacht. Army officials expressed the belief that nearly two-thirds of the former troops may be returned to their home areas, at the rate of 3,000 a day.

Norwich Gets 2nd's Memorial

In tribute to fellow airmen who gave their lives in the 8th Air Force's campaign against Germany, officers and men of the 2nd Air Division have donated \$80,000 for the establishment of a memorial in Norwich, England, 8th Air Force announced yesterday.

The memorial, to be known as the "2nd Air Division Memorial," will be in the form of an entrance hall to the proposed Norwich municipal library.

Books will cover a detailed history of the achievements of the B24 Liberator groups of the 2nd Division. In addition to the entrance hall there will be two rooms containing literature, art, music and other material about America and by Americans.

Maj. Gen. William E. Kepner, former 2nd Division commander and present 8th Air Force chief, described the memorial as a "shrine to which the families and loved ones of these gallant comrades and indeed many of us may return in years to come."

Pacific - - - - -

(Continued from page 1) campaign had reached the "mopping up stage."

U.S. troops maintained steady pressure on the Jap garrison in the hills of Luzon. Tokyo continued to report a large task force in the Okinawa area and predicted an attempt to land troops soon on Anami Island, in the northern Ryukus, about 200 miles south of Japan.

Deterioration of the Japanese military position was indicated by reports that three divisions had been withdrawn from central China and transferred to the coast.

Premier Suzuki also indicated that Japan's air strength had been depleted with an urgent appeal to manufacturers to redouble their efforts in view of the serious war situation.