New York — London Edition — Paris

THE STARS AND STRIPES

Daily Newspaper of U.S. Armed Forces in the European Theater of Operations

Vol. 5 No. 203—1d.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1945

S & S Weatherman . . .
LONDON and VICINITY
Rain. Cool.
MIDLANDS and E. ANGLIA
Cloudy. Scattered Showers.

. . . Predicts for Today
W. ENGLAND and WALES
Cool. Cloudy.
SCOTLAND
Strong W. Winds. Showers. Cool.

We're Always Thinking of You, Margie

Stars and Stripes Photos by Cordaro

MARGIE: Uncle Sam's Poster Girl takes to the rostrum (top photo) in London's Hyde Park to tell GIs about The Stars and Stripes War Bond contest. Below, Margie—a little more intimate—chats with three GIs. On her left is T/5 Grover W. Eddy, of Omaga, Kan., and the 66th Division. On her right is T/Sgt. William Bruster, of Marshalltown, Ia., also of the 66th.

'Poster Girl' Draws Herself A U.S. Crowd in Hyde Park

By A. Victor Lasky
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

SHAPE HQ, June 29—They never saw a prettier or shapelier soap-box orator. The people who yesterday frequented London's citadel of free speech—Hyde Park—blinked unbelievingly. And a tall bobby looked distressed as if wondering what the hell goes on.

For Margie Stewart, "Uncle Sam's Poster Girl" by War Department designation—and whom the boys in the UK are going to see a lot the next few days — had hoisted herself upon a tuppenny-an-hour chair to begin spieling about The Stars and Stripes War Bond Contest.

And before you could say wolf at least a hundred GIs—and one British Tommy who also appreciates the finer things in life—collected as if from nowhere.

The business of having the-home-town-girl-you'd-want-to-go-back-to making like an orator was really a photographer's stunt. "Anything for a picture," he pleaded. Margie, whose motto is "anything for the boys," obliged.

"Who is she?" one Marble Arch-weary GI asked one of the financial experts in Margie's entourage.

"She's the gal whose picture you see

(Continued on back page)

Margie Due Tonight At Rainbow Corner

Margie's U.K. itinerary:

Saturday, June 30—Rainbow Corner, London, at 8.30 PM.

Sunday, July 1—HQ, 1st Air Division, Brompton Grange.

Monday, July 2—55th Fighter Wing.

Tuesday, July 3—10th Reinforcement Depot.

Wednesday, July 4—AAF Replacement Depot, Stone. BADA, Burtonwood.

Thursday, July 5—BADA 2, Warton.

Margie said yesterday she expected to add several other installations to her tour.

Byrnes Urges Single War Unit

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—James F. Byrnes, generally expected to be the next Secretary of State, today called for a prompt unification of the U.S. Navy and War Departments into a "Department of the Armed Services."

"The lesson of this war is that military success depends upon prompt action and such action can come only when there is unity of command," Byrnes said in an article, written for American Magazine. "It would be criminal if we did not profit from our experience in this war."

Byrnes recommended that there be a Secretary for the Armed Services with four undersecretaries, one for land forces, one for sea forces, one for air forces and one for supplies.

Furloughs from UK To Paris Suspended

All furloughs from the UK to Paris have been suspended indefinitely because of the lack of available transportation, UK Base G-1 announced yesterday.

Allies Hold Up Nod to Poles

France and Sweden yesterday took steps to recognize the new Polish Government of National Unity, according to reports from Paris and Stockholm, while the U.S. and Britain, it was indicated in London, would require a pledge that free and secret elections would be held in the country before giving their recognition.

The new government, whose formation was announced Thursday night in Warsaw, went into session immediately after taknig the oath of office before M. Boleslaw Beirut, president of the National Council of Poland.

In Paris, Foreign Minister Georges Bidault told the ambassador of the London Polish exile government that recognition of the new Warsaw government ended diplomatic relations France had heretofore maintained with the London Poles.

From Warsaw it was reported last night that one of the first moves of the new government was to allot 240 acres of land to soldiers, guerrillas and families of those who gave their lives for Poland. The lands were described as being in the western part of Poland and apparently include Pomerania and Silesia.

Acceptance of the land, it appeared, involved its resettlement, although acceptance would be voluntary.

May Turn Back Bavaria to the Germans by Nov. 1

MUNICH, June 29 (AP)—Col. Charles Keegan, military governor of Bavaria, said today he expected to be able to turn civil administration completely over to the Germans by Nov. 1 if progress shown in the last two months continues.

U.S. troops would police the province, which comprises more than half the American zone of occupation.

At the same time the Bavarian Ministry of Economics announced that all business concerns employing 25 or more persons could resume operations immediately. About 45,000 firms were said to be affected.

All Germans with Gestapo or SS records were ordered to register all property, funds and other valuables with the military government. This move was seen as a possible prelude to confiscation of property for war reparations.

Jap 'Offer' OK With Senator

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R.-Ind.) said today he had been reliably informed that a Jap peace offer had been made in recent weeks "which would be acceptable to me personally."

He said he was not at liberty to disclose the terms or whether they had been rejected. "If the Japanese promised to give up all conquered territories, including Manchuria," he asked, "wouldn't that be all right?"

"Nothing can be gained," Capehart said, "by keeping news of such offers from the public. If there is no truth in these reports the President should tell the people so."

Last night Acting Secretary of State Joseph Grew denied that the U.S. had received any Jap peace offers either through official or unofficial channels.

450 Superforts Hurl Fire Bombs on Four Key Japanese Ports

American Superforts from the Marianas, switching back to fire bombs after a series of high-explosive raids, pounded four important Japanese ports yesterday as Tokyo radio announced a large-scale transfer of war plants from the home islands to Manchuria in an effort to escape Allied bombings.

Later, 50 Superforts attacked the Kudamatsu oil refining plant on the southwestern coast of Honshu. No further details were given in the announcement from Guam.

Between 450 and 500 B29s, in a four-way strike, showered 3,000 tons of incendiaries on the ports of Sasebo, Moji and Nobeoka on the southern Jap island of Kyushu and Okayam on Honshu.

Returning fliers reported big fires raging at all four targets. The Japanese reported that Kanoya, another port on Kyushu, and Shimonoseki, on Honshu, also were attacked.

Only one Superfort was lost.

Yesterday's attack, the first fire-bomb assault since June 20, raised the number of Japanese cities set on fire to 18.

As the Japs revealed a shift of war industries from their islands to Manchuria they admitted "full dress" raids on Kyushu by Liberators, Lightnings, Thunderbolts and Mustangs. "It is not rare for air-raid alerts to sound more than 50 times a day," a radio broadcaster stated.

Tokyo Radio also warned the Jap people against an attack from the north. The U.S. 9th Fleet, under Vice-Adm. Frank Fletcher, was patroling the north Pacific, the Japs claimed. They also stated that U.S. ground troops and paratroopers were arriving in Alaska and the Aleutians.

Gen. MacArthur revealed yesterday that the U.S. 7th Fleet was operating in the Makassar Straits between Celebes and southwest Borneo. He announced that surface craft had shot down three Jap planes there. There was no confirmation of Jap reports that Allied warships had been bombarding the southeast Borneo port of Balikpapan. MacArthur, however, stated that U.S. and Australian planes pounded gun positions and airfields on Borneo.

On Luzon, MacArthur said, American troops were pressing remnants of the Jap garrison. President Truman yesterday congratulated the General on the successful conclusion of the Luzon campaign and predicted that a powerful Allied base being built in the Philippines would "play its part in the final knockout blow against Japan."

Adm. Nimitz announced that Jap planes made a small and unsuccessful attack on Okinawa. U.S. planes, he declared, sank ten and damaged 12 Japanese ships in that area and between Japan and Korea.

Smuts Proposes Union of Europe

OTTAWA, June 29—A commonwealth or federation of Europe that would tie its nations together as is the British Commonwealth of Nations was urged today by Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, South African premier. Smuts called the British Commonwealth the forerunner of similar regional groups that eventually would solve the vast problem of human government.

"The British Commonwealth," he said, "has demonstrated how small human units can combine for their own protection and their own good and, so far from surrendering their own status and position, can derive a new increase of strength and progress and freedom."

Smuts urged support for the new United Nations charter, but warned that it would succeed only if the member nations made preparedness an essential part of their peace efforts.

210,000 to Train As AF Volunteers

WASHINGTON, June 29 (UP)—The USAAF plans to have 210,000 youths complete basic traiping this year after which many will enter colleges where they will continue training in the ROTC before becoming fliers, an Army spokesman said today.

Pointing out that the regular Army Air Forces would be composed of volunteers, the official estimated that reserve pilots would be useful to the Army for about five years. He said such pilots would train for a period each year.

The official said that even if adopted universal training could not meet "all the needs of the air force as a first line of national defense."

1,030,679 U.S. Casualties

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—U.S. war casualties since Pearl Harbor now total 1,030,679, including 236,735 killed, OWI announced today. It also was disclosed that U.S. losses in the entire Mediterranean campaign were 186,616, compared to estimated German casualties in that Theater of 1,341,000.

Vandenberg Tells Senate He Backs Charter

WASHINGTON, June 29—Republican support for speedy ratification of the United Nations charter was assured today when Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R.-Mich.), a member of the Foreign Relations Committee and chairman of the Republican Senate Conference, told the Senate he would support ratification "with all the resources at my command."

"America has everything to gain by giving the charter its support," he said, "everything to lose and nothing to gain by declining this continued fraternity with the United Nations." He said the U.S. either must accept the charter or cheat the world of "its only collective chance" for peace.

Likelihood of any concerted fight against ratification was further dissipated when Sen. Robert M. LaFollette (Prog.-Wis.), frequently a bitter critic of the Administration's foreign policy, said he intended to support the charter.

What opposition there might develop was indicated by Sen. Robert A. Taft (R.-Ohio), chairman of the Republican Steering Committee, when he said the Republicans might try to write into the ratification resolution some limitation on the authority of Edward R. Stettinius Jr., nominated by the President as the U.S. delegate to the proposed world security council.

Cordell Hull to Sign Charter Next Week

WASHINGTON, June 29 (ANS)—The last signature to be affixed to the United Nations charter will be that of Cordell Hull, former Secretary of State whom the late President Roosevelt called "the father of the United Nations."

Hull, senior adviser to the U.S. delegation to San Francisco, was kept from attending by illness. Arrangements were reported to have been made today to have him sign the document next week.

Kill Isolationism—Truman

KANSAS CITY, June 29—Accepting an honorary law degree from the University of Kansas City, President Truman today appealed to the U.S. to end its isolation for all time by accepting the United Nations charter as the constitution for a new world. "We are going to have to ratify that charter," the President said, "and I want to see the United States the first to do it."

THE TABLE TURNS: Peter Back, one of three German civilians convicted by U.S. Military Government for the murder of an American airman, hangs from a scaffold in Rhinebach prison after his execution yesterday. All three convicted were hanged, a fourth German involved given a life term in prison. (story on page 2)

THE STARS AND STRIPES

Printed at The Times Publishing Company, Ltd., for U.S. Armed forces, under auspices of The Information and Education Division, ETOUSA.

Contents passed by the U.S. Army and Navy censors; subscription 26 shillings per year plus postage. ETO edition. Entered as second class matter Mar. 15, 1943, at the post office, New York, N.Y. under the Act of Mar. 3, 1879. All material appearing in this publication has been written and edited by uniformed members of the Army and Navy except where stated that a civilian or other outside source is being quoted.

Editorial and Business office—The Times, Printing House Sq., London, EC4 (Tel. Cen. 2000). Circulation office—Cen. 2000, Ext. 15 and 232. District Office: Bedford 2184.

Vol. 5, No. 203, June 30, 1945

Latrine-uendo Again

To the B-Bag:

It would be interesting to know just what great accomplishment the writer of Latrine-uendo contributed toward the meritorious achievements credited to the 486th Bomb Group. Granted, he's a combat vet (I hope) whose bosom doubtless is well-emblazoned with evidence thereof—that is as it should be, but apparently he believes he should be further decorated for his perfunctory part in keeping probably his own latrine spotless and well supplied.

It might be pointed out that just such men as he begrudges the Bronze Star were doing that kind of work before he got here and will be doing the same after he leaves, the lucky fellow. Credit where credit is due surely is an axiom to be applied to a job well done, and the particular individual in this case has been over here two years qualifying for that credit. He wants to get home, too, but Bronze Star and all, he doesn't qualify for 30 Battle Participation Stars like your regular latrine orderlies—he has 54 points. —*Capt. W. F. Boehlert, 668th Air Materiel Sq.*

Wives' Transport

To the B-Bag:

In your issue, June 18, 1945, you stipulated that men over here who are married and who are under the grade of T/3 and who are transferred before application for free transportation for their wives has been approved are stymied. They will have to pay their wives' passage.

What overpaid, unhappy GI ever dreamed up a story like that to put into print? A man with common sense knows that it should be just the opposite if anything. Who's the "brain" that writes such dribble?—*Just a Corporal, No. 1 DC.*

[The "overpaid, unhappy GI" who wrote the story is also a corporal. He did not dream it up. He wrote it on the basis of facts supplied him by U.K. Base authorities.—Ed.]

Pvt. Perkins, Daughter Born

To the B-Bag:

As my husband writes constantly he has received no word as to the birth of my daughter, would you please announce to Pvt. B. O. Perkins, 1462 Ord. (MAM), APO 133, she was born May 24.—*Mrs. Benjamin O. Perkins, Columbus, Neb.*

Inspection-Unhappy

To the B-Bag:

In the last two years I've seen more inspectors than in the 12 years previous. They all have the same old mimeographed sheet with such things as:

Dirty floor.
Cigarettes on floor.
Beds not made.
Knit caps being worn.
Lax in reporting.
Shoes not shined.

I've never seen one who came around and asked such questions as:

How is your food?
Do you get enough to eat? ?
Are your clothes in good condition?
Do you get any passes?
How is your CO, good, bad or indifferent?
Are you interested in your work?
How long have you been in the Army? Do you like it??
How long has it been since you've had a promotion?

W/O Howard R. Burkett.—

Negro Service Troops

To the B-Bag:

We think we are speaking for the thousands of Negro troops in the Service Forces when we say that the granting of discharges under the Army point system is unfair and discriminatory. Most of the Negroes in the Army at present are in the Service Forces, not because they desire it, but because the Army at the beginning of the war saw fit to deny us the opportunity to become combat troops.

Since we have the least number of points because of the lack of opportunity to win medals and decorations, then we certainly shall be the last to get home. We wonder if jobs are going to be saved for us.—*Pfc James Bailey, Army Service Forces.*

To Underpaid Transport Pilot

To the B-Bag:

And to you, dear "Underpaid Transport Pilot," we tender our deepest sympathies. We have a pretty fair idea of just how much your poor abused self has been kicked around. London to Paris—that's a mighty tough run. Some of us remember something about flights in dirty weather to such picnic areas as Berlin, Hamburg, Hanover, Ruhrland, etc., etc.

By the way, Bud, do you happen to know just how lame and weary a sitter can get? Ten and more hours, with such feature attractions as fighters and 155-mm. shells (we call that "flak") playing tag around us—courtesy of jerry to prevent monotony from assailing us. Say, did you ever fly formation on instruments?—*A few war-weary Lts.*

To Gas or Not To Gas—That Is the Question

By William R. Spear
Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

NEW YORK, June 29—Gas! Should the U.S. use it against the Japanese? Some say yes and some say no, and the whole question is generating a lot of gas in the U.S. itself these days.

It is not exactly a military argument. No responsible official in the Army or government has spoken on the issue thus far. But the question has been lengthily debated in newspapers.

The loudest proponent of using poison gas has been the New York Daily News, which has been plugging for it in editorials. Maj. George Fielding Eliot, the columnist, also urged the use of gas.

Arguments for it are the expected ones: That it would save American lives and speed the end of the war, that it would be no more inhumane than burning Japs to death with white phosphorus or flamethrowers.

Proponents argue that Japanese holed up in caves, such as those on Iwo Jima and Okinawa, could be wiped out more effectively by gas than by flame, which has to be discharged from a relatively closer range and at the cost of more American casualties.

But the opponents of use of gas are equally vocal, basing their argument principally on the question of humanity. New York's PM summed up arguments against gas in a full-page editorial contending that gas might prove worthless after the first surprise, since well-trained Japanese troops would be prepared for defense against it and the only result might be to add a "new element of horror" to the war.

Opponents also contend that the U.S. would forfeit the high esteem of the world and its position as champion of international morality if it should resort to the use of gas except as a retaliatory measure in the event the Japs used it first.

No-Points Corner

Here's Our Only Hope

By Bob Hope

The Army's plan for discharging veterans still has every GI in the world counting his points. Of course, they've been doing that since the war started, only now they're not using the dice. The boys who didn't get overseas are really in a spot where getting an early discharge is concerned. One figured out the only way he could get the required 85 points was if his wife had triplets and he turned into a pot roast. The Army is giving five points for the Silver Star, CMA and Purple Heart and ten points to anyone who can get high on PX beer. The Army really started something when they allowed 12 points per child. Next day a sergeant cabled Father Flanagan from Europe and offered to adopt Boys' Town. Prospective GI fathers no longer anxiously inquire if it's a boy or a girl. They want to know if it's 12 points or 24.

BOB HOPE

Discharged Red 'WACs' Get High-Heeled Shoes

MOSCOW, June 29 (Reuter)—Red Army women, already being demobilized, are being given the same separation privileges as men soldiers. But in addition they are each getting a wool dress, a silk dress, two sets of underwear, two pairs of silk stockings and a pair of high-heeled shoes.

OLIVER GETS A TWIST: Believe it or not this is The Kid of yesterday, Jackie Coogan, now a USAAF lieutenant and balding and graying fast. That is, you'll notice these characteristics of age when you take your eyes off Helen Forrest, who used to sing for Harry James.

Sleuth Roams Balkan Villages In Search of Downed Fliers

By Howard Byrne
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

BUDAPEST, June 29—Hundreds of American fliers who were shot down in the Balkans have been located and returned homeward as a result of the sleuthing of Lt. Arnold D. Kessler, of Maplewood, N.J., Air Corps investigating officer with the Allied Control Commission here.

Kessler created his job after his shot-up B17 made a one-engine forced landing near Vienna. On reaching Russian lines, Kessler persuaded the Soviet to allow him to ramble over the Balkans in search of other buddies who had not returned from previous missions.

"Our airmen were given the best of care by the Russians," Kessler said. "They did everything that could possibly be done for them."

In Yugoslavia Kessler shared quarters with Marshal Tolbukhin and was awarded the Order of the Valorous Pilot by the Bulgarians. When the American mission in Hungary reached Debrecin Kessler reported to Maj. Gen. William S. Key and turned over data he had gathered on the fate of Yank fliers. The general requested him to remain with the commission in Hungary and continue searching for other fliers.

"Now I just drive from one Hungarian village to another, keeping my ears and eyes open and picking up tips from civilians," Kessler said. "The Hungarian people generally were very friendly to our fellows and did not take a vengeful attitude toward them."

"Sometimes I get screwy leads from the people," Kessler said. "Last week I bumped into a Hungarian peasant who was wearing as a watch charm the metal label from the supercharger of an American B24. He told me all about the ship landing and said he had picked up the metal label from the charred wreckage. I swapped him a pair of pilot's wings for the label and from its number was able to identify the ship and turn in a report on the fate of the crew who flew it."

GI College in Florence To Offer 59 Courses

ROME, June 29 (AP)—A GI university offering 59 college courses, will be opened in Florence on July 9, Brig. Gen. F. J. Tate, head of the University Training Command here, has announced. The school, located in a former Fascist aeronautical school, will have a faculty of 200. It will open with an enrollment of 1,200 that is expected to grow to 4,000.

All the faculty, Tate said, will be former U.S. college instructors. Students, he said, would get only enough military training during their stay at the school "to remind them that they are still in the Army."

In a Way, It Did

Reich Hoped To Burn World

SHAEF, Paris, June 29 (UP)—Believe it or not, but the Germans actually planned to harness the sun's rays and burn up enemy cities, if not, indeed, whole nations.

They were going to focus the rays through two-mile-square reflectors mounted on "space platforms" 5,000 miles above the earth.

Sounds like something out of H. G. Wells, doesn't it? But Lt. Col. John A. Keck, chief of the technical intelligence branch here, swears it's true. Moreover, he said here yesterday, U.S. Army experts who discussed the fantastic idea with the German scientists who had been working on it found that the principles on which it was based were basically sound.

The Germans admitted, however, that their "master weapon" would take something like 50 more years to complete.

Keck revealed that 100 of Germany's leading rocket experts were in on the idea. Rockets would have been used to reach their stratosphere platforms, which would be suspended just beyond range of the earth's gravity.

These platforms were to be used also as observation posts for astronomers; to generate power, by focusing the sun's rays on receiving stations on the earth which would convert them into electrical energy; and for launching space ships to other planets.

Although the Germans said their plan had not yet reached even the experimental stage when the war ended, they were already working on a long-range rocket with a horizontal range of 3,000 miles and had plans on paper for one with a 15,000-mile range.

AFN Radio Program

1375 kc. 218.1m.	1402 kc. 213.9m.	1411 kc. 212.6m.	1420 kc. 211.3m.	1447 kc. 207.3m.

News Every Hour on the Hour

Saturday, June 30

1300--World News
1305--Intermezzo
1330--Kay Kyser
1400--Army Radio Orch.
1430--Showtime
1500--Beaucoup de Musique
1600--Baseball Recreation
1630--Strike up the Band
1700--Sgt. R. McKinnley
1730--Nat. Barn Dance
1755--Sports Roundup
1800--World News
1805--On the Record
1900--U.S. Home News
1905--Songs by Tomaselli
1915--Music from the Movies
2000--Jubilee
2030--Charlie McCarthy
2100--World News
2115--Navy Bandstand
2145--Strings with Wings
2200--Pacific News
2206--Merely Music
2300--News of the Hour
2301--Saturday Night Serenade
2330--Andy Russell
2400--World News
0015--Sign Off

Sunday, July 1

0557--Sign On
0600--Yawn Patrol
0700--World News
0705--Yawn Patrol
0800--World News
0815--Sunday Serenade
0900--AEF Diary
0920--Organ
0930--Radio Chapel
1000--Charlie McCarthy
1030--Dick Liebert
1045--Swingtime
1100--U.S. Home News
1106--Duffle Bag
1300--World News
1305--WAC on Wax
1330--Sammy Kaye
1400--Yesterday and Today in Sport
1415--Atlantic Spotlight
1445--Around Times Sq.
1500--News of the Hour
1501--Beaucoup de Musique
1600--News of the Hour
1601--N.Y. Philharmonic
1700--Information Please
1730--Andy Russell
1755--Sports Roundup
1800--World News
1805--On the Record
1900--U.S. Home News
1905--Jack Benny
1935--U.S. Jazz Comp.
1945--826th Conv. Depot Band
2000--Mail Call
2030--Pass in Review
2100--World News
2115--Hit Parade
2145--Raymond Scott
2200--Pacific News
2206--Merely Music
2300--News of the Hour
2301--Hour of Charm
2331--Suspense
2400--World News
0015--Sign Off

Monday, July 2

0557--Sign On
0600--Yawn Patrol
0700--World News
0705--Yawn Patrol
0800--World News
0815--Personal Album
0830--Modern Music
0900--News of the Hour
0901--American Bandstand
0915--Remember
0930--James Melton
1000--Mail Call
1030--Strike up the Band
1100--U.S. Home News
1106--Duffle Bag

PRIVATE BREGER

"Now, just WHAT were you fighting about?"

Off the Global Wire

U.S. Executes 3 Germans for Murder of Flier

RHINEBACH, Germany, June 29 (UP)—Three German civilians, the first war criminals prosecuted in Germany, were hanged at dawn today in the military prison here for the murder of an unidentified U.S. airman last August. They were Peter Bach, a cripple and a local Nazi leader; Peter Kohn, a one-armed war veteran, and Mathias Gierens.

The death sentence of Mathias Krein, a policeman, convicted with the others, was commuted to life imprisonment by Lt. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, U.S. 15th Army commander

The four men were found guilty by a U.S. military court of having clubbed and shot to death a U.S. airman who bailed out of his plane over Trier.

Shuttle Base Closed

MOSCOW, June 29 (AP)—The U.S. shuttle bomber base at Poltava, in the Ukraine, has officially closed down, it was announced here today. The base, called a success by the U.S. military mission here, operated as a landing ground for bombers from Italy and Britain on flights across the Balkans and Germany.

LeClerc Gets Pacific Post

PARIS, June 29 (Reuter) — Gen. Jacques Philippe LeClerc, who headed the French troops that liberated Paris, today was named commander of the French Far East expeditionary force. Ten French divisions in addition to the 13th Armored Division have been detailed for Pacific service.

2-Year UNRRA Job Seen

CAIRO, June 29 (AP)—Francis B. Sayre, former assistant Secretary of State and now diplomatic adviser to UNRRA, said here today that the relief organization should complete its work in two years. The peak of its job, he said, would come late this year and early next. UNRRA, he said, is providing emergency relief only, helping countries to help themselves, and not "pure charity." A program to help China, he said, is under way.

Two Beauties Return, One with Clothes On

PARIS, June 29 (UP)—Two women famous for their beauty were in Paris today, Venus de Milo, the statue, and Ingrid Bergman, anything but. Both will entertain GIs, Miss Milo from her pedestal in the Louvre and Miss Bergman on a USO tour with Jack Benny.

Miss Bergman had a complaint. "Because I wear silk stockings," she said, "every woman stops and gives me dirty looks. They think I'm a collaborationist."

Miss Milo, on the other hand, back in show business after five years of hiding in the cellar of a castle somewhere, had nothing to say. Silk stockings don't bother her any."

Can Visit PW Camps

GENEVA, June 29 (Reuter)—The International Committee of the Red Cross announced today that it had received permission to visit prisoner of war and internment camps in Japan. The permission was granted, it said, after three years of negotiations.

Mattoon Eats Again

MATTOON, Ill., June 29 (ANS)—Commuting war workers and ordinary transients began going off their popcorn, peanut, ice-cream soda and candy diet today as Mattoon's restaurants resumed normal operations. Eight of 12 principal eateries which closed Monday in protest against a general 30 per cent slash in red points had reopened today and others planned to reopen tomorrow.

Gas-tronomical

SHAEF, June 29 (UP)—U.S. ground and air forces used 2,732,050,000 gallons of gasoline during the war with Germany, it was announced here today. Average daily consumption was 2,192,656 gallons.

AROUND THE GLOBE YESTERDAY: At **Panama,** it was announced that the government would break off relations with Spain and open diplomatic contact with Russia. . . . At **Canberra,** Australia's acting prime minister, J. B. Chifley, said 64,000 Australians would be released from the Army and the Air Force between July and December. This was being done, he said, because skilled men are needed in industry to help balance the military effort needed in the Pacific.

Malta sent out an SOS for delousing powder to help fight the menace of an epidemic of plague caused chiefly by the presence of an unusually large number of rats. . . . In **Paris,** Jacques Duclos, secretary general of the Communist Party, told cheering delegates to the 10th national party congress of plans to combine with the Socialist Party. . . . At **Kaugbueren,** Germany, Walter Kuhn, 19-year-old son of Fritz Kuhn—head of the German-American Bund in the U.S.—one of the leaders of the Hitler Youth, was arrested.

Vol. 1 No. 5 WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT Saturday, June 30, 1945

'To Live Together In Peace'

On Its Independence Day, U.S. Will Look To the New 'Magna Charta' for Security

By Paul Green

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

AMERICA celebrates its 169th year of independence this week. On July 4th orators from New York to San Francisco will recall the dramatic days of 1776 when delegates from 13 independent colonies, each jealous of her sovereignty, forgot their common differences in the face of a danger that threatened them all and drafted a Declaration that said:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

No matter how these words are kicked around, they are immortal words for America and for the world. This year they will have special meaning. At San Francisco, delegates from 50 nations, each jealous of her sovereignty, have succeeded in adjusting their antagonisms in the face of a common peril. They have just drafted a charter to bring independence from war and to form a new union —the United Nations—on an international scale, a union which hopes, in the words of the preamble to its charter, "to live together in peace with one another as good neighbors."

THE charter, a solemn document born at the conference, speaks in lofty terms of preventing wars. Idealists have been talking about that for 2,000 years, but we still have wars. Has San Francisco made anything different?

San Francisco was another step on the long road that began aboard a battleship off Canada where a man with a big cigar and another man with a cigarette holder tilted at a jaunty angle met for the first time to announce a set of principles known as the Atlantic Charter. The road subsequently wound through Washington and Quebec, Casablanca and Cairo, then to Teheran and Yalta where another man, a pipe-smoker, joined them. The rest of the Allied world had its say at Bretton Woods, Dumbarton Oaks, and Mexico City.

San Francisco was another road sign, with an arrow pointing down the road which said, "World Peace." But there's still a long way to go. From the beginning San Francisco had limited objectives. Its purpose was to prepare a charter for action against aggression and for the establishment of a world organization based on principles laid down at Dumbarton Oaks and approved at Yalta. That and nothing more.

Several times it seemed that the meeting might collapse completely. It began with a couple of strikes against it: the end of the European war was in sight; the Big Three foreign ministers were needed in their home capitals. Without them, particularly Russia's Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov, the conference would degenerate into a cracker-barrel discussion by a bunch of errand boys who had to run to their bosses when anything important came up. Marshal Stalin hurdled this obstacle when he acceded to America's request to send Molotov. He left later, but the impetus his presence gave the conference carried through to the end.

A SHADOW hung over the Opera House, the shadow of President Roosevelt. He was the great champion of peace, whose supreme desire it was to make conferences like this one succeed. Could it succeed without him? For a while many doubted it.

San Francisco was in many ways a struggle of the Little 44 against the Big Five. They wanted some voice in world affairs. Yet the big powers knew that only the mighty can resist a lightning attack in this blitz age, that only by their aid can the small nations fight back. If they were to bear the responsibility for countering aggression, they should have power to go along with it.

But more fundamentally the conference was a test of Russia's relationship with the rest of the world. This was the debut in international co-operation of the Colossus of the East, the Sphinx of the 20th Century. Russia was to the new league as the United States was to the old. Without her it could not succeed. Russia had reason to beware of her neighbors. She could not forget that some had plotted against her for many years, that she was the only country ever expelled by the defunct League of Nations. Topics of the day were: Would Russia play ball? More important, could the United States and Russia, the world's giants, get along?

Disagreement began at once. Argentina brought the first crisis. It was the one open and dramatic fight of the conference and was waged by Molotov himself. The United States and the Latin American nations insisted on the admittance of Argentina's admittedly non-democratic government after her grudging decision to declare war on Germany at the 11th hour. Russia put her foot down against Argentina, but in the voting she lost. Only Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Greece supported her.

THE sportsmanlike way Molotov took the decision heartened the delegates, who had feared that he might pack up and leave. He was a good loser. But it also showed Russia that in a hands-down vote America could depend on all her southern neighbors, whereas Russia stood virtually alone. To make this situation somewhat more even she was given votes for her Ukrainian and White Russian republics.

Big Three delegates couldn't get to first base on the knotty Polish problem, which seemed hopeless after a while. Russia had promised at Yalta to reorganize the Polish government in Warsaw, then seemingly went back on her word. She refused to deal at all with the London Polish emigres and then threw a bombshell at the conferees by arresting a group of intended Polish negotiators.

The world watched anxiously when they were brought to trial and charged with terrorism. They pleaded guilty and, in the final days of conference, were sentenced. Twelve received prison terms from three months to ten years and three were acquitted. Since terrorism is usually punished by a firing squad in Russia, this was a magnanimous decision. Russia proved that she was prepared to be merciful and make concessions to world opinion, but she also made clear that she was determined to unmask her enemies.

The Polish question was finally removed from the conference altogether for a separate solution at a Moscow meeting between the different Polish factions and Big Three statesmen. Three days before the end of the conference a settlement was announced by the Big Three to the satisfaction of all concerned. Everyone breathed easier.

THE spotlight swung away from San Francisco when VE-Day came along and the urgency of perfecting some sort of peace machinery hit violently home. But two post-war events made even the most league-minded advocates doubt the success of any world organization: Marshal Tito's men marched into disputed Trieste and refused to budge when Britain and the United States asked them to leave. Tito talked menacingly of fighting to keep Trieste. Many wondered whether Russia was backing Tito. The matter was finally settled peacefully when the Yugoslavs marched out again and agreed that Trieste and the surrounding area should remain under Allied control for the while.

More serious was trouble in the Near East, where France and Britain clashed over their interests in Syria and Lebanon. Trouble had been brewing for some time and hit the headlines when French troops fired on Damascus crowds. The French blamed the British and the Arabs denounced the French. The matter is still unsettled.

Remembering Allied difficulties in Italy and British troubles in Greece, the smaller nations squirmed and wondered: What good was all this talk at San Francisco when the big fellows were still using force to get what they wanted? Is it the same old run-around, olive branch in one hand and a bazooka the other?

These clashes pointed up the thorn tion of the conference—the veto long insisted that any one could retain veto powers in zation and could disapp[illegible]ough so there

Continued [illegible]racted absen[illegible]ined . . .

Occupying Germany

By Ernest Leiser
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

IF they take it easy on the chicken, the soldiers say, there could be a lot worse deals than the Army of Occupation. Of course, there are a few isolated cases of guys who would like to go home and get out of the Army, but the general attitude is that if you have to be overseas, Europe—even Germany—is a lot better place to be than the Pacific.

Exactly what does occupying Germany mean to the occupant? There are as many answers to that as there are GIs in Germany. You can name a dozen different outfits, and then learn several dozen different ways of occupying the Reich. Each big unit has its general plan of operation, but by the time that plan gets down to the little units anything may have happened to it.

Training programs, recreation, living conditions, the whole works, is subject to the interpretation of the individual commanders, and there's plenty of interpreting going on. How do soldiers live in the occupation zone? A hundred ways. It depends generally, though, on two things: the facilities available in the area and the whim of the CO.

Take two divisions for example: the 30th Inf. Div., before it was pulled back out of the forested hills of Thuringia, lived entirely in houses, some of them pretty palatial affairs, or in hotels or other residential buildings. Parts of the 6th Armd. Div., in the same general area, built a number of tent cities for most of its troops, with pup tents for homes, pyramidals for orderly rooms and the like.

FOR a combination of comfort and scenery, some outfits never had it so good. The U.S. zone has some of the most beautiful country of Europe, and some units have picked themselves the best of the best. Down in the corner of Bavaria, the 101st Airborne troopers are living around Berchtesgaden, the place Hitler himself chose as the choicest spot in his domain. At the opposite end of the American zone, the 106th Inf. Div. has been scattered in the area near Bad Ems, in the deep pine valley where the River Lahn empties into the Rhine.

The 35th Inf. Div. has its CP at Maria Laach, in a monastery where the monks make Moselle wine. The monastery and a few hotels are on the side of a crystal-clear lake snuggled in among deep-green hills. That's Division for you, you say?

The anti-tank platoon of the 3rd Battalion of the 35th's 320th Regt. is perched on the vine-covered slopes [illegible]ine's east comfort- with ice-

[illegible]r, especi- hey make s are fine

[illegible]gions are re every quarters. outfits.

there's a the Air tents at . There tents at

[illegible]an [illegible]ka in niest ques- Russia had the Big Five the world organi- ve any request for

on page vii.

the edge of the cages, not much better than the prisoners themselves. In the broken-up, bombed-out larger cities you just can't live really well, no matter what your quarters are.

In between the extremes there are a great many outfits who have moved into fairly comfortable Wehrmacht barracks or into school buildings. These are infinitely better than tents, but a straw tick in a barracks can't exactly compare with bed-sheets in a hotel. What do the soldiers do with their working time? Anything from guarding PWs working on roads to running coke-bottling plants.

Theoretically, each unit not on some specific occupation job has a regular training program, but that program may be 70 per cent training and 30 per cent recreation or the other way around. The training reminds you of something strictly from basic in some outfits. In others, like the 30th, it is calculated to be just intensive enough so that the doughs will keep their hands in at soldiering, without overtraining the already combat-wise.

SOME outfits have Reveille at 6:00 and Retreat at 5:30. Some don't get up until 7:30 and have no Reveille or Retreat. The 84th Inf. Div., just after VE-Day, published a daily training schedule in its division newspapers. Other outfits have similar schedules which include, say, calisthenics, a hike, tactical training of the individual soldier and small units, rifle marksmanship and occasionally things like assault landings and jungle fighting. Armored outfits have a lot of motor mechanics.

Then, of course, a great many outfits have—you guessed it—close order drill and inspections. Some rarely, others of the typical Saturday-morning variety. In addition to training of this old-fashioned kind, there are the occupation duties, like manning traffic control points, patrolling roads for security, guarding installations, establishing frontier blocks, policing towns, guarding prisoners, repairing roads, building bridges, checking transportation lines, hauling supplies, transporting DPs and a hundred miscellaneous jobs.

Among the most miscellaneous are running a winery and the aforementioned coke-bottling plant, both done by the 35th Inf. Div.

PRESUMABLY, now that the major units which will remain here permanently for occupation have been announced, the workday program will be considerably revised. It is to be expected that those units staying will emphasize occupation duties rather than training. Units scheduled for the Pacific, presumably, will emphasize and speed up training programs.

Probably, too, there will be an increase in spit-and-polish for the occupation boys, as the Army carries out a program to impress the Germans with our discipline and power. (Okay, we heard you say, "Why don't you keep your big mouth shut!")

What kind of education is going on? The theater-wide I and E program is not in operation for most units yet. Most individual I and E officers and unit commanders are not waiting, however. Despite the somewhat sketchy facilities at present available, a series of courses ranging from leadership to a non-com to metaphysics are being given on a small scale.

Fairly typical is what the 386th Regt. of the 76th Inf. Div. has been doing, for example. There, I and E chiefs have sponsored courses in vocational training for use both in and out of the Army, such as motor mechanics, drafting, mathematics, lathe operating and the like. Captured materials entirely have been used.

SOME units are using local talent to teach their troops to speak German. Almost all outfits of any size have some kind of interim education program going on a strictly volunteer basis, generally on either training or daytime recreation time.

What do they do for recreation, in the absence of fraternization? Here again, the program ranges, this time to suit the tastes of the Joes and the facilities at hand. Baseball, football and swimming are probably the most common, but there is a lot of such non-GI stuff as fishing and boating along the lakes and rivers and horseback riding in some places. There are even a few golf courses scattered in the occupation zone.

In the evening, there are more and newer movies than ever before for most outfits, USO shows have been increased and there has been widespread distribution of pocket-size books. And then, mostly, of course, evenings are devoted in interminable bull sessions or to wandering around looking at girls you can't legally talk to, or perhaps to taking cold showers to douse the impulses of romance.

IN case, we have painted too idyllic a picture of GI life in Germany, don't get us wrong. This is far from a perfect existence, even if life is fairly easy; food, sprinkled with occasional fresh eggs or vegetables or strawberries or something out of the chief cook's ordinary, is better than it has been; and the scenery, in most places, is fine.

But even scenery can get monotonous. A headquarters soldier at the 35th Div., looking out over the unruffled, cool mountain waters of Maria Laach, said: "The first night, I said to myself, 'Now, ain't that beautiful?' and the second and third and fourth night I said the same thing. Now I've been looking at that damn view so often I can tell you how many trees there are in that pine woods yonder. Say fella, can you tell me what it's like to talk to a girl?"

There's no two ways about it. Occupation can get awfully dull—and will. But as the dough from the 1st Inf. Div., apparently here to stay, said, "I suppose life in the Pacific isn't so exciting, either, except when you're fighting and *that* is the kind of excitement I've had plenty of."

War Crime Trials Set Precedent

By George Dorsey
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

THE striking thing about the first war crime trials in Germany, held before a 15th Army commission sitting at Ahrweiler, was the painstaking effort to conduct the proceedings in a calm, fair manner. Despite the fact that the trials came so soon after the end of a savage, costly war against a vicious and unprincipled enemy, there was nothing hysterical or vengeful in their prosecution. The men tried were not major war criminals, but the hearings were highly important—for they set patterns and precedents for future courts.

The four Germans, charged with complicity in the mob murder of an American flier last Aug. 15 at Preist, were tried on cold facts. The information, for the most part, was freely given by fellow-villagers who witnessed the crime. Peter Bach, Peter Kohn and Matthias Gierens were accused of shooting and beating to death an airman who had parachuted to earth near their village. Matthias Krein, a member of the Landwacht, became involved in the crime because he had stood by, permitting the others to smash the life out of the American. His duty, the prosecution stated, was to arrest and protect the flier.

Each defendant admitted most of the allegations; but, to be sure that they received their full rights, the commission appointed as defense counsel two American officers conversant with our legal procedure. In addition, the accused men were authorized to engage the services of a civilian counsel, which they did. Their choice was Dr. Franz Mehn, a capable, intelligent lawyer from Trier.

IT was expected that the sentences for at least three of the Germans, when published after approval by Lt. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, 15th Army CG, would be severe. But three Americans so obviously guilty of murdering a defenseless man could not have hoped for punishment any less harsh.

Dr. Mehn did his best with his almost hopeless cases. For Gierens he pleaded not guilty by reason of insanity, pointing out that two relatives of the railroad worker had been committed to an institution. In the cases of Kohn and Krein he declared that they had been influenced by Bach, the village Nazi leader, who was still at large when the first three men were tried.

When Bach was captured, and it came time for his trial, Mehn was presented with a fine dilemma, having placed the major share of blame on his client in the first trial. The only way out was to make a psychological defense reminiscent of those which made Clarence Darrow famous. Mehn attempted to show the causes behind the act by tracing the spiritual history of National Socialism in Germany, pointing out its influence on simple, unthinking men like Bach. He said that the major guilt lay with higher Nazi leaders and begged clemency for the "little people" who had been led astray.

If, as is expected, the defense in this case is repeated by those to follow, we shall hear much more about the "unthinking . . . little people" of Germany.

What About That Peacetime Draft?

By Ed Hogan
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

THERE is a foreigner in our midst, and there are those who would absorb him into the American way of life and those who want no part of him. So those in favor of peace-time compulsory military training and those opposed to it are saying quite a bit about the subject—and each other.

Universal military training through conscription in years of peace has never been a part of the accepted American way of life, but by no means is it a new idea. It was recommended by George Washington to the first Congress in 1790. And Woodrow Wilson hinted at it shortly after the outbreak of World War I, when he talked of "citizenry trained and accustomed to arms." The late President Roosevelt, in his annual message, told the 79th Congress quite flatly that peace-time conscription is "an essential factor in the maintenance of peace." And that is where the subject lies now, in the 79th Congress before the court of public opinion.

The House Post-war Policy Committee has been conducting hearings on this controversial issue. After the pros and cons are sifted and weighed, the committee will make a recommendation to the House. If the recommendation is favorable, the House Military Affairs Committee will consider the specific legislation. If unfavorable, peace-time conscription will leave by the back door, but it is almost a certainty that it will be hovering over Capitol Hill and the United States for many years to come.

WHAT is the whole thing about? Well, the Administration, backed by the Army and Navy, is asking Congress to write on the statute book a law which, during years of peace, would conscript American youths of 18 for one year's military training. It must not be confused with the war-time draft law which will terminate May 15, 1946, and under which the inductee can be required to serve for the duration or until the military services no longer need him.

Why is peace-time conscription being considered now? Why can't it wait until peace comes? The Army gives a perfectly frank reply: Interest in national defense military organization wanes after a war. Therefore, if the legislation is to be passed at all, it probably will have to be passed now, at a time import of war. But there are those who argue when Americans still are conscious of the that such a grave piece of legislation should not be subject to hasty decisions influenced by crisis.

The House Post-war Policy Committee has heard strong arguments for delaying consideration of conscription. The National Council of Parents and Teachers, which claims a membership of 3,500,000, urged that no action be taken until after Japan is defeated. And Monsignor Howard Carroll, Secretary of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, expressed the views of the Catholic hierarchy in a letter to the committee, which said that "a matter so important should await decision until the end of the war, when more can be known of the international situation."

Those who favor conscription, however, don't want delay; they want action. The Army, mindful of the state of unpreparedness in which the U.S. found itself at the time of Pearl Harbor, would like a post-war organization of 4,500,000 men available on call. It proposed to have this number of "effectives" by training 600,000 youths of 18 each year. After the year, the trainees would be listed as "active reserves" for a period of six years, during which time they could be called to active duty in the event of emergency. The Navy, which estimates that it will need a post-war organization of 540,000 men to satisfy the manpower needs of the largest naval forces in the world, would train 200,000 18-year-olds annually, This is just the military side of the picture.

ON the political side, there is the part the United States will be called upon to play to keep peace in the world, by force if necessary. United Nations Conference delegates are solidly behind the Dumbarton Oaks plan to create an international pool of air, sea and ground force strength which could be sent into action quickly against any aggressor nations of the future.

The proponents of conscription insist that to fulfill our obligations we must have either a huge standing army or a well-trained citizen reserve army. Since it is foreign to American policy to maintain a large standing army, they say the "citizen army" obtained through conscription is the answer in this connection. Army estimates of a post-war standing army will not be submitted to Congress until after peace is declared. But the opponents say that Proposal No. 4 of Dumbarton Oaks principles commits us to refrain from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of an organization which was founded for peace. And they maintain that peace-time conscription is the greatest threat of force ever devised.

Labor unions have come out solidly against peace-time conscription. Leaders of both the CIO and AFL see a large post-war army as an anti-labor instrument. Apprehension was widespread among union men that U.S. troops may be used as strikebreakers. They cite such instances in the history of France's peace-time draft army and conclude that American reservists, including union members, could be called into service and sent back to their jobs, in uniform, to break strikes.

One of the most powerful opposition groups is the American Council on Education, which claims that 47 per cent of U.S. college administrators oppose universal military training on the grounds that "it may regiment the minds of our youth." But Edward C. Elliott, president of Purdue University, has bolted his colleagues on the issue. One of the few educators actively supporting conscription, Elliott suggested that the compulsory draft program be tried for a period of five years, because, as he put it, "while we have the task of dreaming and doing for peace, we have the solemn and continuing obligation of being fully prepared to protect all that which is ours. At the end of three to five years we shall know things we cannot know now, and then we shall have learned invaluable lessons through experience."

Some educators argue that conscript armies have been the nucleus of the totalitarian nations and that young men schooled in the use of force and trained to unquestioning obedience are ready to follow a strong leader. Democracy, said one education association, is not enhanced by training which "makes the voice of the drill sergeant louder than the voice of conviction." Another educator's argument, though old, is that active military preparation stimulates armament rivalries and tends to provoke wars rather than avoid them. In almost the same connection it is contended that U.S. conscription would cause our Latin American neighbors, among others, to regard us with suspicion, resenting threat of interference in their affairs.

THE argument of Under-Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew that universal military training would give "our young men physical conditioning, discipline and an understanding of team work, fair play and that sort of thing which would be permanent assets to them throughout their lives" is at sharp divergence with that held by Hanson Baldwin, military expert of the New York Times.

"A program of vocational and educational plus military training," Baldwin said, "would be neither fish nor fowl; the military program —which is the fundamental purpose of conscription—would be hopelessly hobbled, nor would there be sufficient time to educate properly. The net result would be boondoggling. . . . Military training cannot be advocated on educational or vocational grounds."

Despite high-sounding phrases which have to do with conscription being justified only on the reason of military necessity or, on the other hand, because the U.S. must have a military potential capable of going into action on short notice in the event of aggression, the question of training seems to be the crux of all arguments. What kind of training will conscripted 18-year-olds be given is the question being asked most often.

THAT remains to be seen, of course, for, until compulsory military training is a fact and technicians set up the machinery of operation, there can be no answer. Those in favor say any training decided upon will be good for the individual trainee. But there is a school of thought, subscribed to by many men in uniform today, which says, in effect: "I don't want any son of mine to go through the things I went through."

Already, as is usually the case when opinions differ sharply, a compromise has been suggested. A substitute proposal has been recommended to Congress by the Veterans of Foreign Wars. It calls for training over a three-year period in National Guard or Naval or Marine Reserve units. Under the plan, compulsory training would be given in the youth's own community without disturbing his home life or education. The trainee would participate in weekly drills at his local armory and spend two weeks each summer in training at a reserve camp. The VFW will not oppose the Administration's plan if adopted, but believes its own proposal will quiet the fears of the opponents to conscription by minimizing dislocation of young couples' home life.

Arguments for and against will continue long after Congress makes its decision. And the members, sharply divided on the issue, are handling the hot potato of peace-time conscription carefully, cautiously and with profound respect.

After taking the oath, new inductees get a two week-furlough so they return home and put their affairs in order for a protracted absence . . .

The World...

EUROPE

Calm Over Italy

For two decades Benito Mussolini tried to convert the factory workers of northern Italy to Fascism, but he did not succeed. In spite of his Black Shirts, floggings and castor oil treatments, they never hid their contempt for him. Unlike the Italians of the south, they took an active part in their own liberation, after which their pent-up antagonism exploded with a mob violence unparalleled in this war. It was climaxed by the hanging of Mussolini's bullet-riddled body in a public square in Milan, headquarters of the partisans. His death whetted their appetite and they took matters into their own hands.

Last week lynchings and shooting of Fascists were on the increase. From Milan, Padua, Parma, Spezia, Verona, Ravenna, and elsewhere in northern Italy came reports of the killing of Fascist leaders. Partisans threatened strikes in protest against leniency of sentences against Fascists. They were particularly angered by the "mild" 20-year term given Carlo Emanuele Basile, Mussolini's last Undersecretary of War. They felt that after 20 months of Allied control southern Italy was still full of Fascists.

The rising tide of violence may be checked by the agreement last week between northern and southern Committees of Liberation which produced a new Italian government after a month-long deadlock. For the first time the country's six political parties turned their attention north for a leader. They chose as premier Ferruccio Parri, a relatively unknown journalist of Milan, a chief of the right wing of the Action party, who was decorated by the Allies for organizing patriot forces that fought the Germans.

The cabinet represents all six parties. A Socialist and Liberal are vice premiers. Left wing leaders were given control of domestic affairs while the right and center have ministries that deal with the western democracies. The key Ministry of Justice, which handles punishment of Fascists, went to Palmiro Tagliatti, who, as Communist leader, is expected to accelerate the trials and make the sentences more severe. That might calm down the impetuous, hot-blooded Fascist-haters of the north.

Laval Appetizers

If ever a condemned man ate well, that man is Pierre Laval, of Vichy, premier and France's most hated collaborationist. Laval can't complain about Generalissimo Francisco Franco's hospitality since his flight to Barcelona May 2. In a flat overlooking the central courtyard of Monjuich Fortress, he has been treated more as a visiting celebrity than a traitor facing an eventual death sentence.

Foods that are the wildest luxuries in Spain are delivered daily to his quarters. The Ritz Hotel has assigned a French-speaking waiter, cook and maid to serve his every need. At breakfast, he settles the day's menu with the cook. On Sundays, he clings to the French custom, ordering a special meal, usually of "paella," a typical Valencia rice dish, with lobster a la Valencienne. This is followed by roast capon, asparagus, ice cream, coffee and sparkling Spanish wine. At tea time he takes Spanish chocolate, cafe au lait and other drinks. He rests his bloated stomach in the evening, but raids the icebox before retiring.

The rest of the time he listens to BBC French broadcasts and reads French, Spanish and British newspapers, following particularly the judicial interrogation in Paris of Marshal Henri-Philippe Petain. Some reporters think he is awaiting Petain's fate before giving himself up, while others say he will voluntarily surrender for trial in France after completing his defense. Rumors that he is on his way to deliver himself to the French pop up periodically. Each time he is supposed to be either on a train going to the French border, aboard a British battleship en route to a French port, or on a plane for Paris.

If Laval does not appear by the time Petain's trial is over, and he may not, France is prepared to try him in absentia. Only one decision is expected, the same that was pronounced during last week's one-day trial of Vichy Minister of Labor Marcel Deat: Death. Until that day Pierre Laval, traitor and turncoat gorges himself on the best food in Spain.

King vs. Subjects

When is a king? Leopold III might well have pondered this riddle in his Salzburg retreat during the past weeks as opposition to his return to the throne mounted in Belgium. Belgian feeling against Leopold was colored by a number of factors, ranging from political and social to romantic and emotional considerations. But three events were said to have contributed most tellingly to the king's unpopularity:

1—His swift surrender to the Germans in 1940. It came so fast that the British and French were not notified in advance.

2—His refusal to go abroad and head a government-in-exile, as had Queen Wilhelmina and King Haakon.

3—His marriage to Mary Lilian Baels, a commoner, six years after the death of Princess Astrid, his popularly esteemed first wife.

Leopold's reply to his detractors: his messenger to the Allies was killed and, as commander-in-chief, he prefered to surrender himself and share the fate of his troops. However, some of the heroism implied in the king's self-assigned role of war prisoner was wiped out when Belgians learned that their monarch had lived in Germany in comfort and comparative independence with the woman he loved. (They were married after Belgium's fall.)

Arrayed in opposition to Leopold were the coalition government headed by Achille van Acker, the Socialist Party, trade union leaders, Communists and various resistance groups. The Liberal Party was divided on the issue and remained on the fence during most of the controversy. King Leopold derived his chief support from the Catholic Party, whose leaders stressed "the king's constitutional rights."

Opposition to Leopold had grown in bitterness since the end of the European war and the return of PWs and deportees, who uniformly suffered German-inflicted hardships which, by contrast, made the king's sojourn in the Reich seem like a pleasant vacation. One of the monarch's troubles was that he had surrounded himself with a group of advisers whose conduct during Belgium's troubled times was more open to criticism than his own. When he asked Lt. Gen. Ganshof van der Meersch to form a "businessmen's cabinet," the general refused, rather sharply, on grounds that business was not in good repute in Belgium right now. Many business leaders were suspected of collaboration with the Germans.

Many Belgians who opposed Leopold's return did not wish to end the monarchy, and pointed out the availability of Prince Charles, the king's brother. At present Regent of Belgium, Charles was described "the spearhead of the Belgian Resistance Movement."

INTERNATIONAL

Whither Russia

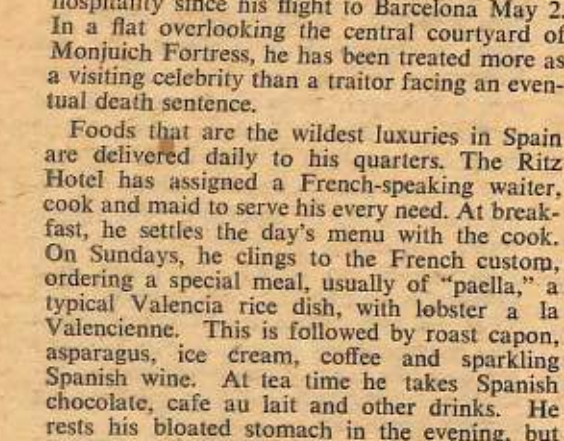
Russia had its own Pearl Harbor to settle with Japan. Before the turn of the century the Czar acquired Port Arthur from China, but in 1904 the Japs stealthily crept up on Port Arthur and launched an attack that ended in disastrous defeat for the Czar's forces.

Russia's day of reckoning may not be far away. A new tip-off that Russia was contemplating war against Japan came last week when Foreign Economic Administrator Leo T. Crowley disclosed that lend-lease goods were going to Siberia because it was to the "military advantage" of the U.S. Lend-lease aid to western Russia was halted when the war with Germany ended. When the late Wendell Willkie, during his Russian trip, persuaded Marshal Stalin to open up Siberia to American aid from Alaska, Stalin was jittery on how Japan would react to such a bald violation of Russia's neutrality. Evidently, Japan is leery enough of the USSR, not to say anything about it.

For 15 years now both countries have been at sword's point in Siberia, where more than 2,700 minor border clashes have occurred since 1931. The first of two major battles was fought in 1938 at Changkufeng on the Korea-Siberia frontier. A year later another major clash occurred at Namongen on the outer-inner Mongolian frontier. Each time the Japs were soundly trounced. Russian estimates of Jap casualties at Namongen were 18,000 men.

Russia's highly-trained Siberian armies gained valuable experience fighting the Germans at Moscow and Stalingrad. They were divided into two commands: the Far Eastern front, which includes Vladivostok, with headquarters at Kharbarovsk; the trans-Baikalb front centered at Chita, far to the west of Kharbarovsk. Each of these armies was estimated at from 250,000 to 500,000 men and were supported by naval and air power.

Japan's biggest cities, already badly hit by B29s, were only three air hours away from Vladisvostok. After several five-year plans, Siberia has its own great industries, its own iron and steel, oil and power centers and grew much of its own food. Opposing the Russian Siberian armies was the Kwangtung army of Japan—700,000 to 1,000,000 highly trained, fanatical, well-equipped men and powerful naval and air forces.



Pierre Laval

Rests his bloated stomach in the evening. . . .

King Leopold

When is a King not a King? . . .

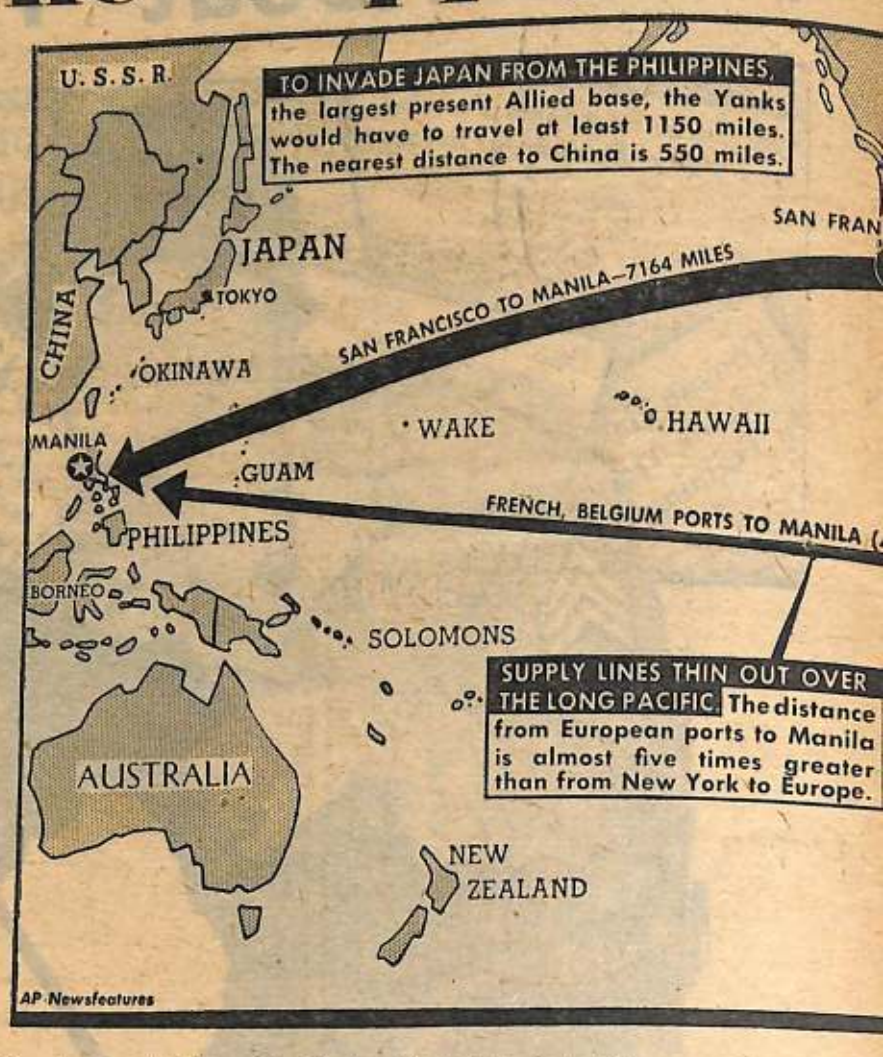
Pole-Ease!

Communist Russia's antagonism to Poland went back to the founding of the USSR, when her forces fought the infant Red Army and repelled it from the gates of Warsaw. Hostility deepened in post-war years so that in September, 1939, when the Wehrmacht blitzed Poland, the Russians occupied half the country.

To London fled the leaders of the most bitter anti-Russian factions of the Polish government to form a regime in exile. There they steadfastly opposed even the mildest of compromises to settle their differences with Moscow. Their attitude was so unconstructive that they soon lost the confidence of the British and American governments, which had recognized them. Then the Red Army swept the Germans from all Poland and installed its own government. The Allies, however, refused to have anything to do with the Lublin regime, while the Russians refused to deal with the London Poles.

Several half-hearted attempts were made to

The Supply Ba



A SHIP making the round trip from New York to the British Isles to carry supplies for the European war required about 65 days. This included layovers, loading and unloading time.

But a ship requires 90 to 150 days to make the round trip from the west coast to the Philippines, from which it is possible China or Japan may be invaded. Including layovers, loading and unloading, it might make four trips or it might make only two full trips and part of a third in a year.

Thus, to supply one shipload a month for the Pacific war from the west coast, four to six ships must be kept in constant operation. Only two ships were needed to supply a shipload a month to Europe.

OVER-ALL distances are almost exactly twice as great in the Pacific supply story, but that isn't the only complication.

In invading Europe Gen. Eisenhower's troops had only to cross the 20-mile English Channel. There is no such handy jumping-off place close to Japan or the mainland of China. Okinawa (if that island should be turned into an invas base) is 320 miles from the southern tip Japan. Both Okinawa and the Philippines on a line some 600 miles from the China co Formosa, which might possibly be seized a base, is about half that far.

An Office of War Information report s that from five to ten tons of cargo must landed in an invasion for every soldier w hits the beach.

TO land 250,000 men and all their gear wo require 5,000 separate beachings by all ki of landing craft.

To maintain the men for 30 days would requ the unloading of 30 to 35 Liberty ships and tankers. And remember that to continue la ing material at that rate for succeeding 30-d periods would require four to six times that ma ships in constant operation.

Remember, too, that any full-scale invasi of Japan or China would involve many tin 250,000 men.

Dragnet Draw

Americans and Japanese were assessing t real meaning of Okinawa last week. To t Japs the loss of the island meant one thing invasion. The Jap war minister warned l people: "The enemy is going to strike to e the war quickly." To the populace of Kyush most southerly of the Jap home islands, addressed this warning: "You must be prepare Invasion is inevitable." In the U.S. peop thought of the 11,000 U.S. lives lost and co templated the final cost of Pacific victor Originally around 110,000 Japs held Okinaw To win the island U.S. forces had to kill, almo one by one, more than 100,000 of them. T U.S. 5th Fleet took heavier losses than the Na has felt since Pearl Harbor, the 10th Arm now commanded by Gen. Stilwell, lost parts whole units. But the U.S. had an air and s base from which Formosa could be cut off fro Japan, and a blockade enforced in the Korea Straits and the China and Yellow Seas.

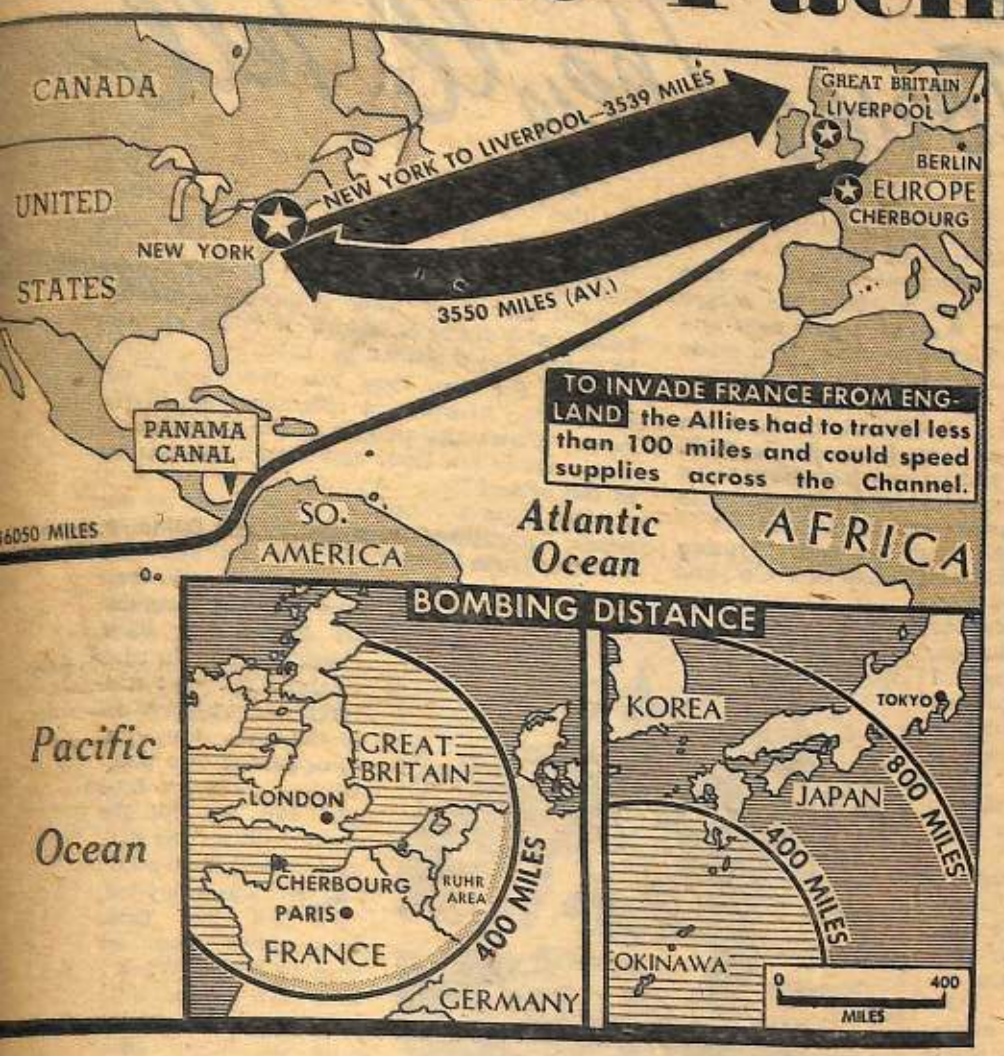
While the end was not yet in sight, inform tion from the battle fronts last week made clear that the net around Japan was bein steadily tightened

The Central Pacific was shaping up as the mai sea and air "battlefield" of the war. The are from the Marianas northwestward to Okinaw and the China coast and northward to and i cluding the main Jap islands of Kyushu, Shikok and Honshu includes Japan's chief cities an most of the bases from which U.S. forces wer preparing to strike at them. From this are American planes, ships and submarines ha begun to blockade Jap shipping lanes, whil fleets of B29 bombers pounded enemy cities int ruins.

The Marianas had become the center of U.S air and sea activities against Japan. The ol theory that Pacific islands are too small fro which to mount a large-scale war had been dis proved by U.S. engineers. The airfields on jus one of the Marianas was reported to be larg enough to handle 800 Superfortresses.

Okinawa, with its 67 square miles, offered mor facilities for airfields than the three Mariana bases together. And Okinawa is less than a thir of the 1,450 sea miles which separate Japan fro the Marianas. Experts figured that th Jap airfields on Okinawa, plus the new ones U.S engineers were rapidly building, would accom

le in the Pacific



OWI furnishes this table of supplies needed for an invasion force of 250,000 men in their first landing and then to maintain them for 30 days.

	Measurement in Tons First Landing	30 Days' Maintenance
Weapons and ammunition	200,000	33,000
Combat vehicles (tanks, etc.)	325,000	8,000
General purpose vehicles ..	525,000	5,000
Signal apparatus	50,000	1,000
Rations	12,000	36,000
Petroleum products ..	20,000	100,000
Other quartermaster supplies	—	13,000
Transportation	*100,000*	*1,000*
*Engineering equipment ..	*100,000*	*80,000*
Chemical warfare equipment	25,000	2,000
Medical equipment and supplies	100,000	3,000
Air Corps equipment and supplies	—	20,000
Totals	1,457,000	302,000

(These supplies include everything from buttons to locomotives.)

HERE is a table supplied by the Army dealing with a force of 100,000 men with a breakdown on some of the materials needed to set up a base for them.

It involves a base camp for 10,000 men (the rest presumably would be in forward areas, with another 10,000 returning to the base from time to time), hospital facilities for 10,000, nine airfields, 75 miles of railway to be built, plus roads, bridges, warehouses, etc.

These are just a few of the things that would be needed. Figures are in tons:

*Lumber	*61,547*
Pipe and fittings..	32,238
Laundry equipment	4,880
Railroad ties	17,275
Well drilling equipment	110
Steel landing mats	11,100
Paving	1,600
Prefabricated buildings	3,280
Tools	75

And all that stuff has to be moved by ship too.

s Around Japan

modate 1,000 bombers of the most powerful type. Okinawa gave the Allies the anchorage of Nakugusuku Bay, well sheltered from typhoons, and with accommodation for a large modern fleet.

Much of the South and Southwest Pacific area is far behind the front of the Allied advance. But with the end of the fighting on Okinawa, the chief land battles of the theater were being fought in the Philippines. U.S. forces dominated all the islands except northern and eastern Luzon and parts of Mindanao, where Jap troops doomed to surrender or extinction continued to resist bitterly. Until they were liquidated, Luzon and other islands could not be completely developed for staging bases, supply areas and maintenance, repair and assembly points

Except for a few surface raids against the Kuriles and the delivery, through Alaska, of lend-lease planes to Russia, this sector of the Pacific theater remained quiet. It may be more important shortly, particularly if Russia enters the war. Great airfields constructed in the Aleutians were reported large enough to handle B29s and B32s.

Except for mopping up, the campaign in Burma was completed. The recent deployment of large numbers of troops to India and Burma set the stage for a stepping up of operations. The ultimate objective: Singapore, at the end of the Malay Peninsula.

Striking at Japan's overland corridor to Malaya and Indo-China, Chinese troops cut the corridor's main rail artery and threatened to occupy Liuchow, former site of an American air base. In the east, other Chinese armies, which now hold 125 miles of sea coast, were clearing other coast ports. The Japs recently vacated Siapu, 70 miles north of Chinese-held Foochow.

Encirclement, close blockade, and intensive air assault, followed by possible amphibious invasion of the main islands and perhaps China from the west, seemed in store for Japan last week. This, some observers thought, might be accompanied by British attacks from the east via the Indian Ocean area, and Allied attacks via interior China. One expert summed it up with this remark: Japan had lost the war, but the Allies had not won. The decisive blows still lay ahead.

bridge the chasm, but met failure almost before their start. The vexing Polish problem threatened to split Big Three unity, particularly at San Francisco. Prospects for a solution hit a new low when Russia seized 16 Polish negotiators and charged them with planning terrorist tactics against the Red Army. Their pleas of guilty gave the London Poles the worst black eye they had yet received.

With a suddenness as amazing as it was welcome, the Polish deadlock was broken last week. The little-publicized conference in Moscow, between Russian-sponsored Lublin Poles, non-Lublin Poles from inside Poland and Allied-supported Poles from London brought agreement on formation of a new government. The Big Three advisers at the meeting did not even have to be consulted. The Allies were pledged to withdraw recognition from the London regime and give it to the new government. But Poland's troubles were by no means over. The elections and the hesitancy of Poles in Allied territory to return to Poland pointed to new difficulties ahead.

THE WAR

No Sex, Please

On a remote Pacific island a crowd of soldiers watched a USO show in a jungle clearing. They applauded the musician who played novelty instruments. They shouted for more when the girl singer left the makeshift stage. And the magician was called back time and again for another feat of magic. Then a pretty little dancer in a flimsy costume took the stage. She made a few very sexy remarks, cracked a fast gag or two and gave the boys bumps and grinds that shook bananas from the trees. When she left the stage there was a prolonged hush. The Pacific GIs were not amused.

Variety, bible of showfolk, last week offered a few bits of sage advice to entertainers who go west from Frisco to tour Pacific outposts. First suggestion: Forget the bumps, the grinds and the sexy patter—it's taboo. In Europe, the magazine explained, girl shows with plenty of sex and spice are appreciated because the men have passes regularly and can visit Paris, Brussels, London or Rome where women are plentiful—perhaps willing. To the Pacific GI who has lived like a Tibetan monk for months or years in remote places where white women

...We Live In

—any women—are as rare as $3 bills, any display of sex is painful.

In the Pacific, acrobats, magicians, instrumentalists, singers, comedy skits and plays are popular. Sexy shows, says Variety, just don't click. For those young ladies who entertain in the Pacific Theater, Variety suggests a recipe for success: Be sweet, be demure, be modest, reserved and above reproach. Above all, forget about being sexy. There's a limit to what a man can stand.

AT HOME

Utopia, Inc.

In the early days of World War II a Cleveland woman filed her income-tax return and listed her occupation as a private secretary; her employer, Jack and Heintz, Inc., Cleveland manufacturer of aircraft parts; her net for the year in the neighborhood of $40,000. A suspicious Congressional committee, busy locating firms charging the government more than necessary on war contracts, button-holed bland William S. (Bill) Jack, the company's president, asked him to explain.

The investigation brought to light a Utopian scheme which Jack and Heintz had developed, whereby all workers were termed "associates" and received huge bonuses from profits, had coca-cola and music while they worked, a chance to make astronomical weekly incomes which made ordinary war-plant jobs look like home relief. Congress found that Jack and Heintz were on the level—the happy situation was not illegal, but rather the Cleveland company actually charged the government less than competitors for the parts being made.

Last week unorthodox Bill Jack, frightened at the prospect of cutbacks in production now that the war in Europe was over, told "associates" that resignations would be welcomed. The next day, encouraged by $24,000,000 in new contracts for the company and a prospect of $15,000,000 more yet to come, he tried to repair the damage done to the Utopian plant morale. The suggestion, he explained, was meant to apply only to sluggards, drones, troublemakers and malcontents—others, he assured them, could look forward to at least another year of full employment even if no more orders are received.

Then Bill Jack decided to lay his cards on the table, announced his plan for layoffs which will come with reconversion. At first hours will be cut to 48, then 40 hours weekly (there was a time when workers drew fat envelopes for more than 80 hours weekly, plus bonuses). Later, Jack would send mothers and wives back to their homes. Last to go would be the "enlisted associates" who left other plants to join the Jack and Heintz happy family early in the war. He would send them back to wherever they came from to make room for returning servicemen and to insure plenty of work for associates of long standing.

To quiet weeping, wailing and to prevent shedding of tears, Jack announced, too, that any steps taken would be for the benefit of all concerned, since associates own stock amounting to $10,500,000. Their investments, he promised, will be safeguarded.

'Axis Sally'

On a warm evening in mid-April GIs fighting in Italy heard the nostalgic syrupy voice for the last time. "Goodnight, boys," she said, softly, "and a sweet kiss from Sally."

A few weeks later New York-born Rita Louise Zucca, who deserted 49th Street years ago to become No. 1 feminine Axis radio propaganda star, was swept up in Turin, Italy, by the Allied intelligence dragnet. Honey-voiced "Axis Sally" stands trial as a war criminal, but her fine collection of American jazz records which brought her a large listening public among the Allied forces was still at large.

Last week Axis Sally was a prisoner of IVth Corps MPs in Italy, but her program was back on the air again on the American Forces Network Nancy station, complete with the missing record library which turned up in Kassel, Germany. And along with the records came a new, sweeter voice—that of blonde Amelia Baines, who calls herself "Your Girl Saturday."

GIs in Europe, well acquainted with good jazz, listened to the Saturday night show, heard the Ellingtons, the Luncefords, the Goodmans, Shaws and Dorseys, promptly dubbed pretty Miss Baines "Allied Amy," no longer missed "Axis Sally."

Beef Beefs

The case of the vanishing meat was being aired from the lowliest butcher shop to the lofty halls of Congress last week with nearly everyone pointing the finger of guilt at the flourishing black market. Consumers, especially in the northeastern states, where steaks were scarcer than pre-war girdles, complained bitterly that black markets were thriving amid want.

One Albany butcher said that "even the meat-flies are becoming scarce." The city jail custodian at Mount Carmel, Ill., lamenting the dirge of steaks, asked prospective guests to bring along their red points, while a Stamford (Conn.) woman asked her ration board for some extra points to send to her son in the South Pacific. And in Boston one irate housewife suggested that the city start licensing black marketeers.

The House of Representatives, viewing the food muddle with alarm, took these steps along the reform road recently laid down by former President Herbert Hoover: approved a measure transferring control of food production, distribution and pricing from the OPA to the Department of Agriculture (preceding the action, Rep. Clare Hoffman (R.-Mich.) declared: "We should cut off OPA's head and start over again"); okayed proposals to guarantee a profit margin to meat processors; gave green light to unlimited local slaughtering when done under sanitary conditions.

Meanwhile, from Dr. F. A. Pearson, professor of prices and statistics at Cornell University College of Agriculture, came the declaration that the food pinch was inevitable even without war and black markets. The educator said that civilian supplies may dip to "the lowest level in our history" this year in line with a downward trend evident for 50 years. Attributing the food pinch to the decline in per capita meat supplies, Dr. Pearson pointed out: "Increases in our human population cannot be matched by equal increases in our livestock population because of our inability to expand the acreage of pasture and the production of hay and feed grains."

'Butch' to Paris?

Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Gotham's acid-tongued chief executive, loves to race along the city streets in his specially-built limousine. Whenever a fire engine howls its way to a four-alarmer the "Little Flower" chases after it, sometimes wearing a fireman's hat, as he watches the fire. He shows up unexpectedly anywhere from a courtroom to a fish market to see how things are getting along. Municipal boundaries do not restrict him. Stories about him are datelined from coast to coast.

But since the last war Butch's urge to travel has been restricted to domestic soil. When Sicily was liberated and talk turned to an AMG governor for the island, everyone thought of LaGuardia as the natural man for the job. He is of Italian descent and is regarded by the Italian people as an eminent Italian-American. Rumor had it that President Roosevelt was prepared to make him a One-Star and give him the appointment. Whether the Senate would have given its approval was never decided because nothing came of it. Tongues wagged periodically as the Allies advanced through Italy, but LaGuardia persistently denied reports of an Italian job.

Now LaGuardia may finally be getting his trip to Europe. But to France, not Italy. He may come to Paris as one of the mayors of leading Allied cities, invited to attend the French capital's July 14 celebration of Bastille Day, the national holiday. With Butch around, anything goes. What will happen when the little fellow gets alongside big General Charles de Gaulle is anybody's guess. France can consider herself warned.

Amelia Baines

. . . Came a new, sweeter voice . . .

Fiorello H. LaGuardia

Stories about him are datelined . . .

The Stories They'll Tell

By Hugh Conway

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

WHEN the boys of the 44th Infantry Division—to name just one outfit passing through the assembly Area Command here—get back to the States they are not going to tell one damned thing about their eight months of combat in the ETO. No, sir, they firmly agreed today at Camp Pittsburgh, where they are awaiting indirect redeployment to the Pacific, they won't say one word. Should any of the characters in Good Time Charley's corner ice cream and short beer emporium walk up and ask them they will give him a cold stare and say. . . .

"Well, maybe I could tell him about that brewery in Ulm," suddenly admitted Sgt. Bob Piper, 114th Regt. machine gunner, of Deerfield, Ill. "Of course, it's not very exciting, but it sure was interesting to us."

Pfc Benjamin Hurford, a machine gunner from Eizabethtown, Ill., chuckled. "I'll say it was. We were supposed to guard the brewery, but there were so many doors you couldn't keep people out. One part had beer, another had schnapps and a third had big 100-pound blocks of unsweetened chocolate that looked like GI soap. GIs kept sneaking in to grab the schnapps, some displaced Russians and Poles were fighting over the beer. I think every woman in Germany was trying to steal the chocolate."

Piper nodded agreement.

"Those women . . ." he said. "The cellar was full of them. The chocolate blocks were too big for them to carry and they tugged away like a mouse trying to steal a peanut. They wouldn't get out. We cussed them and almost had to shoot them to clear the place."

PFC RAYMOND HAYS, machine-gunner from Sherburne, Ky., leaned over Piper's shoulder. "What about that town we had half cleared near Mannheim, hey?" he asked. "We were in a grocery store. Three blocks behind us was a beer joint. Man, what beer that place had! Real stuff, none of that thin watery kind. No wonder the fellows kept dodging through the gunfire in the street to get back for a couple of quick ones."

Piper laughed. "Remember when we were on that poultry farm guarding the escape route from Ulm? We kept frying eggs and shooting out the kitchen window. We made it a real home. Got almost a hundred prisoners that day, too."

S/Sgt. Leonard J. Fooshkill, battalion operations sergeant from Bernardsville, N.J., recalled how he had hoaxed his whole outfit into thinking contact had been made with the Russians last January near Sarreguemines.

"That was a real laugh," he said. "During the day we had lost almost half of F Co., and naturally the old man and everybody else was down in the dumps. A lieutenant and I figured we'd take their mind off things. I painted on a moustache, put on a red sash, a red star on a fur cap and a snow cape.

"When I walked into headquarters I yelled: 'Comrades, we are here. Clear the mine fields so my men can come through!' Holy smokes, what excitement! Then a major recognized me. 'Fooshkill!' he hollered, and I could hear the court martial calling. But everybody laughed and nothing happened."

FOOSHKILL thought of something else and shook his head.

"That lieutenant who helped me work it out was one swell Joe. Too bad, he got it. Some German civilian decoyed him to death. This Kraut came out of a building with his hands on his head. When the lieutenant walked up, the German ducked. They got the lieutenant with machine-gun cross fire. The civilian ran, but some of our boys caught him a little later. They killed him."

Pfc Daniel Quill, a slim, dark-haired rifleman from New York City, looked serious. "You see," he said. "That's the kind of stuff we don't like to talk about. Those Heinie civilians—even when they were on the level, they were a damned nuisance. You'd be fighting in the streets and they'd come moping around like they were watching a double-header at Yankee Stadium. If you'd tell them to scram they'd almost get mad."

"And the way they live over here!" put in Pfc Joe Murphy, a rifleman from Elyria, Neb. "Cows and people in the same house! You walk in one door and meet a cow coming in the other!"

"One time a couple of cows broke up our whole formation," said Pfc Frank Bollinger, rifleman from Cleveland. "Boy, but they were big bastards. We were marching in a column of threes near Bach, Austria, when the cows charged up. We scattered like we never did in the lines. Guys just disappeared into doorways. Then a little girl ran up, hit the cows with a little stick and chased them away. 'SHE was a tiny kid, just like these little boys you see sniping butts. When I first saw those little kids smoking, I felt kind of funny. But later I thought: 'Good, It will stifle their growth, so we won't have such a hard job licking them again 20 years from now!' "

Cpl. John Mann, a forward artillery observer from Cincinnati, walked over. "That's how it is," he said. "We talk about kids. We want to forget the rough stuff, like at Maronviller Farms, in Alsace, where we took 600 prisoners, wiped out a German battalion and lost plenty ourselves. Every officer in G Co. was killed that day. We'd rather forget about the fighting. If you do that, then anyone can plainly see there's nothing left to talk about.

"We'll just say to them back home that it was pretty rough. Outside of that we've got nothing to tell."

Unfettered Press

By a Staff Writer

THE braying voice of Goebbels' newspapers has been stilled forever inside the battered Reich. In place of the Nazi propaganda organs there is emerging a new and free German press—a press which, eventually, will become an honest all-German medium for the spread of information and opinion. In the meantime, the papers which Germans are reading now are an American Army product, dedicated to the task of re-educating a people fed too long on lies, evasions and poisoned handouts.

This assignment, to write, edit and print German newspapers for German readers in the American zone of occupation, was given to Maj. Gen. Robert A. MacClure's Psychological Warfare Division of Supreme Headquarters. Sometimes referred to as the "Psychopathic Warriors" by officers and men who did not understand the importance of the job they did, Gen. McClure's organization handled broadcasts to the enemy and the printing and distribution of leaflets and news sheets during the pre-VE-Day period. One of their most successful was the "safe-conduct," printed in German and English, which invited German soldiers to surrender.

AUTHOR of many of the propaganda leaflets was Capt. Hans Habe. Of Hungarian origin Capt. Habe was a journalist in Europe, served in the French Army up to the time of the country's defeat, then came to the United States where he gained fame as author of "A Thousand Shall Fall." He entered the American Army as a private.

Under his direction the first American Army German language paper was published in Cologne, last April 1.

"There was a distance of just 500 yards between our editorial office and the enemy lines," Capt. Habe recalls. "Our print-shop was under machine-gun fire and when I wrote a letter or an article my sentences were punctuated by the crash of heavy artillery."

Now Capt. Habe and his staff are running eight weekly newspapers, each with two editions. Their total circulation is five million—about one paper for every five Germans in the American zone of occupation. Originally distributed free the papers are now sold for 20 pfennigs, about two cents per copy. German civilians are so starved for news that second-hand copies of Capt. Habe's papers bring up to two marks—200 times their original price on the black market, he has been informed.

AT the present time papers are being published in Frankfurt, Essen, Kassel, Heidelberg, Brunswick, Bamberg, Munich and Cologne. The Munich Journal was originally founded under the auspices of an American civilian, Curt L. Heymann, formerly of the New York Times. The paper is now coming under Army control. Editor of the new Muenchner Zeitung, printed in the old Volkischer Beobachter plant, is T/3 Max Kraus.

"All the editors are enlisted men," Capt. Habe said. "The fellow who is running our Frankfurt sheet is T/3 Peter Weidenreich. He's only 22 years old, yet he works as independently and efficiently as if he were an old newspaperman.

"Some of those boys were noted writers in civilian life—T/3 Stefan Heym for instance. He is the author of a best-selling novel, 'Hostages,' and now is responsible for the Ruhr Zeitung, in Essen. Joseph Wechsberg, a well-known journalist of Czech origin, is taking care of the Koelnischer Kurier in Cologne.

"They're all doing a fine job, I think, and all deserve to be mentioned," Capt. Habe added.

T/3 Eric Winters is in charge of the Hessische Post, in Kassel. T/3 Roderig Freundt is editor of the Braunschweiger Bote and T/3 Kurt Wittler runs the Bayrischer Tag in Bamberg. At Heidelberg, T/3 Irvin Strauss in running the Mittillungen.

"All these men," Capt. Habe explained, "have two jobs. Besides being local editors, they serve as correspondents for the other papers and for this central office, where incoming news is compiled and rewritten by our chief news editor, Jules Bond."

In one of the eight cities where German language newspapers are being published by the U.S. Army, news hungry civilians read the true facts, now untainted by Goebbels' propaganda lies.

STRAIGHT facts—that is what these American-made German newspapers contain and stress above all. There are concise and objective reports, not only of daily events in occupied Germany but also of the whole world. Disturbing incidents are presented along with the more pleasant news. The recent crisis in Syria got as much coverage as the bombardment of Tokyo.

Obvious propaganda is completey missing; there is little editorializing. Occasionally one of the outstanding German refugee writers now living in the United States is represented by a contribution. A portrait of Hitler by Konrad Heiden was syndicated in the new German press as were manifestos by Franz Werfel and Thomas Mann.

One of the most startling features of the papers, to their German readers, is space devoted to a sort of civilian B-Bag—a letters column in which ordinary men and women, for the first time since Hitler assumed power, are free to express opinions at variance with the old official Nazi line.

Those are the beginnings of a free press in Germany. It may prove to be the greatest single force for keeping the peace peaceful.

'To Live Together In Peace'

Continued from page 1.

Molotov Stettinius Eden

action brought before it. The smaller nations felt that they would have little security if, for example, Britain could shake her head about doing anything in Trieste and France could vote down any interference in the Near East.

THE Big Five do not keep secret their intention of running the world organization with as little interference as possible by the other countries. To Russia the veto power was necessary and she insisted on it. Dispute over the veto kept the conference in session many extra days. Finally, trouble shooter Harry Hopkins flew to Moscow to talk it over with Marshal Stalin, who subsequently wired Russia's delegates to agree to a change. The Big Five have retained the right to veto any formal investigation or action by the new world organization, but no one member can veto the simple discussion of an issue, as Russia had wanted.

This satisfied all parties. The smaller nations were impressed that they could make the big boys give ground even if it was just a tiny bit.

The conference was wrought up over several smaller issues, which were played up by newspapers but actually were more or less routine differences of opinion that could be expected under the circumstances. Among these was the question of regional pacts. Precedented by the Monroe Doctrine, the Western Hemisphere nations set up their own private security plan for action against aggressors in the Pan-American Union. However, security should be the purpose of the United Nations' Security Council alone.

Some delegates felt if Latin America could do this, Russia should have the right to work out its own security in eastern Europe and western Asia. This was finally solved by a formula allowing regional systems to settle their own disputes, but passing responsibility to the central organization if regional efforts fail.

ANOTHER big issue was trusteeships—what to do about colonial and semi-dependent peoples. America and Britain need bases for military and economic security, whereas self-contained Russia insisted colonial areas should be promised eventual independence. A compromise was evolved to protect Big Power control of strategic areas but giving the United Nations supervision of non-strategic lands.

And so it went, one issue after another, one compromise after another. The surprising factor was not the issues that came up. They were to be expected. That the nations of the world could agree on any limitations to their sovereignty was the surprising and encouraging thing.

There lies the significance of San Francisco. Forty-nine nations for two months sat around a table, argued, sometimes bitterly, yet reached agreement. Too much had not changed. The pessimists could point to the fact that the big nations were merely paying lip service to the shibboleths of international co-operation, that they had given up very few of their powers and had divided the world into spheres of influence. In many ways that was true. The smaller nations received little from the conference except promises.

Yet they did see that the Goliaths of the world could get along, that America and Russia could agree. They found Russia ready to accept numerous liberalizing changes and compromises. The Russians dished it out, but they could take it, too. They won where they could and lost gracefully If the big boys could see eye to eye, the little guys would at least not be crushed between them.

San Francisco was no miracle. World peace still depends on the willingness of the Big Five to reach for the pipe of peace instead of a pistol. But San Francisco paved the way for Berlin, where the Big Three will meet soon, and London, where the preparatory commission for the United Nations will come together.

It's not an easy job, setting up a world organization. But it's the only way to assure peace. It's better than another war. Nobody realizes that more than the soldiers who have to fight when the diplomats and the politicians fail.

What's New in Books

'America Guerrilla in the Philippines'

Is a Dramatic Narrative of the Pacific War

Ira Wolfert

WHEN 21-year-old Iliff David Richardson returned from two years of European travel in 1940, he was convinced that war was not far off. So he enlisted in the Navy and got himself assigned in the Philippines to Motor Torpedo Squadron 3, commanded by Capt. John D. Bulkeley. The story of how Bulkeley, when war came, made life miserable for Jap warships and transports, and helped evacuate Gen. MacArthur and staff, before his PT boats were shot out from under him, has been told by W. L. White in his famous "They Were Expendable."

Richardson's story begins where Bulkeley's left off. He was executive officer to Lt. Kelly on PT-34, one of the last of the expendables. The "34" breathed its last when Jap planes discovered it the morning after it had done in a Jap cruiser off the Island of Cebu. It was the end of more than another PT boat. The next morning the Japs started strafing Cebu, and the whole "steel and concrete world" of the Americans in this part of the Philippines began to fall apart.

Richardson and ten Army Air Force pilots took off for Australia in a 45-foot open boat, navigated 200 miles before capsizing, then swam for 13 hours to shore. On the Island of Leyte, Richardson involved himself in the guerrilla movement, worked up to chief of staff to Col. Ruperto Kangleon, and finally became responsible for the radio network that was MacArthur's chief source of Leyte intelligence.

That is Richardson's story. Set down in the first person by Ira Wolfert, Pulitzer prizewinner newsman who knows the land, air and sea war in the Pacific, it is an exciting story written in the style that made "They Were Expendable" memorable, and recalls, in its picture of the American guerrillas, the same qualities of the American fighting man.

THE guerrilla business in the Philippines began sporadically. The Filipinos liked the Americans because the Americans had promised them independence and they were sure the promise would be made good. They didn't like the Japs because they didn't believe them and were afraid of them. When the "Kill Japs" idea got around, it spread fast. In a few weeks there were 50 or more guerrilla bands in the Leyte hills, although most of them were more interested in living off what they confiscated in the cities than in fighting the Japs.

It wasn't enough for Richardson and his men, who wanted to fight a going war against the Japs. He met Col. Ruperto Kangleon, veteran Filipino Army commander who led a guerrilla band that ran like a business corporation. His men didn't loot, and included some of the best American fighters in the Philippines. "Here was music. Here was the business, a guerrilla outfit with that fine feeling of controlled power Americans give anything they're in."

Under Kangleon, Richardson co-ordinated, organized, spied, did a thousand impossible jobs that helped unify the Leyte guerrillas into an efficient, potent force. Kangleon made him major for his work as ordnance officer, quartermaster, finance and communications officer. The supplying and equipping of the guerrillas was a miracle in improvisation, the response of the Filipinos to the guerrillas' initiative a powerful testament to their feeling for freedom. Finally Kangleon appointed Richardson liaison between the whole Leyte guerrilla movement and MacArthur. Richardson's radio network was snafued more often than not, but it got to MacArthur most of the intelligence he received on Leytian resistance, and brought to the Leytians their only news of what the Americans were doing to beat back the Japs.

There's a woman in the story: Curly, a Leyte girl of aristocratic Spanish extraction. She has the simplicity and unexpressed charm of an Ernest Hemingway heroine, and is no better drawn. The adventure is the thing in this tale. It is the best book of Ira Wolfert, who has three excellent volumes of Pacific war reporting, and a much-praised novel to his credit. It is also one of the best personal narratives so far told by a soldier in this war.—SIMON BOURGIN.

GI Bookshelf

IF you just want "easy reading"—boots and saddles instead of psychology, chills instead of theories—you can pick it up in large doses from this month's Council Books set.

Sleep No More (R-33), a collection of horror stories edited by August Derleth, won't *necessarily* drive you under your bed (or out of your puptent!). But connoisseurs of the terror tale will revel in its ghostly beings, vampires, psychological terror, homicide and, to make things more homey, a little graveyard tale or two. But don't get too familiar with Count Magnus—he won't stay dead!

For those who like their killings a little more on the everyday side there is *The Dark Page* (R.10), by Samuel Michael Fuller. You know the murderer almost from page 1, but the yarn's twist of interest lies not in finding him out but in the battle between the man and his conscience.

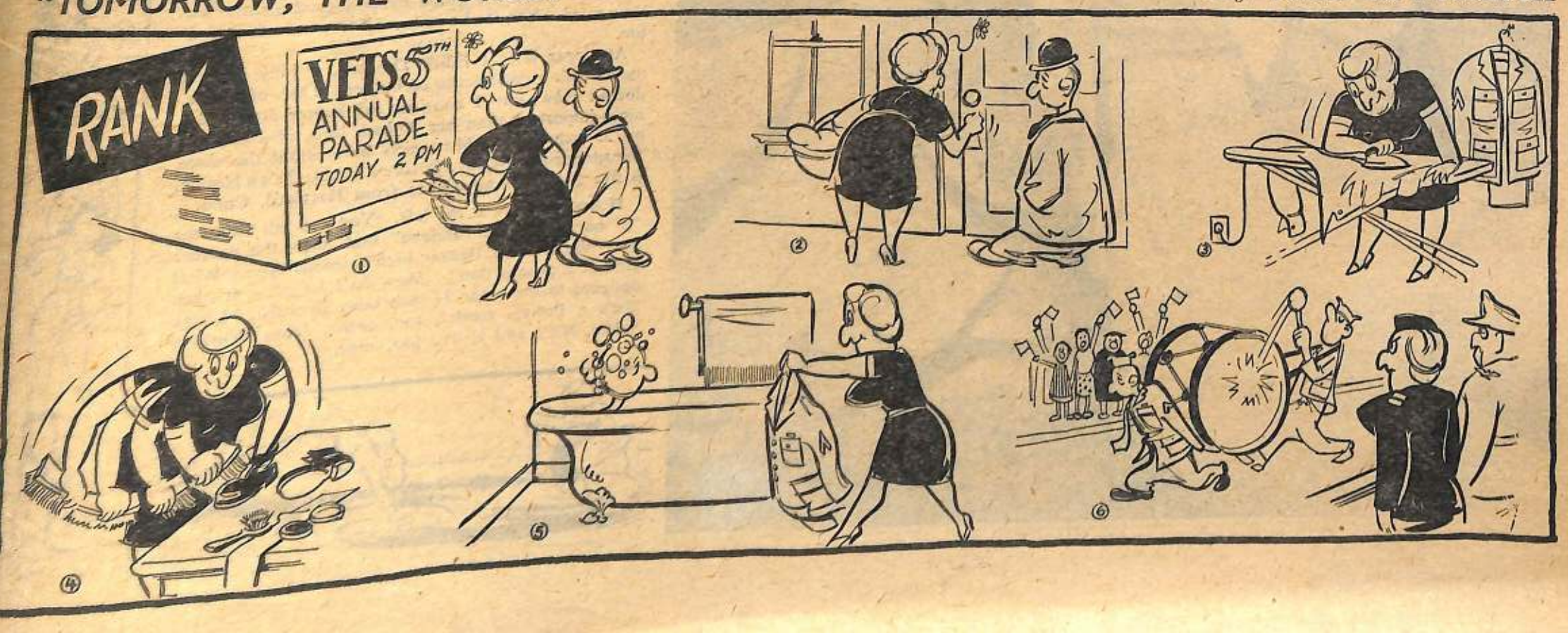
Jaclund Marmur came up with a nifty in *Sea Duty* (R-9). A series of short tales about the battle boats and the men who fight in them, it brings a breath of clean, salt air and the burnt cordite smell of battle. Fast-moving, full of color, it's a stirring story of the U.S. Navy in the Pacific.

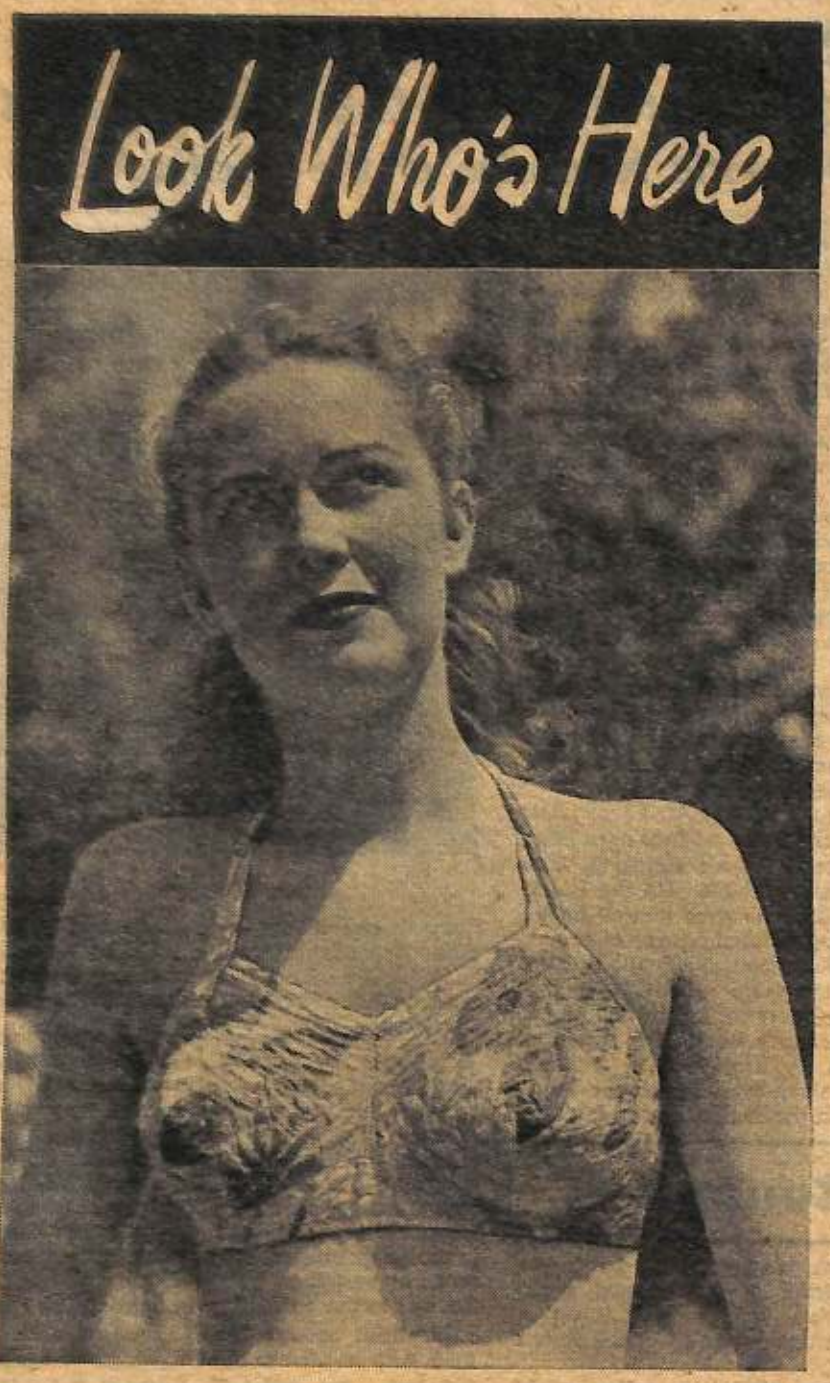
David Garth plants his super-duper Nazi agents a little too close to the U.S. for comfort in *Bermuda Calling* (R-13). Not too much action, but plenty of suspense in this yarn of a Yank agent outwitting agents he can't find and stopping them from doing he doesn't know what. Sounds complicated? It is.

Among this month's boots and saddles are *War on the Cimarron* (R-11), by Luke Short, and *The Long Chance* (R-24), by the late Max Brand. It's another border story full of slugs, fists and just generally all around trouble. *War on the Cimarron* explodes along the Chisholm Trail and runs wild with Injuns, murder and a very nicely done double-cross.

"TOMORROW, THE WORLD!"

By John R. Fischetti





THE PINUPS IN PERSON

By Martin Harris

Stars and Stripes Staff Photographer

IT has been this photographer's experience that most cheesecake captions are corny, inaccurate and needless. And they are seldom written by the man who took the pictures. This is a protest against such captions. Without regard for literary style, I am going to set down pertinent bits of information about the three young ladies on this page; they are members of the Copacabana Revue, now touring the ETO for USO-Camp Shows and Special Services.

On the top is 34-inch-busted June Bright, a 20-year-old unmarried blonde from Morrill, Neb., who is not drying her hair. Most caption writers would take one look at that photo and write: "Lovely June Bright, Powers girl who put Coca Cola on the map, has just washed her hair and now she is drying it."

Well, she isn't. I have no idea when she last washed her hair and I don't care. She has her hair that way because I thought it would make a good picture and she agreed. Yes, it shows her off to good advantage, too.

At upper left is Edith Durston, a jolly Powers model with a good sense of humor. That, of course, doesn't show, but I consider the humor department more important than her 35-inch bust, 25-inch waist or 35-inch hips. Most girls have about the same measurements, anyway. Before I forget, she's a blonde, is five foot ten and comes from Hartford, Conn.

Helene Cline is at the left. You can tell from the "e" on the end of "Helene" that she's the demure type—the Harpers Bazaar high fashions type. What kind of a pose is that? How do I know? It's just designed to show her 34-inch bust, 24 waist, 34 hips. She's a Powers model, too, comes from Winston-Salem, N.C., and is five foot nine.

Printed in England by The Times Publishing Company, Limited, Printing House Square, London, E.C.4, and Published by the United States Armed Forces—30-6-45

Kelly, Hoernschemeyer Boost Navy Grid Hopes

ANNAPOLIS, June 29—It's a little early, but there was plenty of speculation going the rounds here today concerning next fall's Army-Navy football game. And three big reasons were three new arrivals at the Naval Academy here, all of whom are adept at scampering around and about with a football.

The gentlemen are, left to right, Bob Kelly, Notre Dame's speedy all-around back; Robert "Hunchy" Hoernschemeyer, Indiana University's brilliant fullback, who starred in the East-West game last New Year's Day, and Tony Minisi, passing and running back from the University of Pennsylvania.

Kelly stepped into the picture Wednesday, when he was formally sworn in, and the other two were admitted a few days ago after meeting all requirements. The concensus is that they will be "most valuable" additions to the sailor squad, which already has a strong nucleus available notwithstanding graduation of several outstanding players early this month.

Several other better than average pigskin toters are expected to pop up in the new class, which has reached nearly 700 thus far with some 500 yet to report for their physical tests. Anchors aweigh, me hearties, and leave us have a look at those gentlemen from West Point!

Loss to Browns Drops Yankees To 2nd as Tigers Clip Nats, 5-2

NEW YORK, June 29—Hal Newhouser pitched the Detroit Tigers back into undisputed possession of first place in the American League yesterday, stopping the Senators, 5—2, as the Yankees slid a full game back by bowing to the Browns, 9—4.

HAL NEWHOUSER

Newhouser had only one bad frame—the fifth, when the Nats bunched four blows, including a homer by Harlond Clift, for both their runs—in hanging up his seventh straight decision and 12th of the season. Detroit jumped Roger Wolff for four counters and seven hits in seven innings and collected its final run off Santiago Ullrich in the eighth. Eddie Mayo homered in the first.

New York's Joe Page and Sig Jakucki hooked up in scoreless duel for five innings at St. Louis, but the Brownies broke loose with a six-run barrage in the sixth, driving Page and Emerson Roser to cover. The Yanks came back with three in the seventh as Russ Derry smacked a homer with two on, but Vern Stephens prodded his 13th four-master over the pavilion roof in the last of the same stanza off Jim Turner and the champs added two more in the eighth. The Yanks' other run came in the ninth on a walk and two singles.

Cleveland cut loose with a 16-hit barrage against Lou Knerr and Charlie Gassaway and rolled to an 11—0 triumph over the Athletics behind the six-hit chucking of Jim Bagby. The Indians belted Knerr for four runs in the third and came back for four more in the fourth as Jeff Heath slammed an inside-the-park homer before Gassaway took over and gave up the other three tallies. Frankie Hayes tied the major league record for consecutive games played by a receiver, equalling Ray Mueller's mark of 217 set last season with Cincinnati.

The Boston Red Sox and Chicago White Sox were rained out.

In the National League the Dodgers were bopped by the Cubs, 11—8, and had their lead over the Cards shaved to three games as the Redbirds stopped the Phils, 6—1. The Bruins scored twice in the second off Roy Pfund, but the Bums rapped Clyde Passeau for four in the fourth to take the lead before Chicago came back with a five-run blast in the fifth and sewed it up with a pair of runs in the seventh and eighth. The Flatbushers fought back gamely, scoring once in the fifth, twice in the seventh and once in the ninth on Goody Rosen's homer, but couldn't quite catch up.

Ken Burkhardt allowed only eight safeties in pitching the Cards to victory and had his win handed to him in the fourth when the champs batted around to tally five runs and drive Bill Lee from the mound. The inning was climaxed by Augie Bergamo's triple with two aboard.

Nick Strincevich kept seven hits well scattered as he hurled the Pirates to a 3—1 win over the Giants at the expense of Harry Feldman. With the score tied at 1—1 in the sixth the Bucs went out front to stay when Vic Barnhart singled, Pete Coscarart walked and Al Lopez singled. The final run came in the seventh on successive singles by Al Gionfriddo, Jim Russell and Bob Elliott, while the Giant marker came on Nap Reyes' fourth homer in the fifth.

Chuck Workman's two-run homer climaxed a three-run ninth inning rally which gave the Braves a 7—6 margin over the Reds. Boston went into the final frame trailing by two runs and Phil Masi opened with a single. Hod Lisenbee, who had relieved Frank Dasso in the eighth, then cut loose with a wild pitch, sending Masi to second, from where he scored on Joe Medwick's single. Then came Workman's clout. Pitcher Jim Tobin also homered for the Tribe while Steve Mesner circuited for the Reds and Tommy Holmes extended his consecutive game hitting streak to 24.

Doubles Match Seen Decisive At Wimbledon

By Tony Cordaro
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

A touch of peace-time brightness has been added to the famous Wimbledon tennis courts for today's international matches between U.S. service personnel and British Empire representatives. The program starts at 2 PM.

They have dressed up the stands with a fresh coat of paint, and decked out around the No. 1 tennis enclosure, site of the matches, are the flags of the United Nations.

The cabbie who took us to Wimbledon to see the final workout yesterday summed up the setting in four words—"Just like old times."

As it is customary on the eve of important matches to make predictions on the outcome, the tennis master-minds see the final result hinging on the No. 3 doubles battle.

McKee, Moylan Face Veterans

If the experts are right, the chances for a U.S. victory will rest on the shoulders of two youngsters, Lt. Ed Moylan, of Trenton, N.J., and Sgt. Dick McKee, of Miami Beach, the No. 3 doubles duo. Their opponents are old hands, Pilot Officer E. D. Andrews, of New Zealand, and Flight Lt. C. M. Jones, of Great Britain.

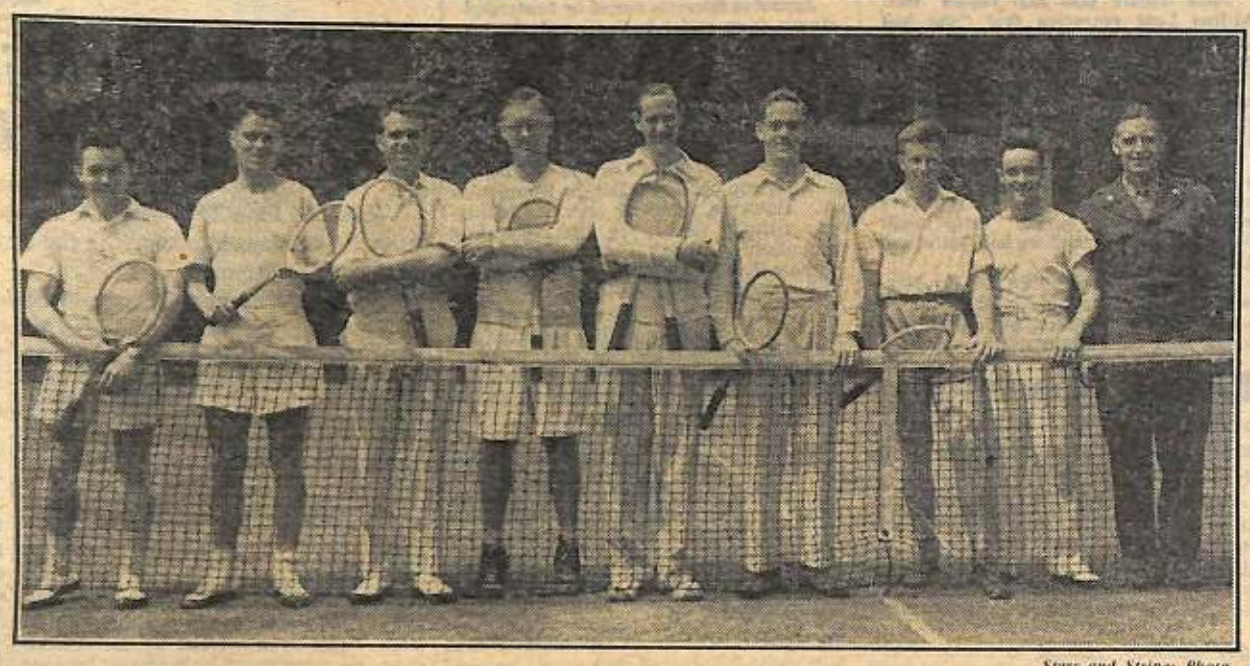
Flight Sgt. O. W. Sidwell, of Australia, is favored over Capt. Archie Henderson, of Chapel Hill, N.C., in the No. 1 singles clash, and the experts have conceded Squadron Leader Dan Maskell, of Great Britain, an advantage over S/Sgt. Bobby Harmon, of San Francisco, in the No. 2 singles conflict.

S/Sgt. Charlie Hare and Sgt. George Lott, both of Chicago, the U.S. No. 1 doubles lineup, and Maj. Frank Guernsey, of Orlando, Fla., and Lt. Russell Bobbitt, of Atlanta, Ga., the U.S. No. 2 combination, should dispose of their international opponents.

The pairings:

SINGLES—Capt. Archie Henderson, Chapel Hill, N.C., vs. Flight Sgt. O. W. Sidwell Australia; S/Sgt. Bobby Harmon, San Francisco, vs. Squadron Leader Dan Maskell, Great Britain.

DOUBLES—S/Sgt. Charlie Hare and Sgt. George Lott, both of Chicago, vs. Flying Officer E. W. Felan, Australia, and Capt. E. W. Sturgess, South Africa; Maj. Frank Guernsey, Orlando, Fla., and Lt. Russell Bobbitt, Atlanta, Ga., vs. Flight Sgt. P. J. Pearson and Pvt. Gruyner Raper, both of Canada; Lt. Ed Moylan, Trenton, N.J., and Sgt. Dick McKee, Miami Beach, vs. Pilot Officer E. D. Andrews, New Zealand, and Flight Lt. C. M. Jones, Great Britain.



Stars and Stripes Photo

WIMBLEDON TEAM: **The U.S. Army's net team meets a combined British Empire squad at Wimbledon Stadium today in the first big match since the start of the war. The U.S. players, left to right are: Sgt. Dick McKee, Miami Beach; Lt. Ed Moylan, Trenton, N.J.; S/Sgt. Bobby Harmon, San Francisco; Co-captains Sgts. George Lott and Charlie Hare, both of Chicago; Capt. Archie Henderson, Chapel Hill, N.C.; Lt. Russell Bobbitt, Atlanta, Ga.; Maj. Frank Guernsey, Orlando, Fla., and Sgt. Henry Quinn (coach). Not shown here are Col. Ramsey Potts, of Memphis, Tenn., and Pvt. Tom Falkenberg, of Los Angeles, reserve players.**

Musicant Succeeds Raskin at Brooklyn

NEW YORK, June 29—Arthur Musicant, basketball coach at Brooklyn College from 1936 until '42, will return to his former post this fall, replacing Tubby Raskin, it was reported today.

Musicant, an athletics instructor in the Army until his discharge recently, will also be a physical instructor.

Raskin, who handled the Brooklynites when five members of the hoop team were involved in a deal to throw a game to gamblers last winter, will be retained as a physical instructor. Incidentally, Raskin was exonerated from all blame in the scandal months ago.

Danning Out of Army; Future Plans Uncertain

LOS ANGELES, June 29—Harry Danning, former New York Giant catcher, has received a medical discharge from the Army, but is not sure about returning to baseball this season.

Danning was discharged because of a knee injury after two years in the service. Danning, who is 34, said he planned to rest several weeks before making up his mind about playing again.

Cubs' Wyse Rejected

TULSA, Okla., June 29—Hank Wyse, Chicago Cub right-hander, was rejected for military service here and left for the East to rejoin the team.

Eddie Arcaro Pilots Gallorette To Victory in Delaware Oaks

NEW YORK, June 29—Eddie Arcaro, king of the year's stakes jockeys, whipped the highly regarded filly Gallorette to her third straight victory yesterday in the seventh running of the $10,000 added Delaware Oaks at Delaware Park.

Arcaro, who scored with Hoop Junior in the Kentucky Derby, Devil Diver in the Suburban and Pavot in the Belmont Stakes, had the odds-on favorite in third place at the quarter, dropped back at the half and came on to take the lead in the stretch, bringing her '45 record to four victories in five starts. The chestnut daughter of Challenger II covered the mile and an eighth in 1.51 and paid $3.20.

Elpis, owned by William Helis, took second in the stretch and went on to earn place money over Col. C. V. Whitney's Monsoon, while Belpast, the pace-setter, dropped back at the stretch turn and finished out of the money.

Yanks Option Buzas, But Buzas Won't Option

ST. LOUIS, June 29—Manager Joe McCarthy, of the Yankees, announced yesterday that Joe Buzas, reserve infielder, had been released to Kansas City on 24-hour recall—but young Joe had other ideas.

"If I'm not good enough to make this team I never will be," Buzas said. "I'm better than some of the players on the team now and I'm going back to New York and talk to Larry MacPhail. If the Yanks won't trade me, I'll quit baseball."

Eight Tulsa Gridders To Play on All-Star Eleven

TULSA, Okla., June 29—Eight members of the Tulsa University championship football team will play with the College All-Stars against the Green Bay Packers, professional champions, in the annual charity game at Chicago, Coach Henry Frnka has announced.

The players are Guards Ellie Jones and Card Buda, Tackle Glenn Burgeis, Ends Clyde Goodnight, Nolan Luhn and Sam Gray, and Backs Ed Shedlosky and Charley Mitchell.

Aqueduct's July 4 Meet Shifted to Belmont Park

NEW YORK, June 29—The New York State Racing commission has approved the transfer of Aqueduct's July 4 program to Belmont Park. Aqueduct's small plant was considered inadequate to handle the erpected crowd of 50,000. All of the net receipts will go to the Red Cross and other charities.

Nelson, Evans Cop Tuneup

CHICAGO, June 29—Byron Nelson and veteran Chick Evans, of Chicago, won the pro-senior title with an aggregate of 295 and Ky Laffoon and Babe Freese of Portland, Ore., won the pro-lady competition with a total of 305 in the prelude to the Chicago Victory National tourney here yesterday.

The pro-amateur title was copped by Jug McSpaden and Sgt. Keith Burkemo, who sank putts of more than 15 feet on the last hole to turn the trick.

McSpaden and Burkemo had a score of 285 and led Sammy Byrd and Bob Cochrane of St. Louis home by a stroke.

Snead May Be in Shape For PGA Tournament

CHICAGO, June 29—Sammy Snead may be able to play in the PGA tournament at Dayton July 9-15 despite the split bone he suffered in his left forearm while playing softball last Sunday, PGA Manager Fred Corcoran announced yesterday.

Corcoran said Snead's plans "depend of course on his condition by the time the tournament opens," but expressed the belief that Sammy will be ready.

American League

Cleveland 11, Philadelphia 0
Detroit 5, Washington 2
St. Louis 9, New York 4 (night)
Boston-Chicago postponed, rain.

	W	L	Pct.		W	L	Pct.
Detroit	36	23	.610	Washington	28	29	.491
New York	35	24	.593	St. Louis	26	31	.456
Boston	31	27	.534	Cleveland	25	31	.446
Chicago	31	29	.517	Philadelphia	20	38	.345

Washington at Detroit
Philadelphia at Cleveland
Boston at Chicago
New York, St. Louis not scheduled.

National League

Chicago 11, Brooklyn 8
St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 1
Boston 7, Cincinnati 6
Pittsburgh 3, New York 1 (night)

	W	L	Pct.		W	L	Pct.
Brooklyn	38	23	.623	Chicago	30	26	.536
St. Louis	35	26	.574	Boston	29	30	.492
New York	35	29	.547	Cincinnati	26	31	.456
Pittsburgh	33	28	.541	Philadelphia	17	50	.254

Pittsburgh at New York
Chicago at Brooklyn
Cincinnati at Boston
St. Louis at Philadelphia

League Leaders

American League

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Cuccinello, Chicago	57	204	29	69	.338
Case, Washington	53	213	30	70	.329
Stirnweiss, New York	58	236	47	74	.314
Johnson, Boston	59	228	32	71	.311
Stephens, St. Louis	54	211	38	66	.313

National League

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Holmes, Boston	61	258	61	99	.384
Rosen, Brooklyn	55	222	52	82	.369
Cavarretta, Chicago	57	215	44	78	.363
Kurowski, St. Louis	57	214	40	75	.350
Reyes, New York	56	220	25	76	.345

Home Run Hitters

American League—Stephens, St. Louis, 13; Johnson, Boston, 8.

National League—Lombardi, New York, 13; DiMaggio, Philadelphia, 12.

Runs Batted In

American League—Etten, New York, and Johnson, Boston, 41.

National League—Olmo, Brooklyn, 57; Holmes, Boston, 50.

Stolen Bases

American League—Case, Washington, 14; Stirnweiss, New York, 11.

National League—Olmo, Brooklyn, 11; Schoendienst, St. Louis, 10.

Leading Pitchers

American League—Ferriss, Boston, 10-2; O'Neill, Boston, and Benton, Detroit, 5-1.

National League—Bowman, Cincinnati, 5-0; Cooper, Boston, 6-1.

Minor League Results

International League

Syracuse 3, Rochester 1
Newark 7, Buffalo 3
Montreal 7-3, Jersey City 1-0
Baltimore 3-2, Toronto 2-3

	W	L	Pct.		W	L	Pct.
Montreal	45	22	.672	Toronto	29	31	.483
Newark	34	26	.567	Rochester	25	37	.403
Jersey City	36	28	.563	Syracuse	23	36	.390
Baltimore	35	29	.547	Buffalo	20	38	.345

Eastern League

Albany 2-2, Hartford 0-1
Utica 11, Binghamton 4
Other games postponed, rain.

	W	L	Pct.		W	L	Pct.
Albany	33	22	.600	Scranton	25	24	.510
Williamsp't	27	22	.551	Elmira	24	26	.480
Wilkes-B'rre	26	23	.531	Utica	23	26	.469
Hartford	24	23	.511	Binghamton	15	31	.326

	W	L	Pct.		W	L	Pct.
Indianapol.	39	27	.591	Toledo	33	32	.508
Milwaukee	36	26	.581	Minneapolis	29	35	.453
Louisville	37	30	.552	Columbus	28	39	.418
St. Paul	32	30	.516	Kansas City	24	39	.381

Southern Association

Nashville 9, Birmingham 5
Atlanta 6-2, Chattanooga 5-1
Other teams not scheduled.

	W	L	Pct.		W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	41	22	.651	Little Rock	27	33	.450
New Orleans	39	24	.619	Memphis	25	35	.417
Chattanooga	38	25	.603	Birmingham	25	37	.402
Mobile	35	29	.547	Nashville	18	43	.295

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 2-0, Seattle 1-5
San Francisco 2, Los Angeles 1
Oakland 13, Hollywood 2
Portland 3, Sacramento 1

	W	L	Pct.		W	L	Pct.
	53	33	.616	Sacramento	42	45	.483
				San Diego	42	47	.472

Dick Tracy — By Chester Gould

Li'l Abner — By Al Capp

Around the 48 Yesterday

Reconversion Strikes Are Ended in Detroit

DETROIT (ANS)—The jurisdictional dispute between the CIO and AFL over which organization's workers would handle certain types of reconversion jobs at automobile plants here ended when R. J. Thomas, president of the United Auto Workers (CIO), directed "all workers to return to their plants immediately."

Twenty-two thousand employes had been on strike at the Packhard Motor Car Co., 16,170 at three Ford Motor Co. plants, and 7,500 at the Budd Wheel Co.

CIO union glass workers also agreed to call off a week-old strike at 11 Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. and Libby-Owens Glass Co. plants in ten cities. International President Joseph Froesch informed the War Labor Board that 17,000 members would return to their posts in compliance with a board request. Lloyd K. Garrison, acting board chairman, agreed that the interpretation of the old contract, which has been extended, would be unchanged pending final disposition of the contract dispute.

As these controversies ended, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen threatened to strike on the Erie Railroad and two electric lines serving the Chicago metropolitan area. President Truman held the Erie strike in abeyance for 30 days by appointing an emergency board to investigate the dispute. The 4,000 Erie employes previously had threatened to strike at noon tomorrow.

Tells of Row Before Shooting

NEW CANAAN, Conn. (ANS)—Prosecutor Edmond Morrison announced he had found a witness who had told him of a noisy altercation in the vicinity of Mrs. Imogene Stevens' home a short time before she went next door last Saturday night and killed Sailor Alfred Kovacs because she believed 'he was a burglar.'

Morrison identified his new witness as Lois Moore, 18, friend of Faith Coombs, nursemaid in the Charles Milton home where the shooting occurred. Miss Moore said that the altercation occurred apparently about 30 minutes after she and Miss Coombs, accompanied by two male friends, left the Milton home.

Returning a phonograph borrowed earlier from the Stevens' home, Miss Moore said that she saw Mr. Milton in the Stevens' living room. Judging by the lights, she believed Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. Milton were in another room. Seconds later, she said, Mrs. Milton left and went home, leaving her husband and Mrs. Stevens, wife of a paratroop major in Germany, alone.

Miss Moore said that before Mrs. Milton kept repeating that "she had drunk lots of beer" before going into another room. Shortly afterwards, Miss Moore declared, there was a crash and upon investigation "we found the front window had been smashed by a glass tumbler thrown through it."

A commotion followed in the backyard, the witness said, and "the boys ran out to investigate." She said they returned quickly, saying "there might have been a fight and we had better get out of here."

The young couples then left for Norwalk. Kovacs and his brother arrived soon thereafter. Mrs. Stevens is now being held on a manslaughter charge.

Filibuster May Delay Charter

WASHINGTON (ANS)—A filibuster of Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo (D.-Miss.) blocked almost all other activity on the floor of the Senate—including an attempt to a shortcut consideration of the World Security Charter.

The Mississippian, who is attempting to stop appropriation for the Fair Employment Practices Commission, refused to yield the floor to Sen. John H. Overton (D.-La.), who had a resolution to eliminate committee hearings on the charter and begin floor consideration Monday.

Overton made his unsuccessful attempt soon after Sen. Tom Connally (D.-Tex.), a delegate to the San Francisco Conference, had exhorted the Senate to speedy action on the charter.

Bilbo, who had talked three hours the day previous, yielded to Connally for his speech and later stopped long enough for the Senate to pass a $39,000,000,000 Army appropriation bill. The latter took four minutes.

Although President Truman has urged continuance of the FEPC, Congress to date has appropriated no new funds for the agency to operate after Saturday. While Bilbo talked in the Senate, the House Rules Committee tabled a bill to appropriate $125,000 to enable the FEPC to wind up its affairs in three months.

The House, meanwhile, approved $174,500,000 for the OPA to carry on until June, 1946.

Unionist Guilty in $65,000 Theft

NEW YORK (S & S)—James Bove, an AFL Union leader, was found guilty on all 74 counts of an indictment charging him with appropriating nearly $65,000 from the union's treasury. The 74 counts total a jail term of 515 years.

A White Plains (N.Y.) jury returned the verdict after five hours of deliberation. The court ordered Bove held in Westchester County jail pending sentence.

Bove was charged with first and second degree larceny and third degree forgery in the theft of dues paid by members of the Local 60 International Hodcarriers Building and Common Laborers Union of America. The defense attorney said the conviction would be appealed.

So Near—Yet So Far

FORT BENNING, Ga.—He added his points, hurrahed for the extra two, applied for discharge and dashed out to equip himself with a nifty civilian outfit. But now a sign hangs over the Army bunk of Cpl. Martino Fosowitz, of Brewster, N.Y.:

"For sale, one single-breasted Harris tweed suit, one white shirt, one plaid tie, one pair of white and tan shoes, one spring straw hat."

He'd miscalculated—he was two points short.

Educator Slain in Turkish Bath

BOSTON (ANS)—Two young men wearing Navy uniforms were sought by naval and police officers for questioning in the Turkish bath slaying of Chase MacArthur, 61, Massachusetts and Maine educator. Battered and bleeding, the nude body of MacArthur was found in a bathhouse which, police said, was assigned to two uniformed men.

TEXARKANA, Tex.—Ex-Gov. Richard W. Leche, of Louisiana, was released from Federal prison here on parole after serving 3½ years of a ten-year mail fraud term. . . . OIL CITY, Pa.—Lt. Col. Francis Gabreski, former ETO fighter ace, disclosed that the USAAF had turned down his request for Pacific duty. He will be stationed in the U.S. for the present.

BALTIMORE—James Schauerrmann Jr., 4, identified Carl B. Sadler in court as his mother's friend who burned him with cigarettes and scalding water. Jimmy's parents are separated. . . . NEW YORK—The W. Simon Tobacco Co., one of the city's largest wholesalers, was fined $15,000 and its president, Harry Simon, jailed for nine months and fined $10,000 for violating OPA regulations.

Vignette of War

Fate, It Seemed, Had a Frat Ban

NEW YORK, June 29 (ANS)—The long arm of coincidence finally brought two soldier brothers home together today from the ETO.

Pvts. Vestil and Isaac Lawing, of Greenville, Tenn., hadn't seen each other for four years. In that time, two other brothers in their family were killed in action.

Vestil and Isaac were 40 miles apart at Munich after VE-Day and didn't know it.

Next they were in the same Army camp near London for five days and didn't know it.

In fact, they didn't know they were in the same room together at the camp until they looked up.

They came home on the same plane.

MANILA, June 29 (ANS) — Pfc Hubert J. Mulrooney, of Wilmington, Del., of the 43rd Division (artillery), was packed and ready to leave for the U.S. under point-discharge plan when his replacement arrived.

It was his brother, Pvt. Francis Mulrooney.

Reverse Lend-Lease Totals 5 Billion for U.S.

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—The U.S. has received more than $5,000,000,000 in reverse lend-lease supplies since the program started in 1941, Foreign Economic Administrator Leo T. Crowley announced today.

Of the total, Britain supplied about three-quarters, Crowley said. He added that the British figure had increased in recent weeks through transportation of American troops home on the Queen Elizabeth and Queen Mary.

The 'Lizzie' Comes Home To a Carnival Welcome

NEW YORK, June 29—The Queen Elizabeth, carrying nearly 15,000 redeployed American troops, was to have a fighter escort today as she steamed up the Hudson River on her first uncensored arrival here of the war.

At the same time a Navy blimp equipped with a loudspeaker amplifier was to fly overhead serenading the returnees. Two-thirds of those aboard ship are members of the 8th Air Force.

Exception to the Rule

Propaganda Of Japs Took Hold in Davao

By Phil Bucknell

Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

NEW YORK, June 29—From around Davao, Mindanao, Richard Bergholz of AP sends two stories about the Filipinos. One is of the type with which news dispatches from the Philippines have made Americans familiar—brave, enthusiastic helpers in the job of Jap extermination. The other is of the inhabitants of Davao, Japanese lovers.

Davao City was the hub of the world's greatest hemp-producing center and a hotbed of Japanese activities before the war. Now it is a dirty, broken, dishonored city—unwanted and unused by its conquerors.

Nowhere in the Philippines has antipathy to Yanks been more openly displayed, and apparently nowhere in the Philippines has Japanese propaganda been more effective. This is partially explained by the fact that the Japanese have been working at it for years. Long before the war Davao became virtually a Japanese colony.

Japanese interests owned or controlled almost every major business and plantation in the Davao area. For years they had been sending colonists there. In the course of time some of the Filipinos became "shinnichi"—Japanese lovers.

Some of these Nip-friendly inhabitants have returned to Davao now that the fury of war has blown to the northwest, but they are relatively few in number as yet. However, Bergholz says the cancerous attitude seems to be spreading throughout the body of Davao City.

There have been cases of sabotage—nothing serious, but annoying. There is a feeling that these Filipinos were not glad to be liberated and that they reflected the Japanese propaganda line that a white man tries to pretend he is superior to a Filipino and that Asiatic people should resist "occidental domination."

* * *

THE other story is one more in keeping with the rest of the Philippines—a story of native guerillas fighting alongside Yanks, and "Man, oh, man, how they love to kill Japanese."

When 475 guerillas, poorly equipped, poorly fed and poorly clothed, joined a reconnaissance platoon led by a star of the 1941 basketball season, 2/Lt. Raymond M. Sundquist, of Hoquiam, Wash., Sundquist felt that all they would be good for would be guarding communications, etc. We, said the doughboys, will do the fighting.

After a day or two of this the Filipinos went to Maj. Gen. Roscoe B. Woodruff, commander of the 24th Division, and said, "Our men don't like sitting in foxholes day and night guarding bridges. They want to fight."

They did. In two weeks they killed at least 149 Japanese and took 27 prisoners.

"You ought to see how these boys fight," said Sundquist. "None of this blind shooting into bushes. Every shot had to count with them. It goes back to the days when they were fighting Japs on their own. They had very little ammunition, and every man's life was worth less than the rounds in his rifle. Their officers told them: 'You have one grenade, and four rounds for your rifle. It may have to last you for the duration. Use your knives.'

"One Filipino lieutenant goes out on patrols with his rifle cocked in one hand and a grenade with the pin pulled out in the other—just to be ready. I asked him if he wasn't afraid he'd set the grenade down sometime without replacing the pin. 'Well, sir,' he replied, 'I've been doing it for three years now and it hasn't happened yet.'"

Engineer Brigade Lands In Its 3rd War Theater

WASHINGTON, June 29 (ANS)—The 1st Engineer Special Brigade, which saw action in North Africa, Italy and Normandy, was among the first to land on Okinawa, thus making the brigade one of the first Army units to fight in the Mediterranean, European and Pacific theaters, the War Department announced today.

The brigade, activated at Camp Edwards, Mass., in June, 1942, after serving in the Mediterranean, was among the first to land on the Normandy beachhead. The brigade suffered 30 per cent casualties on Normandy on D-Day. Landing on Okinawa, the brigade took charge of beach supply operations.

Depot Returned to British

The first permanent British government installation loaned to U.S. forces will revert back to British control when the U.S. Army General Depot G-65 at Portsmouth is returned to the British War Office July 31, U.K. Base G4 announced yesterday.

SUNSHINE AHEAD: This five-year-old child sits on an UNRRA truck inside Germany's notorious Buchenwald prison camp and waits for the happiest ride of her life. With 350 orphans, who were locked up by the Nazis at Buchenwald, she's Switzerland-bound to live like kids should.

Viennese Overjoyed at News Yanks Will Aid in Occupation

By a Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

VIENNA, June 29—When American troops march into Vienna soon to assist the Russians in occupying the city they will receive the greatest ovation since Paris or Rome.

Announcement that British, American and French troops would soon take over their respective zones in Vienna was greeted with great enthusiasm here. Viennese hearts sank early this month when it was observed that the small Anglo-American military mission which had visited Vienna had left town. The Viennese thought the Yanks had departed for good. Now they are overjoyed at news they will return.

Another event which has thrilled Vienna was the return of their 78-year-old burgomeister, Karl Seitz, who governed Vienna before the war.

Seitz, ousted by the Nazis after the anschluss, was arrested last July and sent to the Thuringen Concentration Camp, from which he was freed by the Americans. He is respected by everyone because during the entire occupation period he never capitulated to the Nazis.

Any vehicle with American markings which pulls up to a Vienna curb is immediately surrounded by crowds. Girls smile at you as though you were Tyrone Power or Clark Gable, and old people wring your hand as though you were their prodigal son. All ask the same question, "When are you Americans coming? We've been waiting for you so long."

Grand opera, musical comedy and excellent ballet have already opened in Vienna.

Vienna's merchants have been encouraged to open their shops, but stocks are pitifully small. Purchases are rationed and only civilians have tickets.

Easy to Get Presents

If Red Army men, many of whom are homeward bound, want souvenirs they stick a loaf of bread or chunk of bacon under their arms and saunter over to Karlsplatz Park, in the heart of the city, where civilians stand about all day long, swapping personal belongings for food.

The present bread ration in Vienna is 250 grams of black bread daily if you are unemployed, 300 for those who work and 400 for people who are doing heavy labor. Restaurants have nothing to serve but ersatz coffee, and most Viennese are forced to eke out of their food ration with black market purchases, where the prices are terrific.

Black market lard costs 1,500 marks, meat is 400 marks per pound and coffee is 2,000 marks per pound. Lunch in a black market cafe is 800 marks.

Since all bank deposits are frozen at a salary ceiling for government employes, civil servants are limited to 150 marks monthly.

Although Vienna escaped continuous Allied bombings which flattened German cities it is so heavily damaged that people who knew the city before the war would hardly recognize it.

Although the Viennese are eager to see other Allied troops share the occupation of their city, even more eager is the colony of several hundred British and American citizens who remained in Vienna during the war and are still without means of communication with their government.

Truman's Note Anniversary

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., June 29—President and Mrs. Truman yesterday celebrated their 26th wedding anniversary in the little white, wooden house here that was once his home.

Suicide Attacks Are Discounted

CORONADO, Cal., June 29 (ANS)—Vice-Adm. Marc A. Mitscher, despite the fact Jap suicide airmen blasted his flag off two warships—one of which was disclosed Wednesday by the Navy to have been the carrier Bunker Hill—declared yesterday that suicide attacks were not more than two per cent effective.

"They must hit sometimes. They don't worry us very much. They're nothing but dive-bombers, and problems will be met sooner or later," the former leader of Task Force 58 said.

Although he declined to identify the warship to which he transferred his flag after the Bunker Hill was crippled, Mitscher disclosed the second ship was hit only three days after he left the Bunker Hill while the flagship was leading a raid on Kyushu, Japan.

He transferred his flag to a third ship, where he remained until returning to this country early this month.

Margie- - - - - -

(*Continued from page 1*)

on most Army posters," was the reply. "You see her in all the orderly rooms on those posters asking you to save and to be careful about giving out military information. Of course, you remember the poster with Margie looking straight at you saying, 'Please Get There and Back.'"

"Oh," murmured the GI, eyeing the pretty thing appreciatively. "But what's she doing here?"

"Well, she's here to get the boys interested in The Stars and Stripes War Bond Contest, which ends in eight days. She's going to talk to as many GIs as possible in a week's tour of U.K. installations. She's going to talk about the 55 prizes—15 Chevrolets, 15 Frigidaires and 20 radio-phonographs—to go to the writers of the best letters on the subject, "My Savings and Post-War Plans."

Margie—who prefers being called Margie—having finished her little gabfest, readily consented to having another "pitcher" taken. This time it was on a park bench, like another financial authority likes to have taken.

For ten minutes Margie conversed with three GIs—but not on War Bonds. "You don't have to sell GIs on buying War Bonds," she said later. "They're buying bonds without propaganda."

After posing with Margie one GI from Iowa told a GI from Kansas, "That's strictly corn-fed stuff from Iowa."

"Cut the blarney," the other retorted. "It looks to me like corn-fed stuff from Kansas."

For your information: Margie's from Indiana—Wabash, to be exact.

Terry and the Pirates By Courtesy of News Syndicate **By Milton Caniff**

Printed in England by The Times Publishing Company, Limited, Printing House Square, London, E.C.4, and Published by the United States Armed Forces—30-6-45