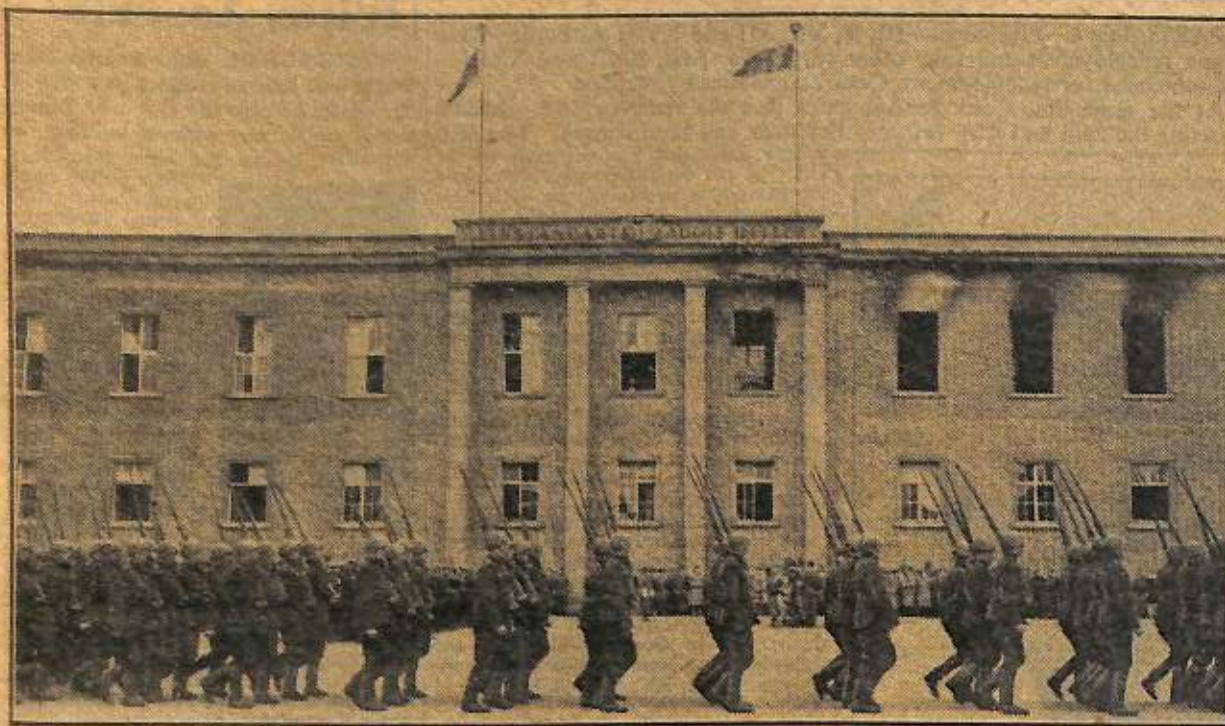


S & S Weatherman . . .
LONDON and VICINITY
Continued Warm. Unsettled.
Showers.

. . . Predicts for Today
MIDLANDS and WALES
Scattered Showers. Warm.
SCOTLAND
Rain. Cool.



Army's Supply System Rapped For 'Shortages'

WASHINGTON, July 6 (ANS)—Overhaul of the Army's procurement system to prevent recurrence of a situation under which shipments of aerial bombs unwanted by the Air Forces continued to arrive and accumulated in Europe while artillery was forced to remain idle for lack of ammunition was urged today by the Senate War Investigating Committee.

The committee, reporting on its members' surveys both in Europe and the U.S., said that an artillery ammunition shortage developed in October, 1944, in 105-mm. and 155-mm. shells which was never overcome.

It was necessary, the committee said, for the 7th Army to take supplies from the Italian front to carry out its landings in southern France, and 7th Army officers were quoted as saying that on occasions decisions to refrain from attacking were predicated on insufficiency of artillery ammunition.

The committee said the shell shortage was not due to insufficient production in war plants, but to a failure of procurement.

Despite the fact that Air Force officers said they had no or only limited use for them, the report said, shipments of two types of bombs continued to arrive while the shortage of artillery ammunition was never allayed.

The committee also scored delay in sending U.S. jet planes to Europe even after the air forces had been pointing out for longer than a year the advanced German production of such planes.

Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D-W.Va.), a member of the committee who toured Europe, criticized the lack of information about the Russian occupation zone and called for co-ordination and joint action by the four Allies in occupation of Germany.

The committee also criticized the State Department for instructing Britain not to itemize reverse Lend-Lease invoices, questioning whether under British accounting "even a reliable approximation of the Lend-Lease balance could be achieved."

Probe Burning Of U.S. Trucks

A thorough investigation of allegations made in a trial Thursday at Westbury, Wiltshire, that trucks, almost new ambulances, tires and other U.S. Army equipment had been burned at a depot at Warminster is being made, U.K. Base HQ announced last night.

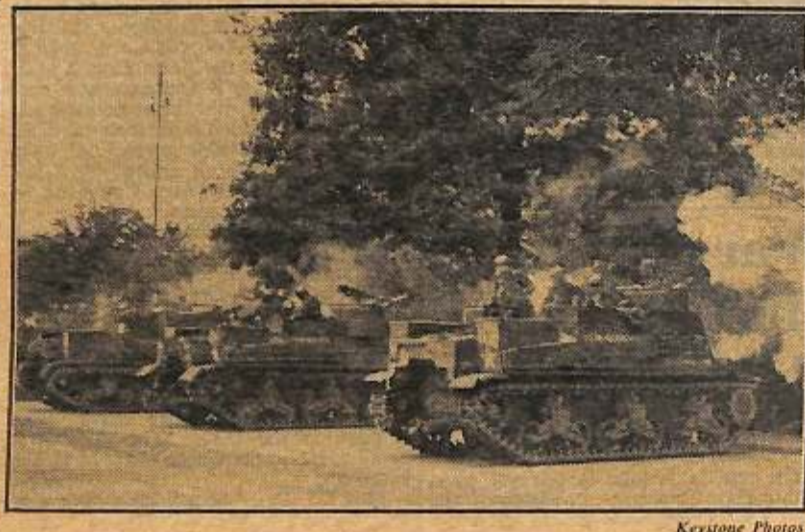
Maj. Irving L. Ravel, of Austin, Tex., who commanded the depot until it closed recently, stated that there is no foundation for such allegations. It is untrue that anything of value had been destroyed at the depot, Ravel added.

Brig. Gen. E. F. Koenig, Commanding General of the U.K. Base, said recently that destruction of tangible property is an "economic crime" and that such destruction by U.S. troops in the U.K. would not be tolerated.

Hopkins to Take Walker's Old Job

NEW YORK, July 6 (ANS)—After a rest of several weeks, Harry L. Hopkins will take over the post of impartial chairman of the New York women's coat and suit industry. David I. Dubinsky, International Ladies Garment Workers Union president, said today.

As chairman, a post held from 1940 until last June by former mayor James J. Walker and paying about \$25,000 yearly, Hopkins will preside over collective agreements covering 50,000 employees and 1,300 employers.



ADOLF DOESN'T LIVE HERE . . . Here being Berlin on July 4 when Americans joined British and Russian troops in staging a joint Allied parade right in the heart of the rubble town. Above, Russian troops parade in front of Hitler's own guards barracks, with the Stars and Stripes and Hammer and Sickle flapping overhead. Below, tanks of the U.S. 2nd Armored Division line up for the victory parade.

Sale of Discharges Revealed As AF Smashes N.Y. Racket

HEMPSTEAD, N.Y., July 6 (ANS)—The uncovering of an "organized racket" through which soldiers obtained "fraudulent" medical discharges and transfers from "hot outfits" due for combat duty, was announced today by the 1st Air Force.

The fee for a discharge was "several thousand dollars" and somewhat less for a transfer to a safer branch of the Army, an Air Force public relations officer said in announcing the results of an investigation started last April into "irregularities" at Mitchel Field.

The announcement did not give the number of men who obtained fake discharges, but said most of these were from units in "distant parts of the U.S." and not connected with the 1st Air Force.

Two officers and several men, who allegedly obtained discharges, were "being held in confinement at Mitchel Field," the announcement said, adding that the officers were not medical men, but were attached to a hospital staff.

It also was stated that the recent court martial of Maj. Walter V. Radovich, who was charged with accepting bribes to keep two enlisted men in safe jobs, had no connection with the present investigation.

No names were made public in the announcement which said the investigation had not been completed. Court martial proceedings will be held later.

The money was paid, the announcement stated, to civilians who passed the soldiers on to the military members of the conspiracy at Mitchel Field, who then completed a fraudulent processing. The conspirators then mixed the fraudulent discharges with the constant flow of legitimate ones obtained by wounded veterans flown from Europe.

Suspicion of irregularities first began when it was discovered that several soldiers had obtained fraudulent extensions of furloughs. False official messages were sent to their organizations advising that the men were hospitalized.

"So far," the statement stated, "there is no evidence to substantiate rumors of favoritism by those in command," and the "complex pattern of manipulations" evidently was handled by "persons in the lower levels."

Elliott Is Boomed With a Big Bang

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Elliott Roosevelt, a son of the late President, has been proposed in the House of Representatives as Secretary of the Treasury, to succeed Henry Morgenthau, who announced his resignation yesterday.

The suggestion came from Rep. Robert F. Rich (R.-Pa.), who said that Brig. Gen. Roosevelt "knows how to get money and settle debts."

400 Superforts Hit 5 Cities in Japan; Balikpapan Seized

WAC Has A Baby In Dutch New Guinea

HOLLANDIA, New Guinea, July 6 (AP)—WAC Cpl. Emma Thomas, of Asheville, N.C., gave birth June 22 to a boy who may be the first American child born in Dutch New Guinea.

Her husband, Pvt. Evan Thomas, of the 132nd FA, may still be in Germany, she said.

The child is living in silk and satin—all his clothes are made from undergarments contributed by nurses and WACS.

Jap Homeland Hit for 32nd Straight Day

Five Honshu industrial cities were rocked yesterday by high explosives and fire bombs from a 400-plus Superfort force from the Marianas, capping the 32nd consecutive day of air assault against Japan, 20th Air Force HQ announced at Washington. Tokyo Radio had previously reported raids on both Honshu and Kyushu islands by U.S. fighters from Iwo Jima and Okinawa.

While American B29 crewmen worked to cripple oil-refining, rail and aircraft production centers at Shimotsu, Kofu, Akashi, Chiba and Shimizu on Honshu, Nippon's home island, far to the south Australian forces captured Borneo's oil part of Balikpapan, one of the world's richest natural fields.

Yesterday's raids on Japan marked the 32nd day the home islands have been hit without a break. Superforts started the assault with a 3,000-ton incendiary attack against Kobe on June 4.

Adm. Nimitz's HQ announced that naval planes had raided Korea for the first time, pounding the main railway between Manchuria and the shipping ports to Japan, tunnel entrances, trains and bridges.

Tokyo Radio first announced that 90 Mustangs from Iwo Jima attacked airfields in the vicinity of the Jap capital, then came on the air with a report that 160 Mustangs and Thunderbolts from Okinawa raided suicide plane airfields in southern Kyushu.

Meanwhile, the 7th Air Force confirmed Jap reports that Iwo-based P51s hammered Honshu airfields, docks and warehouses on Thursday, destroying five planes and damaging ten more. These planes also strafed hangars and field installations, sank one small ship and damaged 12 others.

Gen. MacArthur announced that the 5th Air Force was being shifted to Okinawa from the Philippines and disclosed that Mustang fighter-bombers under Lt. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead's command bombed and strafed targets on Kyushu Tuesday. These planes went into action 36 hours after arriving at Okinawa and returned to base without loss.

Tokyo Radio also announced yesterday that three enemy warships on Tuesday shelled Kaiyoh Island, south of Taraika Bay, off the eastern coast of Karafuto. Karafuto is the southern and Japanese half of the narrow island known in the northern or Russian half as Sakhalin. The island is off the Asiatic mainland north of Japan. Earlier, the Japs said Allied warships had shelled Shikuka in Taraika Bay and that a submarine had shelled Kaiyoh.

Reports from Borneo said heavy fighting was expected as Australian troops moved toward the last Jap-held oilfield in the area. The Japs fled from Balikpapan without a fight but have taken up positions where there are a number of gun emplacements.

Mangar air strip was captured on Wednesday and Aussie patrols have driven as far as four miles inland from their beachhead.

9th AF Units Off for Pacific Via the States

By Hugh Conway
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

ASSEMBLY AREA COMMAND, Rheims, July 6—Thirty-two units of the 9th Air Force left Camp New York today for Le Havre staging area, en route to the Pacific by way of the U.S.

More than 5,600 men were in the group, the first 9th personnel to leave the ETO under AAF redeployment.

At the same time the 2nd Infantry Division began moving out from Camp Norfolk for redeployment to the Pacific via the U.S.

The 9th's units included the 50th and 358th Fighter Groups. The 50th, first group to provide aerial cover for the Normandy landings, flew more than 1,700 missions and 10,000 sorties from May 1, 1944, when it became operational, until VE-Day.

The 358th, overseas 28 months, dropped 8,400 tons of bombs on the enemy and destroyed 3,000 railroad cars, 4,000 enemy tanks, 500 gun positions, 42 bridges, 300 Nazi planes and 200 armored vehicles. It was understood that the entire group of air personnel would travel by boat.

The departure of the airmen and the movement of the 2nd Division came in the middle of the most active week to date of redeployment operations in north-east France.

The 13th Armored Division, the first armored outfit to be assigned to Pacific duty, is scheduled to start to Camp Atlanta for Le Havre and the U.S. on Sunday, while the 30th is expected to arrive at Camp Oklahoma City Tuesday. The 28th Infantry Division is slated for arrival at Camp Pittsburgh within the next few days.

Yesterday the veteran 5th Infantry Division, oldest overseas division in the ETO, cleared from Camp St. Louis on its way to the U.S., from where it will go to the Pacific.

6,258 New Casualties

WASHINGTON, July 6 (ANS)—Armed forces casualties increased 6,258 during the past week to 1,036,937, the War Department announced today. The report added that U.S. casualties in the Okinawa campaign through June 27 aggregated 44,198, including 8,252 killed, against Japanese casualties of 117,624.

76 WACs Move Into Berlin Zone

BERLIN, July 6—Seventy-six veteran WACs moved into this city today as part of the first U.S. Airborne Army, official occupation force of the American district. They had three campaign stars on their ETO ribbons and a ready comment on their lips—that if they couldn't go home Berlin was as good a place to go as any.

Capt. Cynthia B. Warner, of West Hartford, Conn., the unit's commander since its activation last September, was in the first WAC vehicle to enter the city along with T/S Dorothy Peters, of Worcester, Mass., and M/Sgt. Doris McAlear, of Inglewood, Cal. They all looked tired from a tough trip up from Halle—their third move in the past month.

The WACs will operate switchboards and teletypes and work in offices of the Berlin district headquarters under Maj. Gen. Floyd L. Parks, American zone commander. They come from 25 States and Canada, including ten from Pennsylvania and eight from Illinois.

3 German Provinces Regain Governments

BERLIN, July 6 (Reuter)—The governments of three former German provinces were re-established yesterday by Marshal Zhukov, Russian occupation chief. They were Brandenburg, the province in which Berlin is located; Mecklenburg, on the Baltic coast, and Saxony. Officials named in the new governments are all former Social Democrats and Communists, both of which political parties had been banned by Hitler.

MUNICH, July 6 (Reuter)—August Fischer, acting minister of the interior for Bavaria, has been relieved of his post, it was announced yesterday. Protests had been reported against Fischer's appointment. He had been Bavarian education minister under the Nazis.

CASSEL, July 6 (Reuter)—Prof. Ludwig Bergstreffler, German historian and a Socialist deputy before Hitler, has been named president of the province of Starkenburg, in the American occupation zone, it was announced yesterday.



SUICIDE BENT: A Jap "Val" plane with a suicide pilot roars down at an American warship during a recent engagement somewhere in the Pacific.

THE STARS AND STRIPES
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 Vol. 5, No. 209, July 7, 1945

THE B BAG
 BLOW IT OUT HERE

Army Chaplains
 To the B-Bag:
 Was not the cause of religious freedom disparaged by comments of Chaplain Durbin? After centuries of controlled religion our forefathers deemed it wise to keep church and state separated. And weren't our forefathers wise men. Look at the results. Protestants, Catholics, Jews, Adventists and what have you in the religious line attend schools together and learn to respect each other.
 Freedom of religion, Chaplain Durbin, includes tolerance for "unbelievers." We learned, I hope, centuries ago that the rack, spikes, stake and cuffs are inefficient instruments for spreading Gospel Truth. As are intemperate letters written by intemperate chaplains.—A Believer, 184th Gen. Hosp.

VD and Independence Day
 To the B-Bag:
 The day before Independence Day, a whole company was deprived of passes to hear a sex lecture because one unfortunate contracted a case of VD.—A G-25 Slave, 812th Ord. Base Dep.

Interest In Politics
 To the B-Bag:
 Many times this GI has been disheartened hearing fellow GIs disclaim "interest in politics." My wife Frances, a WAC stationed in Utah, has expressed her feelings on the subject. She says: "With the dead bodies of so many still above the ground, I no longer have patience with those who are 'not interested in politics.' Because politics isn't something you can shrug away or ignore. Politics is a lost arm, a shot-off leg, a troop train, and the last, swift kiss of a departing soldier to his girl on a train platform.
 "Politics is a lonely woman in a quiet house who thinks of her husband overseas. Politics is a budget for guns and planes and tanks instead of homes and butter. Politics is the way we can play our part in creating a more decent world, in which separation and misery and the loss of loved ones will never happen again."
 —S/Sgt. Sidney Rosenblatt, Hq., 361st F.G.

Rude Shocks Await
 To the B-Bag:
 I'm an 89-point ground-pounder in the 8th Air Force. I'm single, have no dependents and I'm dying to get out of the Army. Along comes a letter from my family to the effect that it is their urgent wish I do not apply for discharge, since having been stationed in England my service "just doesn't count."
 In other words, acceptance of a discharge before the Jap war is over would, figuratively, send you slinking down dark American alleys to escape pointing fingers of derision aimed at one who has spent only 30 months in England, a place that "just doesn't count."
 So, fellows, prepare yourselves for rude shocks when you get home. Social embarrassment awaits.—Potential "veteran," 63rd FS.

Statue of Liberty Poem
 To the B-Bag:
 Would you please find out what is written on the pedestal of the Statue of Liberty. Who wrote it?—Sgt. J. Sullivan. [Emma Lazarus wrote it. Here it is.—Ed.]
 Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame,
 With conquering limbs astride from land to land,
 Here at our sea-washed sunset gates,
 Shall stand a mighty woman with a torch,
 Whose flame is the imprisoned lightning,
 And her name is Mother of Exile.
 From her beacon hand glows world-wide welcome,
 Her mild eyes command the air-bridged harbor
 That twin cities frame.
 "Keep ancient lands your storied pomp,"
 Cries she with silent lips,
 "Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled
 masses
 Yearning to breathe free, the wretched refuse
 Of your teeming shore, Send these, the homeless,
 Tempest-tossed to me, I lift the lamp beside
 The golden door."

An Editorial
The Bronze Star Medal

WHEN the War Department originally announced the Bronze Star Medal its intent was to provide a decoration which could be used rather generously as an award for heroic action and supplement the Silver Star and the Distinguished Service Cross.

It was the thought of its sponsors that the battle decoration would be the Ground Forces' counterpart of the Air Corps' Distinguished Flying Cross or Air Medal and would permit commanders to cite their men for valorous actions which did not, perhaps, quite meet accepted requirements for the higher awards.

It was, in brief, to serve as a "junior" Silver Star.
 At about this time it was realized that standards for the Distinguished Service Medal and the Legion of Merit, both given for outstanding non-combat service, were such that an additional decoration should be provided.

It was decided that the Bronze Star would be used as a "junior" Legion of Merit also.
 The medal, then, is being used as a reward for both "valorous" conduct and "meritorious" service. The result, if we may judge from an appreciable number of letters to the editor, is confusion, misunderstanding and hard feelings.

The combat man who has earned his Bronze Star under fire frequently resents the man who has earned his medal behind the lines in a different capacity. At the same time, a man with the "meritorious" award is proud of his decoration and resents the implication that he is posing as a battle hero.

IN the case of both the Bronze Star for valor and the Bronze Star for merit the men who wear them have earned them honestly under War Department requirements.

There are, of course, the inevitable complaints that in many cases the wrong men get the decorations. This is a matter of judgment and it can only be urged that commanders invested with the authority to award the medals exercise the keenest interest and fairness in passing on the awards.

Generally, however, the confusion results from the fact that the Bronze Star is the only "ambiguous medal" in the award system. The DSC and the Silver Star speak for themselves. The DSM and the Legion of Merit speak for themselves. The Bronze Star, alone among military decorations, asks for explanation.

There is a simple solution to the problem and one that has already been suggested to the War Department. It was repeated in a recent letter from one of our readers.
 Let the War Department authorize a distinctive metal device, say a miniature bayonet or rifle or saber, which could be attached to the "combat" ribbon and identify it as a decoration for valor.

A similar device, say a palm leaf or laurel wreath, could be attached to the "meritorious" decoration.
 They could become a normal part of future awards and men already holding Bronze Star medals could identify from the wording of their individual citations the type of device to which each is entitled. The distinctive phrasing of the citation is sufficient.

The device, about the size of the oak leaf cluster or the palm of the French Croix de Guerre, could be quickly approved and struck off and would easily settle an annoying ambiguity in our award setup. We believe it would be greeted by warm approval by all who hold or hope to receive the decoration.

Redeployment Slated For Nine Corps HQs

By Robert J. Donovan
 Stars and Stripes Staff Writer
 PARIS, July 6—Five corps—III, V, VII, XII and XVIII Airborne—have begun redeployment and four other corps—VI, XIII, XXII and XXIII—are scheduled for redeployment, Com Z announced yesterday.
 At the same time Com Z announced that the redeployment schedule affecting the 28th and 45th Infantry Divisions had been revised. The 28th is now scheduled for shipment to the U.S. "at the earliest possible date" and the movement orders of the 45th have been suspended, thus holding the division in Europe for the time being at least.

Announcement that the 28th would be redeployed was made last week. On Tuesday, however, Com Z disclosed that the movement orders of the 28th had been suspended and that the 45th Division had been alerted for shipment to the U.S. No reason was given for yesterday's decision.
 The statement on the redeployment and readjustment of corps emphasized that the reference in each case was only to corps headquarters, as corps headquarters is the only permanent component of a corps. Divisions and attached units under corps are not permanently a part of them, but are interchangeable among corps, as situations warrant.

The statement said that the II Corps was slated for service with the Army of Occupation in Germany and that the following corps were eventually to be inactivated: XII, XV, XVI, XIX, XX and XXI.
 Of those that already have begun redeployment, V Corps was scheduled to sail from Le Havre Tuesday. The III, XIII and XVIII Airborne Corps already have departed for the States, Com Z said.

While the Com Z announcement said that these corps were being redeployed, it gave no destination other than the U.S., indicating the possible urgency of their mission. However, it added: "All bypassed the Assembly Area Command to expedite their departures."
 The Com Z announcement contained the following new information about divisions being redeployed:

87th Inf. Div.—Expected to clear Le Havre between tomorrow and July 10.
 5th Inf. Div.—Preparing to embark at Le Havre tomorrow or Sunday.
 44th Inf. Div.—Entire division scheduled to have cleared Le Havre by today. Three shiploads already have been shuttled to the U.K. The division is going home on the Queen Mary or Queen Elizabeth.

30th Inf. Div.—Scheduled to arrive at the Assembly Area Command staging grounds near Rheims on July 10.

War on Hunger Must Be Waged, Publisher Says

By Irvin S. Taubkin
 Stars and Stripes Staff Writer
 The war in Europe is not yet over, Arthur Hays Sulzberger, publisher of The New York Times, warned here yesterday. Only the military and weapons phase of the struggle is ended, he said, but the fight against hunger and disease must still be waged and won if the democratic order in Europe is to be preserved.

Visiting here after a tour of the devastated areas of Germany, Belgium and Holland, Sulzberger declared that "Europe—and Germany—must be made to survive the coming winter."
 "Although the survival of Germany is important," he said, "the survival of our Allies in Europe is more important. We fought together for a common purpose, to defeat the physical and moral assault of the Germans against our western Allies. We can't quit the fight until that has been accomplished. So long as hunger and disease remain or threatened result of that assault, we must continue to fight."
 "We came into the war because the democratic order in Europe was threatened. It is still threatened. Unless we help them, our Allies may be forced to give up some of their democracy. It is still our job to see that democracy in Europe is preserved."

Commenting on what he had seen in Germany, Sulzberger said it proves that "humanity cannot afford wars." He welcomed the United Nations charter, which he expects to be ratified quickly by the Senate, as a start toward the ending of all wars.

Sulzberger reported a feeling in Britain and on the Continent that the war is over. He said this contrasts with the feeling in the U.S., where the end of the war in Europe, he said, "just made us turn our eyes from east to west." He praised President Truman for the firm way he had taken hold of the nation's affairs after the death of President Roosevelt and said the U.S. is more united behind him than it had been behind the late President.

As for long-range plans for the future of Europe, Sulzberger said he would leave that to the experts. Once Europe has been seen through the winter, however, such plans are desperately needed, he said. The experts must figure out what's best for Europe, he remarked, and then do with Germany whatever must be done to make those plans work.

Vultee Builds 6-Engine, 183-Foot Cargo Plane

WASHINGTON, July 6—A six-engine cargo plane capable of hauling "several hundred" troops now is under construction at the Consolidated Vultee plant in California, the War Department announced today.
 The craft, which is to be the military counterpart of the 204-passenger liner recently ordered by Pan American Airways, will have a wingspan of 230 feet and will be 183 feet long. It will be readily convertible as a hospital plane.
 The plane's pressurized fuselage will allow normal travel at a ceiling of 30,000 feet.

Europe Won't Get U.S. Coal, Ickes Asserts

WASHINGTON, July 6 (Reuter)—Europe will have to produce its own coal this winter because the U.S. and Britain cannot supply any without injuring the war effort against the Japs, Harold L. Ickes, Solid Fuels Administrator, told a press conference today.

He said he recognized Europe's grave needs, since coalmines in the liberated areas are producing only 5 to 7 per cent of normal, but hoped the minimum needs could be met from Europe's own coalmines manned possibly by German PW labor.

"The coal situation in the U.S. is worse this year than last," Ickes declared. "It would take 450 ships to supply Europe with coal from here and we have neither the coal nor the ships." He pointed out that manpower is the biggest mine problem, the average age of U.S. miners now being 50, most of the able-bodied miners being in service.

Lehman En Route To ETO
 WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—Herbert H. Lehman, director general of UNRRA, left by plane for Europe yesterday to inspect the relief organization's work in Yugoslavia, Greece and Italy. He will report to the third session of UNRRA's council in London on Aug. 7.

UNRRA announced yesterday that, if member nations meet their quotas, it will be able to send more than 4,000,000 tons of supplies to liberated countries in Europe in the next six months.

4 Jap Admirals Killed

AROUND THE GLOBE YESTERDAY: Swedish metal workers returned to work after a five-month strike, having won wage increases. . . . GEN. MARK CLARK, U.S. occupation chief in Austria, entered Switzerland with a group of five uniformed U.S. officers, presumably for a vacation. . . . GORO MORISHIMA, special Jap envoy to Russia, is on his way to Moscow after discussions in Tokyo, according to Tokyo Radio. . . . TOKYO RADIO also reported deaths in action of four more Jap admirals—Vice Adm. Katsukizo Shinoda and Rear Adms. Gosaburo Nozuti, Urolku Hashimoto and Teisho Yamuchi. . . . SWEDEN and NORWAY both recognized the new Polish Government of National Unity. . . . At ZURICH, the Swiss government ordered blocked all Swiss holdings of German citizens while the Swiss Bankers Association denied U.S. charges that Swiss banks are hampering Allied efforts to track down hidden German assets by keeping their bank records secret.

THE FRENCH FOOD MINISTRY took drastic action to control prices by making restaurants post lists of all food served and the price, ordering all wine to be served by the bottle only, and forbidding room service except on doctor's orders. At the same time, French police seized 120 sheep and 6,000 eggs destined for the black market. At MONTREAL, it was revealed that Adrian Arcand, self-styled Canadian fascist fuhrer, had been released after five years of internment. In 1938, he headed the National Unity Party, which wore black shirt uniforms and was formed along military lines.

Can Beat Japs By Air—Smith
 SAN FRANCISCO, July 6 (ANS)—Lt. Gen. Holland M. (Howling Mad) Smith, former commander of the U.S. Fleet Marine Forces, declared here today that Japan will quit "when its industrialists see the damage inflicted by American bombers."

Terming the Japanese the "most highly regimented people in the world," Smith believed that when their leaders tell them to quit, "they'll quit overnight." However, he tempered his optimistic report with a reminder of the difficulty of comprehending the "warped Japanese mind."

Although the Japanese food problem is becoming more acute and their reserve of materials is decreasing, Smith added, "it is anybody's guess as to how long the Japs will be able to withstand systematic destruction of their cities." He told reporters he didn't think the invasion of China would be necessary, but declined to comment on the necessity for invading Japan itself.

SWEATIN' IT OUT

By Mauldin



"Ya look like one of them war heroes, Joe."

AFN RADIO PROGRAM

1375 kc. 1402 kc. 1411 kc. 1420 kc. 1447 kc. 218.1m. 213.9m. 212.6m. 211.3m. 207.3m.	1105—John C. Thomas 1130—Sunday Serenade 1200—World News 1205—AFN Chansoneers 1215—Raymond Scott 1300—Program High lights 1305—Baseball Recreat'n 1500—World News 1505—Music for Sunday 1530—Family Hour 1600—News of the Hour 1601—Symphony Hour 1655—Program High lights 1700—News of the Hour 1701—Duffie Bag 1800—World News 1810—Sports 1815—Yank Bandstand	1830—Amos 'n' Andy 1900—Home News 1905—Guy Lombardo 1930—Jack Benny 2000—News of the Hour 2001—Hour of Charm 2030—Charlie McCarthy 2100—World News 2105—Nelson Eddy 2130—Command Perf. 2200—News of the Hour 2201—Radio Theater 2300—Pacific News 2305—Soldier and a Song 2315—State Dept. Rpt. 2330—One Night Stand 2400—World News 2415—Night Shift 0100—News Headlines 0200—World News
Saturday, July 7	1805—On the Record 1900—U.S. Home News 1905—Songs by Tomasev 1915—Music from Movies 2000—Jubilee 2030—Charlie McCarthy 2100—World News 2115—Navy Bandstand 2145—Strings with Wings 2200—Pacific News 2206—Merely Music 2300—News 2301—Sat. Night S'r'nade 2330—Mildred Bailey 2400—World News	0915—Strings with Wings 0930—AFN Bandstand 1000—Morning After 1030—Merely Music 1100—Home News 1105—Amer. Album of Familiar Music 1130—At Ease 1145—Melody Roundup
Sunday, July 8	0600—Yawn Patrol 0700—Program High lights 0710—Yawn Patrol 0900—World News 0915—Johnny Mercer 0930—GI Jive 0845—Johnny Desmond 0900—State Dept. Rpt.	0557—Sign On 0600—Yawn Patrol 0700—World News 0710—Yawn Patrol 0800—World News 0815—Hymns from Home 0830—Jill's Juke Box
Monday, July 9	0600—GI Battle Back-ground 0915—Science Magazine 0945—Swingtime 1000—Morning After 1030—Radio Chapel 1100—Home News	



THE STARS AND STRIPES magazine

Have Patience, Please, 85ers!

THE wait is the toughest when the end is in sight, any one of 250,000 85ers in the ETO will tell you. The days drag, life seems more drab than GI underdrawers and the chicken which once could have been dismissed with a shrug assumes enormous proportions. Perhaps it might be somewhat easier for these "delayed-en-route" men if some of the big reasons for the delay in their discharges were marshalled together.

The Pacific is the key, take it from no less an authority than Army Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall. Pacific needs not only regulate the flow of men and supplies from the ETO—affecting today's 85ers—but developments in the Far Eastern Theater during the next few months will also determine how soon the bars can be lowered for men with feebler scores.

In the July issue of the *AMERICAN MAGAZINE*, Gen. Brehon Somervell, who, as commander of the Army Service Forces, directs the greatest supply system in the history of man, lets his hair down to tell the home front some of the gigantic problems facing him. Gen. Somervell goes back three or four years to recall how the task of invading Germany from 3,500 miles away was considered a military impossibility and how Hitler ridiculed the idea. Well, it was done but, stupendous as the operation was, the general and his logistic experts say the task is dwarfed by the one that is ahead in the Pacific.

To invade the home islands of Japan and, or, the continent of Asia in sufficient force to ensure success, the U.S. has to shift much of its military might in Europe halfway around the world. To get an idea what this means, remember that it is 14,000 miles by sea from Germany to the Philippine Island of Luzon. This is more than four times the distance the AEF had to go in building up for the invasion of Europe. The round trip from France to

Movement of Men and Supplies to the Pacific Is Delaying That Trip Back Home

By George Dorsey
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

Luzon takes a convoy of Liberty ships about five months and it has to hurry even to do that.

The moving of millions of men and their millions of tons of weapons and equipment will take a lot of ships. The Service Forces planning staff believes that it has enough ships for that job, but in doing so most other oceanic travel and shipping will have to wait. Unfortunately, it will take some months to accommodate the several hundred thousand discharge-eligible veterans both in Europe and the Pacific.

ALTHOUGH the task of moving men and machines from Europe to the Far East is staggering, Gen. Somervell is concerned with the human problem of the men who must wait for passage home. He writes: "I pray that our soldiers in Europe and their people at home will understand. . . ." What the general wants them to understand is that we can save a great many American lives if we overwhelm the Japanese swiftly. It would be dangerous to hesitate now and give the enemy more time to perfect his homeland defenses.

There is a natural tendency to let down now that Germany lies in the dust of defeat. With that enemy vanquished, a lot of people believe, and are saying, that Japan will be a pushover. They point out that the Japanese fleet and air force already have been dealt crippling blows. They are right in part, but Germany's air and naval forces ceased being an important factor long before the Allies could crack the German homeland.

The Japanese had neither air force nor navy

in large quantity at Iwo Jima, but that short campaign was the bloodiest until Okinawa. Iwo was eight miles square, while the main islands of Japan cover 148,000 square miles. At Okinawa, the enemy surface fleet gave no trouble, but the suicidal Japanese air force was out in strength and caused considerable damage to both our naval and ground forces.

A big factor today is the main Japanese army which has scarcely felt the war. Thus far we have met only comparatively small island garrisons. Japan now has 5,000,000 trained, fanatical troops and is inducting 1,000,000 new men. The enemy hasn't yet touched his 17- and 18-year-olds. Japan's supply lines have become conveniently short, while ours are becoming desperately long. The Japanese still have an abundance of raw materials, millions of Oriental slave laborers. In other words, defeating Japan will not be easy. It will take a lot more men, weapons and equipment in the Pacific to do the job. In the 12 months starting with V-E Day, the Army alone will ship across the Pacific Ocean four times as much supplies as America sent to Europe during the entire course of World War I.

President Truman promised in a special message to Congress that an American force "larger than the 3,500,000 men who united with our Allies to crush the Wehrmacht and the Luftwaffe" will be thrown into the Pacific war. The President said that the Joint Chiefs of Staff had decided Army strength must reach 7,000,000 within a year in order to deal the final effective blow against the Nipponese Co-

Prosperity Sphere. "The Japanese Army," Mr. Truman declared, "is organized into 100 combat divisions. Its air force, despite heavy losses, still comprises more than 3,000 combat planes."

THE Commander-in-Chief disclosed a phase of the military policy for the defeat of Japan directly relevant to the demobilization problem: that of "applying relentless and increasing pressure to the enemy by sea and on land so that he cannot rest, re-organize or regroup his battered forces or dwindling supplies to meet our next attack."

One thing that the Army wants to lay permanently to rest is the rumor that it is planning to eliminate part of the shipping problem by sending new equipment direct from U.S. factories and leaving most of the American material now in Europe where it is. On the contrary, the Army is resolved to transfer to the Pacific every combat serviceable weapon, every shell, bulldozer and truck it can salvage from the European operation that is needed to crush Japan. Ordnance experts are hopeful of saving for Pacific use at least 70 per cent of this equipment.

It all adds up to one thing: The road home is a lengthy and unpredictable one. While you are sweating out that trip home you might want to take an Army educational course or two and, in addition, see as much of Europe as you can. Meanwhile, there is one bright note in the picture: The number of men slated for travel homeward will rise monthly. Most U.S. PWs physically capable of making the trip already have been sent to America and the backlog of sick and wounded is melting away—thus more passenger space becomes available each day.

One possible consolation, if you're an 85er and getting down in the mouth about waiting: be glad you're not in the Navy or Marines. Right now those two branches of the service are not allowing even partial demobilization.



If he overlooks the dirt, a GI will find many compensations in the life of the country.

So You're Going to China

If You Overlook Its Filth, You'll Find It a Sort of Paradise, With Exotic Women, Low Living Costs and Cheap Batboys

By Robert M. MacGregor
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

The writer was a United Press correspondent in China from the summer of 1936 until his return to the United States in December, 1937. After the Marco Polo Bridge incident in July, 1937, he first covered Chinese Army activities and later, for several weeks, the Japanese Army. In August, 1937, he was detained several hours by the Japanese who suspected him of being an American spy. After his release, MacGregor and his wife took a three-month tour of central, southern and eastern China.

TO some GIs China will be just another, perhaps dirtier, country which isn't home. But it was attractive enough that many U.S. soldiers and marines, who had served in China, chose Shanghai, Tientsin or Peiping to live in when they began drawing pensions.

The dirt is something you cannot escape. It is the result of a century of overcrowding and economic disintegration. If he can overlook that, however, a GI will find many compensations in the life of the country.

Not the least of these is the value of our dollar. Although inflation has gone wild in Chungking, where nothing other than military supplies can be brought in, a Chinese can still live on a dollar or so a day. Before the war, and I am willing to wager that the situation will return to normal, if and when we begin to land in large numbers on the China coast, one was able to live like a princeling on what was existence money at home. For about \$150 a month my wife and I had a rambling house, four servants and a mafoo to take care of our two riding horses. Soldiers stationed in Shanghai had servants in their barracks to do wash-shoe-polishing and general cleaning up.

A Chinese army travels with a flock of retainers and servants, and the same probably will be true just behind our front lines. Your squad may have its own coolie to look after your personal belongings and do your laundry. For these services the whole squad might have to pay as much as four American dollars a month. The coolie can live on that, and then he has ways of augmenting his income. The old copies of *The Stars and Stripes*, if and when we have a China edition, he will sell to be made into the soles of Chinese shoes, and when you send him to buy rice wine, he will get a minute commission from the merchant. He is more interested, however, in the prestige of working for you.

THIS is a part of what is known as "face" in China. Your servant will press your uniforms and shine your shoes, probably even if you are just going into the line, because if you are not immaculate he would be ashamed to work for you.

"Face" has another side, and you will regret it, if ever you make a Chinese "lose face." I once accused a cook of trying to get rid of a Mongol dog he didn't like. Undoubtedly the cook had him taken away in a rickshaw, as a friend reported, but by injuring his pride I brought on our heads a couple of weeks of misery. Finally a substitute cook, a cousin, whose only experience had been as a mixer of coal dust into briquets, was serving us food as black and hard as his former product.

Americanization is apparent on any street in China. The average Chinese wears a long robe and a European-style felt hat.

Any Chinese firm which has pretensions prints at least a part of its advertisements in English. There used to be billboards all over China which stated "Chenmen Cigarettes: Smoke One and You'll Never Smoke Another"—they meant "another brand," of course. In Shanghai a women's tailor put out

a placard which read: "Respectable Ladies Having Fits Upstairs," and a Peiping shop advertised: "False Teeth Repaired. Latest Methodists."

Marriage is very easy in China, and one may have as many legal wives as he wants—although the Army may make some GI exceptions about that. Few Chinese can afford more than one wife, or want more, anyway. Usually they take concubines only when the first wife does not have children. That was what happened to our Chinese teacher Tung. But his second wife, the sister of the first, also bore no heirs, and Tung finally adopted a boy. One day he brought us a picture of the little fellow, and said: "See, he is really our son. He has my eyes, my wife's nose and the concubine's chin."

Contrary to most ideas, Chinese is not difficult to learn—at least to speak. It has no grammar at all, and so you have only to learn the names of things and a few verbs, and there you are. You will find it much easier to pick up than French, Italian or German.

Rickshaw boys, however, know a lot of English, or in Shanghai, pidgin. And many Chinese, including girls, speak English as if

they had grown up in Chicago. Chinese girls, by the way, are often beautiful, even by our standards. They wear long straight gowns, split at the sides so that you can see their shapely legs as they walk, and flowers in their hair done in the latest Hollywood fashion.

THERE also are thousands of white Russians, the daughters of those who fled the Bolsheviks by way of Siberia. Some are as exotic looking as in movies, and most will tell you they are princesses. Despite such small lies, they are attractive. And then there are the Eurasians.

For some reason the mixture between European and Chinese produces effeminate-looking men, but women who are ravishing. In Shanghai there used to be four ethereal-looking sisters named Wong, whose father was Chinese and whose mother was Swedish. They all made rich marriages to Chinese, and after their mother died, feeling sorry for their lonely father, they got together and bought him a new wife. Which shows something else about Chinese life.

You may have come to like eggs Foo-Yong and other dishes in Chinese restaurants at home, but in China there are hundreds of succulent dishes that can vary the B, C or K rations. Chinese cooking for thousands of years has perfected sweet-sour sauces, or ways of baking pork, rice and fennel together.

Early Italian travelers, supposedly the uncles of Marco Polo, brought back the idea of spaghetti, and Chinese noodles are as good as an Italian pasta. Watching a noodle maker, who throws the dough in the air, pulling it out into a fine even strand as if by magic, is worth an hour's entertainment.

The Chinese theater is also worth seeing. At first it sounds like a riveters' competition for the main accompaniment are drums and cymbals, but after a while you will come to appreciate actors who can hold an audience for ten minutes while they thread and sew with an imaginary needle. Chinese actors, who are all male, also are acrobats, and we once took some members of the American Olympic tumbling team to an actors' school. They were amazed at the agility of the kids. They said, in fact, that with a little special training Chinese actors could win the tumbling events with their hands tied.

Sing-song girls are another matter. They do not appear in regular theaters, for it is a modern idea in China to have women in the theater. Like the Geisha they are invited to men's parties, smokers if you will, where they sit between the men, pour their wine and generally entertain them.

ONE of the biggest entertainments, and all free, is bargaining and street arguments, often combined. Almost every one gets the buying fever. Markets and street stalls are littered with the gadgets and accumulation of 4,000 years of civilization, and I knew one marine who was the despair of his first sergeant, because he always was going to the thieves' market, outside of Peiping, and coming back with a suit of 16th century armor which didn't seem to fit in his locker, or something equally as bulky and practical.

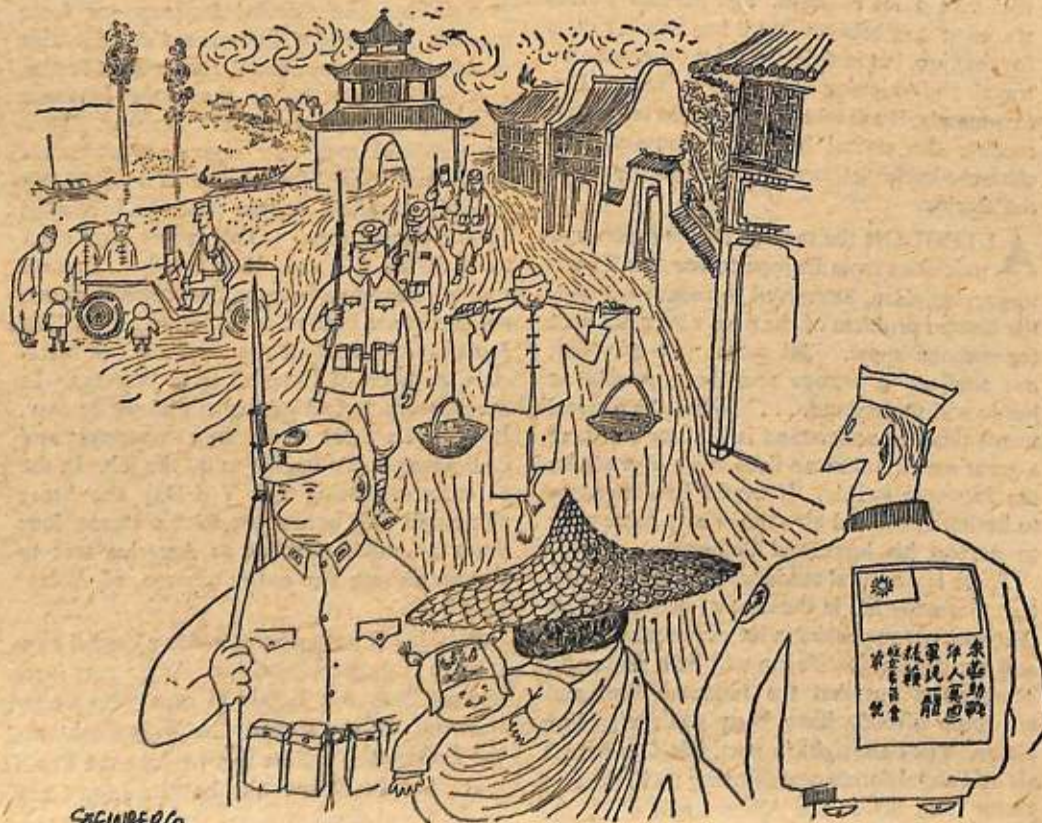
But there are thousands of beautifully-made boxes, intricate and well-made silver jewelry, silks and furs, all of which will make handsome gifts for the folks at home. Always the asking price is about three times the worth of the object, and you offer about a tenth of it. Then the fun begins, with every one within earshot taking sides in the jovial argument. No one gets angry and every one has a good time.

Parts of the Treaty Ports, like Hankow, Tientsin or Canton, look American, with big bank facades and apartment houses, but the average Chinese city has high medieval walls around it and crowded streets, behind which are spacious, flower-filled courtyards. You can't see into the courtyards through the gates because all Chinese buildings have "spirit walls." These are placed behind the gate, and the theory is that evil spirits who travel only in straight lines, cannot get in.

The countryside has been cultivated until it is neater even than that of England. It is studded with graveyards, in groves of trees, mud-walled villages and temples. These last are often the country resorts of China, where people go for a vacation, and some have many buildings set in gardens, even pools that you can swim in. One temple outside Peiping houses most of the remaining eunuchs of the imperial palaces.

About the dirt in China one illustration might suffice. My wife and I were on a sedan-chair trip in Yunnan, north of the Burma Road. At the end of each day we put up in a Chinese inn, and I had learned to throw out the straw that was on the board beds. We were late one night and when I did this I noticed that in the glow of my flashlight the boards looked as if they were covered with bark. On closer examination the "bark" proved to be a five-deep layer of pale bed-bugs, the bloodless queue, waiting while their fortunate cousins in the straw fed.

DDT powder will be a valuable war weapon in China.



A Chinese Army travels with servants; it may be the same for us.

65 DOLLAR QUESTION

By Ernest Leiser

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

IN OCCUPIED GERMANY

THE non-fraternization policy is one of the chief topics of conversation in occupied Germany today. In general, most of the talk has been critical, although the Army has made out a strong case for its ruling—a case based on the very fact of the war itself and supported by Gen. Eisenhower, whom every soldier respects for his good judgment. The problem has rocked the press back home, inspired Congressmen to make excited speeches and is causing grave concern to officials and ordinary soldiers in the ETO.

The policy originally was proclaimed as a war weapon. The German civilians definitely were not to be trusted while German soldiers were in the field. When the war ended the complexion of the policy changed more to a psychological weapon against the Germans. The Germans were to be shown that the Allies meant business. The victors were conquerors not liberators.

However, the effect on the soldiers suddenly loomed as perhaps of equal if not greater importance than the effect on the Germans. The troops who had fought so long needed to rest and they wanted recreation that had as little to do with the Army as possible. They wanted to talk to people who didn't wear uniform. They wanted to go out with girls. That's when reports of breaking the ban started to pour in. That's when the officially proclaimed policy had to be re-examined.

Just how extensive is fraternization today? There is no definite answer to that, nor any sure way of finding one. An index may be the staggering increase of the VD rate in Germany. While VD cannot all be traced to Germany it indicates at least partially the proportions fraternization has attained. Records of arrests by military police give another indication of the increase in the number of reported cases. But with some commanders admittedly lax the number of unreported cases may have increased even more.

Enforcement, even if desired, is difficult. One commander said: "I couldn't impose such a policy successfully unless I had an MP to watch every one of my men, and a second MP to watch the first one." This is obviously an exaggeration. When you say that fraternization is widespread it does not follow that the majority of soldiers fraternize. Though it may be true that a majority are critical of the policy, it is probably the case that much less than a majority are violators. What is not exaggeration, however, is that the minority of violators is almost certainly a large one, and because of its size and the nature of the problem, it has become explosive.

THE fraternization problem began last fall when combat troops of the U.S. 1st Army hacked through the outposts of the Siegfried Line into the westernmost reaches of Nazi Germany. The first outward signs of the problem were placards—big, curt and foreboding—which the MPs pounded into the ground along the roadsides not so long after the shooting had faded away to the east. The signs read: "Warning: You are now entering enemy country, \$65 fine for fraternization." That was the beginning.

It was only a small beginning, because the American armies then held just the crumbling edges of the Reich. It was only a minor problem because in this fringe of Germany most of the people had vanished—dead in the rubble of their homes, or evacuated to the center of Germany. There was but a single sizable city—Aachen—as yet occupied by the Americans, and even Aachen was a bombed-out ruin, inhabited by a few thousand cellar-dwelling Germans.

Throughout the winter months, the problem remained a lesser one. Of vastly more concern were the answers to such questions as: How to keep warm? How to keep from being pushed back by the counter-offensive? In those days, there was neither much time nor much inclination for fraternization. Only the 9th Army held a fair-sized slice of the Fatherland securely, and for its line-holding divisions, spread thinly out along the Roer, fraternization remained an academic problem. Only a few people too old to flee were left in the broken houses. Then the front was near Holland and the rest camps, and there were passes to Paris to fill the interludes which came between frontline life along the Roer.

But winter came to an end. Like the weather, the fraternization problem thawed out and began to get warm. On Feb. 23 the Roer was crossed and in a week the Rhine was



reached. Midway through that blitz, the slicing columns of tankers and motorized doughs made a discovery. There were Germans in Germany!

The main streets were crowded with them. They hung out white bed sheets from their windows, and they waved at the invaders. The armies were moving so fast during that week that they didn't have time to do a double-take on that waving until they hit the Rhine. Then they stopped, and on Mar. 5, at the beginning of a three-week lull before what was to be the final swift death blow at the Wehrmacht, a Stars and Stripes dispatch from the Rhineland said that Gen. Eisenhower's orders forbidding fraternization were getting their first real test.

"TODAY, in the 25-mile-wide Roer-Rhine strip," the dispatch read, "the minor problems of Aachen have suddenly become big ones. In many towns civilians cluster around U.S. soldiers, just as they did in liberated countries. Most of them seem determined to make friends... soldiers react quickly when they meet friendly people, especially if the people are pretty young girls.

Some soldiers, though objectively agreeing that fraternization is wrong, subjectively long for non-GI companionship. Some others don't care. To them non-fraternization is just a brass-imposed problem they say, and they'll fraternize so long as they think there is a good chance they won't get caught.

"These categories are a minority, but a considerable one," the story continued, "and the current situation is a natural for fraternization. There are a great many Germans around. At the moment they are friendly and the soldiers are lonely. The enforcement of the rule, for a while at least, probably will be lax." The article concluded: "Thus non-fraternization will be, in considerable measure, an individual problem. How the GIs work out the problem for themselves may prove to be the acid test for the non-fraternization order."

That was way back on Mar. 5. Does it sound familiar? In the period between Mar. 5 and Mar. 24, when the massed forces of the Allied armies crossed the Rhine, non-fraternization was indeed put to the test. It was during this period that instances of German girls permitting soldiers to make advances

Fraternization: Should a Change Be Undertaken in The Allies' Policy?

and then preferring rape charges were reported.

DURING the period there were numerous reports of fraternization and untold numbers of cases in which reports never were made. Court-martials ordered fines or more serious punishments. Despite the penalties, fraternization, according to military commanders at the time, increased at a rapid rate. On the 24th the American armies began to move again in a burst of speed that within three weeks had eaten 250 miles into Germany to reach the Elbe and beyond. For the time being the problem of fraternization was lessened. Even during this period, however, reports of fraternization came in.

When the American armies stopped—on the Elbe, in Austria, in Czechoslovakia—a sudden let-down from the breathless tempo of the dash to victory spread to all of the troops. Except for military government and the rounding up of prisoner hordes, large parts of the Army had little to do except wait for the official end of the war in Europe. Discipline was relaxed inevitably. The German girls not only were friendly but man-hungry, and some American soldiers certainly were girl-hungry. Fraternization spread rapidly once again during that period. It has been spreading ever since, not only among the troops settling down to a long, hard occupation, but to units temporarily in Germany awaiting redeployment.

THAT, briefly, is the history of the problem. What is the criticism of the ban? Articulate critics have said that rather than impressing the Germans with our firmness of purpose, the ban has worked a hardship on American soldiers. Because many soldiers are unwilling to undergo this hardship—the lack of female companionship—non-fraternization has actually lowered the prestige of the U.S. Army. The Germans know of the ban, and they know of the widespread violations. Critics ask: "How can an army which continues to attempt to enforce unenforceable rules inspire respect?"

Because of the ban, much fraternization obviously is clandestine. This, the critics say, is damaging to morale and bad for individual self-respect. It also tends to raise the VD rate, despite the regulation that contraction of VD cannot be used as evidence of fraternization. Commanders are placed between the "devil and the deep blue sea," it is said. When they attempt to enforce non-fraternization strictly, they lose the admiration and affection of their men. When they wink at violations, they break down confidence in Army policy. There is also the complaint that it is unfair to anti-Nazi Germans who may have been in concentration camps or suffered otherwise to place them without the pale as well as ardent Nazis. But the whole pattern of criticism, generally, is fairly well summed up by a correspondent's statement that "natural force" is undermining the non-fraternization rule—"That great irresistible natural force through which for some centuries boy has met girl...."

WHAT is the present official attitude on non-fraternization? Robert Murphy, Gen. Eisenhower's political advisor for Germany, recently said that the ban must be enforced until every German realized his tremendous guilt and responsibility for the war. Gen. Eisenhower himself has declared that the ban should stand—that if we are not to negate the victories we have won with force of arms, we must be sternly resolved to remind the German people that we have not forgotten the crimes that they and their government have committed.

Officials point out that as conquerors not only of the Wehrmacht, but of a vicious spirit which pervaded a whole country, we must cleanse the country of that spirit before its citizens can be treated as social equals. Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery explains that non-fraternization is enforced because it is our aim to destroy the evil of the National Socialist system. It is too early yet to be certain that we have attained this aim.

To prevent another war, officials assert, we must prevent the softness of 1918 and prevent the illusion created then that the Germans were neither responsible for the war nor defeated. It has officially been stated that the ban ultimately will be modified—Eisenhower has already relaxed its application to young children—and Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Sixth Army Group commander, as well as Murphy, have indicated that further changes will be made in the near future.



The Wehrmacht's non-fraternization policy built a fence between occupation troops and Germans, but in recent weeks the ban was lifted in the case of children.

The World...

INTERNATIONAL

The Big Three

As American and British troops joined the Russians in Berlin last week, the world awaited still another get-together in the capital city of the former Reich—the meeting of the Big Three, with Harry Truman stepping into the late President Roosevelt's international role just as he had succeeded to FDR's national one.

In the U.S. people spoke of an "era of good feeling" as President Truman, loyal, down-the-line Democrat though he was, sought out even the most conservative Republican stalwarts, men rarely found in the company of FDR. He has been host to ex-President Herbert Hoover at the White House, now he conferred with Alf M. Landon, 1936 GOP Presidential candidate in Kansas City, and he planned a meeting with New York's Governor Thomas E. Dewey, the GOP's 1944 standard-bearer. He apparently was making a great effort to develop a foreign policy which would be permanent, regardless of changes in administration or party differences on domestic issues. This would reassure foreign countries, who are always afraid that a shift in party power might throw America back to isolationism. As Truman prepared for the Berlin trip, Congress practically assured him of approval of the United Nations charter.

In England the atmosphere was not so gentle. The country had just completed its first election campaign since 1935, and the air still rang with Winston Churchill's denunciation of the Labor Party as planning a "gestapo" government while Clement Attlee, Labor leader and deputy Prime Minister, who was to accompany Churchill to Berlin, charged the Prime Minister with falsehoods. The results of the election, held Thursday, would not be announced until the 26th because of the lag in counting soldier ballots.

In the Soviet Union Stalin took it easy behind Moscow's Kremlin walls. No electioneering, no special need to guarantee national unity. A grateful country hailed him in his newly-created rank of generalissimo. One night he attended a brilliant party in the white marbled-lined St. George's Hall in the Kremlin, where he welcomed hundreds of foreign savants to an international scientific congress. Otherwise his movements, as always, received little publicity.

Song of Russia

To any jazz connoisseur "Dardanella" is the title of a top tune that led the Hit Parade after the last war, but to historians the Dardanelles have been the song of Russia in the European theater since the rise of nationalistic states.

The Dardanelles, a narrow, 40-mile-long body of water separating the Black Sea from the Mediterranean, have been a part of Turkish territory for centuries. When the huge land mass of Russia began emerging from Middle Age solitude, the Czars looked around for water outlets to the north and south. In the north they wanted a "window on the Baltic" and on the south they eyed the straits, the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, which are the natural route for trade from their richest and most fertile regions.

Czarist Russia's neighbors were determined to keep her out of the straits. At various times in the 18th century Great Britain, France, Austria-Hungary and Germany supported tottering regimes in Turkey to make sure that the senile sultans would remain the doorkeepers to the straits. England, which held the balance of power, was particularly anxious at that time to see that Russia remained bottled up.

Britain and France became Turkey's allies in 1854 during the Crimean War to defeat the Czar's armies in their attempt to break out of the Black Sea. In 1878 all Europe united in the Congress of Berlin to oppose Russian aspirations in the straits. The situation was reversed during the last war when Britain and France, allied to Russia, launched the costly and futile Gallipoli campaign against Turkey to force the Dardanelles and reach Russia.

The treaty of Lausanne that followed gave

the Allies the freedom of the straits by creating demilitarized zones along the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. Italian aggression in Ethiopia and German reoccupation of the Rhineland scared Turkey and she demanded the right to fortify the straits. At the international conference at Montreux the Allies agreed that while the straits were to remain open to merchant shipping in peace or war, Turkey should close them to war craft during hostilities.

The straits were closed to Allied warships during this war, but Russia, when she recently denounced her friendship treaty with Turkey, charged that Turkey violated the Montreux Convention by permitting "unarmed" Germans to cross the straits.

Now Russia is making demands for the modification of the Montreux Convention as the basis for a new friendship treaty with Turkey. Although details are not known it is believed that Moscow wants the Dardanelles closed to all warships except those of Turkey and Russia. The matter is too big for Russia and Turkey alone, and it may be taken up at the coming Big Three meeting.

Communist Russia finds herself acting the same strategic compulsions as Czarist Russia. Geography has little regard for forms of government.

AT HOME

Commercial Aairs

Dat ole debbil the radio commercial whose tedious voice some GIs haven't heard in two or three years, was getting a royal lambasting in the States. So great was the hue and cry, in fact, that it carried beyond the continental limits of the United States and was duly reported in Britain's staid Manchester Guardian.*

Leading the crusade against excessive radio advertising was the outspoken St. Louis Post-Dispatch which chose as its particular target the commercial in the middle of 15-minute news broadcasts. Simultaneously with the launching of its attack, the newspaper showed its good faith by eliminating middle commercials from news programs emanating from its own St. Louis station. But the Post-Dispatch had no control over national news broadcasts aired by its station.

The Post-Dispatch's most telling argument against the middle commercial was that Americans listening in their homes to accounts of battles in which their own sons might be engaged should not have to suffer the interruption of an announcer who goes into raptures over the virtues of a medicine which wouldn't be mentioned at most dinner tables.

Weary radio fans hoped that the revolt of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and its numerous echoes from other parts of the country might shake the complacency of the big networks and bring at least some measure of reform. No one asked that the commercial be wholly outlawed—no less a national figure than Gen. Eisenhower said that listening to a radio ad was part of coming home again—but a lot of people felt that sponsors could use better taste in plugging their products.

New Secretary

One of the persistent isolationist arguments was that the U.S. had better stay out of international dickering and mind its own business because Americans were no match for foreign diplomats. If this were true and the President had set out deliberately to choose for secretary of state a man who could keep up with foreign "horse traders," many believe that he could hardly have selected a better man than shrewd, gray James Francis Byrnes, of Spartanburg, S.C. Byrnes' long career in Congress, culminating in the post of chief Administration "fixer" in the Senate, was characterized by horse trading—compromising here, backslapping there, yielding concessions one place and winning them another, making friends and influencing Senators.

There were other sound reasons for the appointment of the vigorous 66-year-old South Carolinian. He is one of the best informed men in the country on foreign affairs, particularly on inside details of the personal negotiations of Franklin Roosevelt with Churchill and Stalin. The Berlin meeting of the Big Three will be nothing new for Byrnes, who will be President Truman's right-hand man during the talks. The day after Mr. Truman took over the reins of government, he sent for Byrnes to get a fill-in on the Yalta conference, and the story is told that former court reporter Byrnes was able to offer complete shorthand notes on the proceedings.

A chief qualification of Jimmie Byrnes for the State Department post was that he held the respect and affection of many Senators and had vast influence in the Chamber which must ratify all treaties. One of those rare men who have served well in all three branches of government—the Congress, the judiciary and the executive—Byrnes brought to his job an acknowledged

ability as an administrator. He was widely known in the Roosevelt administration as "assistant President," after relinquishing a \$20,000-a-year lifetime job on the Supreme Court bench to assume the difficult role of Director of Economic Stabilization. He later became Director of War Mobilization, with an office in the White House. As overall co-ordinator of government agencies, he spurred the war effort, settled disputes between conflicting agencies, brought together hostile factions in industry.

Unquestionably, there was one other important reason for Byrnes' appointment: He and the President have long been close and unselfish friends. Truman may be said, in fact, to owe his job as President to Byrnes, who put aside his own ambitions to support the Missouriian for the Vice-Presidential nomination in last year's Democratic Convention.



Landon ... President Truman Sought Out

EUROPE

Still Fascist

With their victory over Germany two months old, the Western Allies were finding time to turn their attention to Franco Spain, last Fascist state in Europe. While Dictator Francisco Franco backpedaled madly in the attempt to disavow his former connections with Hitler and Mussolini, the United States and Great Britain injected a new sternness into their attitude toward his regime. With bluntness that sharply contrasted with the soft-spoken policy pursued by the U.S. during the war, the American embassy's bulletin, "Semanario Grafico," devoted most of a recent issue to a strong editorial denouncing Spanish journalists who, "under the simple guise of news, are continuing abroad the work of Dr. Goebbels." The American attack on the Spanish

press was followed a few days later by a similar article in the British embassy bulletin.

Reuter reported that the departure from leniency on the part of U.S. and British press departments in Madrid produced a "deep and most favorable impression among numerous Spaniards who resented the easy access to both embassies which some pro-Nazis and Falangist elements have enjoyed." The London Observer cheered: "The British and American embassies in Madrid seem to have realized at last that Spain today is not only a shelter for Nazi agents, capital and ideas, but excellent ground for the survival and expansion of Nazi propaganda." The targets of the embassies' attack were described in Observer language as "the same people who today are waiting and working with the utmost impudence for another conflagration

Petain Awaits T

By Richard Lewis

THERE was a time when the destiny of France fell into the hands of one Frenchman. He capitulated and the Third Republic died. For that surrender and the events which followed, Marshal Henri-Philippe Petain, stands trial for treason. The silver-haired hero of one war and accused traitor of another is now 89 years old. To many Frenchmen, he still symbolizes the victorious France of 1918.

Petaim's trial is not simply directed at bringing one individual to justice. It is rather a public attempt to exonerate France from the stigma of Nazi collaboration and, at the same time, to re-affirm republicanism as France's legal way of political life as opposed to the authoritarianism of Petain.

THE stage for the trial, the most celebrated since the Dreyfus case, has been set against a lavish, historical backdrop. What will unfold there is the re-telling of a national tragedy on a world scale; its plot, the history of six years; its cast, some of the men who shaped those years. Principals in the cast, headed by the erect figure of the marshal, are:

Public Prosecutor Andre Mornet, white-haired, bearded state's attorney, who convicted Mata Hari in the last war. He demands Ptain's death.

Defense Counsel Fernand Payen, former head of the French Bar Association and one of the most distinguished lawyers in Europe. He will try to prove Petain saved France.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, head of the French Provisional Government, whom Petain's Vichy courts once condemned to death in absentia for organizing the Free French movement. Petain is expected to appeal to De Gaulle for clemency, if condemned to death.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great

Britain, with whom Petain claims to have concluded a secret agreement in 1940 which the marshal says motivated his political course during the occupation.

Admiral William Leahy, U.S. Ambassador to France at the start of war, whom the defense has asked to testify in the marshal's behalf.

Pierre Laval, Vichy Foreign Minister, who is trying to beat a treason charge by hiding out in Barcelona where he has been permitted to remain by the Spanish dictator, Franco. Laval probably will be tried in absentia.

And, finally, the inevitable "mystery man" without whom no trial would be complete. He is Louis Rougier, a former philosophy professor at the University of Lyon, who promoted "secret treaty" negotiations with Britain in 1940 and who has since written a book about them. Rougier is now in the U.S.

ONE of the nation's oldest living statesmen Petain has seen the rise and fall of 108 French governments, including his own, since his birth at the end of the Second Napoleonic Empire in 1856.

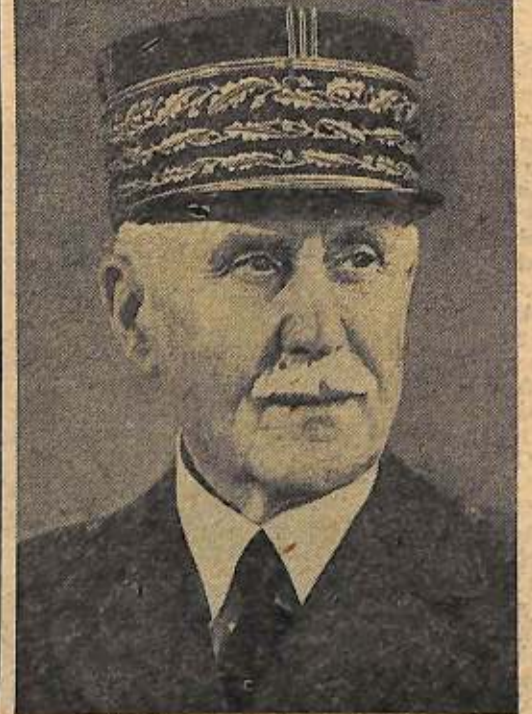
ON the eve of France's defeat the marshal picked up the reins of government, wiped out the constitution of the Third Republic and became a de facto dictator by German, if not French, consent. Capitulation followed.

The prosecution will attempt to prove that Petain opposed democracy, that he surrendered prematurely in an effort to set up a totalitarian regime. It will accuse him, as Vichy's head, of turning France against Britain and the U.S., of allowing millions of Frenchmen to be taken to Germany as slaves, of preventing the French Fleet at Toulon from joining the Allies, and of ceding French colonial bases to the Germans.

The prosecution probably will air charges of Petain's connection with the Cagouards, a pre-war Fascist organization, and fix on him responsibility for the Vichy Militia, which operated with the Gestapo against French patriots and



Generalissimo Stalin ... He Took It Easy



Hero of One War ... Accused Traitor of Another



The stage for the i

* Half of the article in the Guardian explained to Englishmen, whose government-subsidized radio stations broadcast no advertisements, what a commercial was. The article paid special attention to the objectionable "singing commercial."



Hoover

Most Conservative Republicans

which they hope will be produced between Russia and the Anglo-Americans and are trying to sow discord between the Allies as the only hope of their survival."

Perhaps the worst blow to El Caudillo's regime is the promise of UNCIO delegates at San Francisco that his government never will be admitted into the world security organization. Franco's efforts to counteract unfavorable world opinion were typified by a recent interview he wanted to the British United Press. The unwelcome Falange was completely explained away. The organization was going through "a constant process of evolution," the Spanish Premier said, adding: "The Falange wields no political power today." But this disclaimer was in complete contrast to Franco's words in December, 1942: "I believe in Spain because I believe in

the Falange, the political expression of Spain's rebirth." If Franco was meek and appealing in his attitude toward Britain and the U.S., he made no effort to encourage cordial relations with weaker France. Angered by the incident at Chambery, where Frenchmen attacked a trainload of Spaniards being repatriated from Germany, the Spanish dictator steadfastly refused to extradite Pierre Laval, sorely wanted by the French to stand trial for treason. The London Daily Mail speculated that France's No. 1 Fascist might now escape the guillotine, and "die gracefully of old age, well-fed and surrounded by friends." Because Spain last week was still Fascist.

A 'Monome'

Last week a *monome** was held in the streets of Paris for the first time in five years. Students at an engineering school decided to hold one at the end of the school year despite protests that these were war times and having fun was *pas bon*. Many of the students had worked with the FFI before the liberation and felt that they deserved a chance to blow off steam.

Led by a rickety wagon drawn by students and decorated like a Model T Ford on a U.S. college campus, the young men and women marched up from the Latin Quarter to an ancient square atop one of the highest points of Montmartre overlooking the rest of Paris. They whooped and hollered to the tinny music of an out-of-tune brass band.

Most of the men were in costume. Many wore the broad hats and swaggering uniforms that were stylish in the days of d'Artagnan and the Three Musketeers, complete with black mustachios. Others had on loin cloths or just a weird

* A monome is the name given to the colorful street celebrations of Parisian university students. The Germans forbade them during the occupation.

...We Live In



mixture of anything they could find. Many wore the purple caps of French engineering schools decorated with pins and emblems of all kinds.

A jolly crowd quickly formed in the Montmartre square as the students who had finished their courses grouped themselves around the new collegians who had just completed their entrance exams. The beginners were on their knees. They started a bonfire and, egged on by an MC who called the plays from a microphone placed on top of a pole, they shot off Roman candles and threw effigies of their professors into the flames. When the last professor was burned to a cinder to the accompaniment of mighty cheers, the students scattered through the streets, arm in arm with their girl friends.

Everyone had had a good time.

THE WAR

Preparations

China's military position last November reached its lowest point since the Japs started scrapping at the Marco Polo Bridge in 1937. In a steady drive on the Chinese mainland the Japs captured a string of forward American bases from which the U.S. 14th Air Force had smashed the enemy in eastern China and the China seas. With the fall of Liuchow on Nov. 10, American bombers were thrown back to rear bases. Untold amounts of money, equipment and man-hours of work were sacrificed in the withdrawal. Besides seizing the bases the Japs won another great victory by driving a corridor through Free China and cutting off Chungking's troops from the eastern coast. The enemy had a solid line from southeast China northward to Manchuria.

Yet last week, barely eight months later, the Chinese position had improved to the point where American landings on the China coast were expected momentarily. Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, U.S. commander in China, said that American ground troops in China were helping keep open the supply line through which U.S. lend-lease supplies were arriving, and were helping to train Chinese troops in the use of modern weapons. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek prophesied that these U.S.-trained Chinese divisions would go into action soon, and possibly would bear the brunt of the fighting.

Militarily the situation had turned full circle. The Japs were engaged in a broad strategic retreat from southeast China, having been repulsed when they counter-attacked to strengthen their anti-invasion coastal defenses. Their supply line to north China was obliterated. The Chinese now held 280 miles of unbroken coastline where American troops could land. They had rewon Liuchow air base and pushed closer to other bases abandoned last November. U.S. airmen now could return to pick up where they left off.

Underlying this improved military picture was the continuing struggle between the Chinese central government at Chungking and the Communist regime at Yanan. Troops of both factions were converging on the invasion-gear coastal district. The relationship of these forces would have to be settled before complications arise in their joint operations with American troops.

In this light the sudden trip of Chinese Prime Minister T. V. Soong to Moscow assumed great significance. The speed of his departure from Chungking almost immediately after his return from San Francisco emphasized the urgency of the problem and the deterioration of Chungking-Communist relations. The Russians were expected to tell Soong that the Soviet government was prepared to mediate the internal conflict.

Japs 'Come With'

During one of the early campaigns in China a handful of Japs was surrounded by a larger Chinese force. As the Japs fought on, a Chinese messenger under a white flag was sent to them with a note which read: "You have fought bravely and well, but you are so outnumbered that there can be no hope of survival. Surely, after such an exhibition of bravery and loyalty, there can be no stigma attached to surrender." The Japs replied by cutting off the head of the note-bearer for the "insult" in presuming that they would not be loyal unto death.

"Duty is weightier than a mountain, while death is light as a feather," the Jap recruit is taught. In the tradition of Bushido the stern Jap warrior code, death by one's own hand was preferable to falling into the hands of the enemy. In remaining true to that training the Japs relied more and more on suicide as a tactic.

After the recent shakeup in their Navy the Japs said that they planned to use their entire air fleet in "special-attack (suicide) tactics." Their armory includes a bewildering array of weapons: Kamikaze suicide planes; Jin-rai (Man Thunder), the piloted rocket-propelled flying bombs nicknamed the "Baka"; Girets, or airborne saboteurs, not to mention suicide subs and boats.

Most destructive are the Kamikaze pilots, who get a six-month training course to prepare for their single mission. They paint their faces

white to simulate the pallor of death and shave off all their hair except a circular fringe. They wrap themselves in ceremonial robes and walk unsmiling through the streets until they leave on their one-way trip.

Due to Kamikaze attacks, in a recent five-day period, the U.S. Navy listed 4,270 men dead or missing and 4,171 wounded, "the greatest naval casualties encountered in any of our operations to this time." Among the many ships badly damaged were the battleship Bunker Hill, which lost 373 men, and America's oldest aircraft carrier, the Saratoga.

On land many Japanese soldiers emulated their commanding general and his chief of staff on Okinawa, who slit their stomachs in hara-kiri fashion. Before the island fell scores of Japs jumped into the sea or blew their brains out with grenades. Then Premier Kantaro Suzuki called on the entire nation to make up a suicide corps of 100,000,000 people. Men from 15 to 60 and women from 17 to 40 would be drafted into a suicidal home guard.

But last week U.S. commanders reported that more and more Japs were surrendering. At the end of May an American division, in a three-day period in the Philippines, took 46 prisoners, a record at that time. In June another division in the Philippines rounded up 609 prisoners in 36 hours. By the end of the Okinawa campaign prison cages held 9,000 enemy soldiers, although many were Koreans and Okinawans. Ten months after the U.S. capture of Guam the last Jap officer surrendered with 33 men in a face-saving ceremony by which he agreed to "come with" the Americans.

The choice between suicide and surrender will be made more often as American forces get closer to Japan. It was too early to say whether the surrenders marked a new trend. The suicide tradition is strongest among the officers, less compelling in the rank and file and weakest among the new recruits called from the reserves who have not yet been subjected to the seishin kyoiku, or indoctrination course, of the Jap Army. It all depends on the Heitai, Japan's GI.

Forgotten Front

A few Japanese landing barges rotted on Chicchagof beach, the tundra oozed into old American and Japanese foxholes and American crosses gleamed whitely in Little Falls cemetery—that was how a United Press correspondent, Murray Moler, found North America's only battlefield of this war two years after fighting had ceased.

Few of the men who had recaptured Attu from the invaders remained on this westernmost island of the Aleutians. Some were bitter because the route they had secured at high cost hadn't been used as a path for counter-invasion.

"Hell, this is the forgotten unit of the forgotten front," one GI remarked acidly. "Life Magazine ran a spread on the forgotten front, but they forgot the Aleutians."

The veterans were proud to take a newcomer over the old battlefields and point out the ridges and caves where they fought. They recalled the dense fog and rough seas they had battled before coming ashore at Massacre Bay, Hotz Bay and Austin Cove in the madday darkness of May 11, 1943. They told how mechanized equipment bogged down in the soggy tundra was still there, but broad roads now stemmed out of the beachheads to the vital parts of the island.

A big sign beside the road showed where engineers and medics stopped a Japanese suicide charge, killing the sword-swinging Attu commander, Col. Yonuyo Yamasaki. In front of caves where Japanese soldiers had lived "like rabbits," lay the wrecks of five landing craft which had carried them to American soil. Only 21 of the invaders had left alive, and they went as prisoners. Wiped out during the fighting were the homes where 40 Aleuts and two Americans, teacher Foster Jones and his wife, had lived before the Japanese killed or carried them off.

Many had forgotten the only American battlefield of the war, but not wise reporter Moler.

ial for Treason

ipped at American soldiers during the liberation of Paris.

THE State contends also that Petain wired Hitler Aug 21, 1942, urging the Fuehrer to consider the use of French troops in repelling Allied invasion. This telegram, which the State claims was sent just after the Dieppe raid, was found among the luggage of Fernand de Brinon, former Vichy ambassador to the German military government in Paris, when French troops entered Sigmaringen in southern Germany where de Brinon had taken refuge.

The core of Petain's defense is the secret treaty which his attorneys have promised to introduce as evidence that Petain was secretly trying to aid Britain while appearing to play ball with Hitler. The marshal claims that agreement was negotiated in October, 1940. Both Churchill and the British Foreign Office deny that any such treaty was signed.

THE defense, however, claims it was ratified by the British Foreign Office in a telegram sent Nov 21, 1940, to the consul general in Geneva. According to the defense, Rougier, the professor-turned-ambassador-without-a-portfolio, has turned over photostatic evidence of the telegram to a French commission of inquiry which interviewed him in Washington.

The treaty, according to the defense, authorized the French to repel any aggression in French colonies by British troops on the theory that a British move into French colonial territory would bring about full Nazi occupation in reprisal. In return, the Vichy French were not to attempt to take French territory held by de Gaulle's Free French forces.

The defense's attitude is that irrespective of whether the treaty was ratified formally or not, it was applied both by Vichy France and by Britain. The defense claims the blockade was relaxed, France scuttled the fleet as Hitler moved into the unoccupied zone and no bases were yielded to the Germans. However, the prosecution contends that Vichy demonstrated

the valuelessness of any such treaty by yielding air bases to the Germans in Tunisia and in Syria.

In reply to charges of premature surrender, Petain maintains it was the only way to prevent France from becoming another Poland. Release of the French Fleet to the Allies, Petain has told interrogators, would have resulted in a Nazi demand for return of 700,000 released French PWs, end of the Vichy government and establishment of a German gauleiter over France.

The aged marshal points to himself as one of France's resistants during the occupation. While he could not openly approve the resistance movement, he said, he sought to modify Laval's attempts to repress it. Petain's role at Vichy, the defense will try to show, was that of a protector of defeated France while the Allies prepared the victory.

DESPITE his years, the marshal is reported in good health at Montrouge prison, just outside Paris. He can read for some time without glasses and takes walks in the morning. Interrogators from the court's inquiry commission, which has just completed the job of sifting the evidence, have found the marshal lucid and sharp in the mornings, but with a tendency to repeat himself and forget as he tires.

Date of the trial has not been set. It probably will be held about July 15.

As Petain writes his memoirs to occupy himself at Montrouge and to leave his story for France to read, he may recall his statement to a priest a year after he formed the Vichy government. Things were not going well and the old man was thinking of death.

"I wish to be buried in the Ossuary at Verdun," he said, "among those French and German dead marked as unknown. There is a chapel in the crypt which stands empty. It is for me. Whatever happens to me, it is there that I shall go to take my last rest at the head of my soldiers. It is I alone whom history will judge."

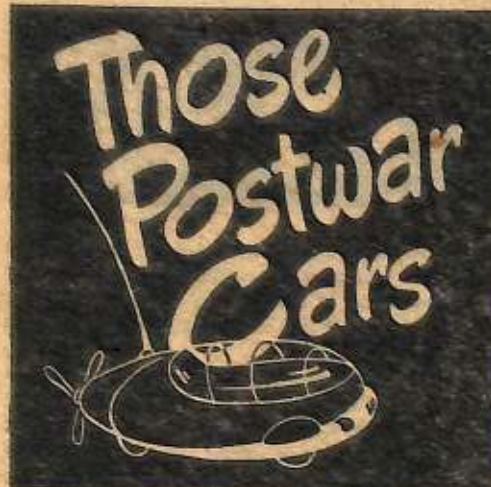


ing trial has been set against a lavish, historical backdrop.



Dictator Franco

... His Regime Was Lambasted.



They Are Undergoing A Facial Uplift

By France Herron
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

NEW YORK

A FEW 1942 model cars, manufactured in 1945, are rolling off the assembly lines now but the first real "post-war" jobs will look like something out of a fantastic Buck Rogers episode. They're talking of planes that whirl along highways and cars that zoom through the skies.

Manufacturers are planning sleeker, smaller cars with a minimum of gadgets and parts, but with more maneuverability and speed and less expense. Building them is a major re-conversion job, so the first civilian cars were turned out from pre-war dies. That's only a stopgap, though.

Already changes have bobbed from the drawing board to autos belonging to manufacturing officials, while many odd wrinkles in design are on layout sheets. Makers differ on the time it will take to get new cars on the market. Some predict as much as one or two years, others say as soon as Uncle Sam gives materials and takes away the production of war goods. Here's what your post-war car is like.

The motor is smaller and may be located in the rear, under the floor or, like one manu-

facturer believes, a small motor for each front wheel or any place where convenient. It will have super-charger for a boost uphill and in emergency. The radiator will resemble three or four slits in the hood and won't be touched by the driver's hand because it will be either air-cooled or have a sealed cooling system.

THE bumper will be a new shock-absorbing type extending clear around the body with removable sections for tire change and repairs. The body will probably be teardrop in design and will resemble a smooth rocket-craft. The windows will curve to conform with body lines and there are no corner posts. Windshield wipers give way to a new cleaning method that works in all weather. No rolling windows, but just push a button.

Your car will be lighter and may be made from plastic, aluminum, magnesium or pressed plywood like a Mosquito bomber. Expect to change oil every 20,000 miles and the new gas will be plentiful and cheap and the car will get more mileage. The ills of burnt-out bearings are a thing of the past, designers now favor bearings made of indium or silver and maybe roller bearings as in aircraft engines.

The steering wheel will be modeled after that of a light bomber, in segments instead of one complete circle. You won't be crowded getting in the car and out because the steering post will go. On the floor there will be only two pedals, one for the brake, the other for the accelerator. One light touch on the brakes brings the car to a smooth halt. No shifting,

but a new device similar to that which swings the giant guns on battleships.

During the day headlamp eyelids lowered will keep out the dust, but at night a powerful light will be seen no larger than an ordinary flashlight. Glare hazards will be eliminated during the night by a small photo-electric cell which dims the lights of both approaching cars automatically.

The body and the frame are a single unit, thus eliminating all squeaks, squeals and rattles. The upholstery will be plush moveable seats similar to a swank club car with no or few protruding objects, lessening the dangers of injury in an accident.

THE whole transportation world is throbbing with changes. New discoveries are pouring from laboratories and smashing convention. Though makers disagree on the date of getting out the new cars, they all believe that the first cars after the war will be 1942 models with improvements. Of course, the automobile dealer is dead set against new cars because he deals in old cars as well and old cars will look too antique for the public. Somebody may take a loss unless a deal is worked out.

One difficulty is foreseen: who can tell if it's aircraft whirring along the highway for a short run or an automobile flying through the air for a short flight? Because the makers feel sure that planes will roll and cars will fly for short distances. But for better or for worse, that is your post-war car coming up even if they're saying what they said about prosperity years ago, that they're just around the corner.

'Stern But Friendly'

The Russians Are Using Both an Iron Hand and Kid Glove To Win the Friendship of Conquered Germans

By Paul Green
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

ALLIED correspondents thus far have had little opportunity to travel in the Russian occupation zone in Germany and to observe the development of Soviet policy. Most of what is known about Russian policy has been announced by official sources, and this has been issued intermittently in small doses. Collecting these scattered bits of information, however, presents an interesting picture of the behavior of Russians towards the citizens of a nation that plunged them into the most critical war of their history.

American soldiers at first believed that Russian GIs didn't observe any non-fraternization rule in their occupation zone and shacked up at will. This belief was supported by various facts. Russian officials don't publicize any non-fraternization rules. Allied military men who traveled in the Russian area saw Soviet soldiers associating freely with Reich frauleins. Swedish diplomats in Berlin when the Russians entered noticed German women often in the company of Russian officers and men.

There does, however, appear to be some sort of non-fraternization policy. Allied correspondents in Berlin were told that close personal relations with German women meant severe punishment for Red Army men. A Stars and Stripes correspondent who crossed the American lines along the Mulde River into the territory of the 1st Ukrainian Army heard from the Soviet commandant that fraternizing by Russian soldiers brought five days' imprisonment. Russian officers lost, in addition, half their pay during the period involved. However, some reports indicated that being seen with an anti-Nazi woman might not be so bad as fraternizing with the ordinary type.

THE RUSSIANS are making a strong propaganda effort to win the German masses. The keynote of a "stern but friendly" Soviet neighbor is maintained in the newspapers which Germans are permitted to edit, and stressed over Radio Berlin, the chief Russian radio outlet. Over Radio Berlin propaganda talks are given frequently by Germans under Russian direction. The station speaks continually of the welfare and happiness of the German people and freedom from Nazi tyranny. Germans are often quoted expressing satisfaction at the unexpected leniency and efficiency of the Russians.

The food situation is a good example of success of Radio Berlin. Germans in every corner of the country—in both the Russian and Allied zones—believe that the Russians are making a distinct effort to feed the Germans liberally, whereas the Allies don't particularly care. Yet official figures reveal this story: German workers in Berlin receive rations exceeding at times 2,000 calories, while those who do not work get much less; in the American 15th Army zone heavy workers get a minimum of 2,000 calories and the average German gets somewhat less. Thanks to clever presentation over Radio Berlin this relatively small difference has been magnified many times over.

The Russians also show a different approach in other matters. As opposed to the Allied policy of "political non-interference," they are supporting anti-Nazis in every field. Formation of political parties is encouraged, and Catholics, Social Democrats and Communists are allowed to propagand. Organization of unions affiliated with the Free German Trade Union Congress is proceeding rapidly in many industries. Anti-Nazis released from concentration camps are ap-

pointed to important posts in the local administrations. The new Burgomeister of Berlin, for instance, is Dr. Arthur Werner, who had been arrested by the Gestapo. The Russians feel that aiding anti-Fascists regain their strength will undermine Fascists still in power and root out the type of reactionary German who, under the cloak of the Weimar regime, paved the way for the Nazi dictatorship.

THE Russians will to a great extent rely on education to change the Germans. In this work they use Germans themselves. A "Victims-of-Fascism" Committee, composed of Germans persecuted by Hitler, has been

established to tell the German people the truth about Nazism. The Russians will emphasize the horrors of the Nazi regime in movies, newspapers, lectures and radio. Textbooks being printed by the Russians for the opening of German schools in autumn emphasize this theme, but, on the other hand, they also discuss the great heritage of German civilization and the debt the world owes such Germans as Bach, Beethoven, Kant and Goethe.

There is no doubt about the Russian policy having a strong effect on the Germans. "They are still afraid of us," a Russian admitted, "but they are very much surprised at the treatment they are getting. They are beginning to respect us, which is one step toward respecting the things we fought for."

A typical German said, "Things are better now than they have been for a long time. We are worried about the future, but we have more for the present than we thought we would get. The Russians are not savages. They are human."

The Russians human? Coming from a German who lived 12 years under Hitler, that in itself seems a triumph of Soviet activity in Germany.



The Russians seek to march into the hearts of the anti-Nazis.

What's New in Books

'Island 49' Is a Living Account of the Men Who Are Making History in the Pacific

IN ISLAND 49 (Thomas Y. Crowell Co., \$2.00), Sgt. Merle Miller, who covered a good deal of the Pacific war for Yank, has Dick Fisher say: "You don't get braver if you keep fighting. You become more of a coward, because you know what can happen to you. You know the intimate details." Fisher, who as an almost ideal war correspondent always "goes over" with the doughs, adds that only those who have been in combat really understand. And that they must not think too much about it, that if they allow themselves to think, to become acutely aware of the reality of their experience, they are done for.

This is the thesis as Sgt. Miller, now editor of the Paris edition of Yank, demonstrates through the medium of vivid description of men in action, that modern war is an unendurable, unnatural experience for most men, whatever their station in life. The story is told without preaching, without heroics. No experienced soldier thinks of another as a hero, for the enemy is killed not as a result of courage but of necessity. The things which keep men from losing their sanity between skirmishes and in the aftermath of battle are the memories of those they love back home, of people and things in a world of peace.

Island 49 is described as a novel, but it is apparent from the first that every action and every character portrayed has been experienced and known by the author. The novel, as advertised, is an imaginary invasion by an infantry regiment of a Pacific atoll, called Koriatok. Actually, however, it really covers a composite invasion—experiences of invasions in which Miller, as a reporter for Yank, participated in the Pacific.



Merle Miller

"The International Jew"; being essentially honest, this doesn't distort Porter's appreciation of Pvt. Sam Levinson, the small German refugee who could have been an interpreter in Washington but decided to fight with a gun for reasons of his own; Sgt. James Keeley, a composer and former pacifist, who more than the rest seems to speak for the author.

Keeley has what America stands for down deep in the marrow of his bones. Whenever he finds threats to those things—democracy, brotherhood—he fights instinctively. Through Colonel Kane, the regimental commander, Miller describes the perennial conflict between the brass hats who would capitalize on the false glory of war, and those who, having lived the war, cannot play hero.

Somehow one feels that this book speaks for soldiers in soldier language. It is honest, sincere, fresh. The author is a fighter. He never quails or sidesteps an issue, never underestimates or overlooks the ignorance, intolerance—the faults of his own team.

When you put the book down you know the war isn't ended, won't be even after the last gun is fired. But there is confidence in the future: "Surely all of us together can do it, can make one small step toward, let's call it—although the phrase is a cliché now... the brotherhood of man..."

BOB THOMAS

WHEN the story opens, troops are stretched in neat, narrow rows on the deck of a former luxury liner on the way to the invasion of Koriatok. After making a few healthy cracks at the brass, comparing the cramped, dirty quarters of the EM with the staterooms of the officers, Miller singles out a few men through whom, in a series of flashbacks, he tells his story. Men like Fisher, who never satisfies his editors because his stuff lacks glamor; Captain Porter, an Army-lifer married to a Japanese girl, who decides to hate the Jews because of a book he read

GI Bookshelf

THIS month's Council Books set—the "S" Series—leans heavily on historical novels and humor. Best seller representatives include: *The History of Rome Hanks* (S-36), by Joseph Stanley Pennell; *Green Dolphin Street* (S-39), by Elizabeth Goudge, and *The Bolinvars* (S-32), by Marguerite F. Bayliss.

Rome Hanks is the story of Lee Harrington's ancestors. It is a Civil War story recreated by Harrington from what he saw and was told. The unorthodox slant, a story within a story, makes it a little work to read and only if you are a contemplative reader and a Civil War fan is this your meat. It's definitely not a time-killer.

The Bolinvars is more orthodox, being an exponent of the romantic tradition. Strictly with a background of early Americana, it takes place around New Jersey and Virginia. Strong characters, the outdoor sparkle of hunting makes for fast reading, not too instructive, but fun.

Green Dolphin Street already Hollywood-purchased, takes place in 1830. The story is laid in the Channel Islands, the same ones

recently liberated from the Nazis. This is another psycho novel involving personalities, moods, mixed-up marriages. Not bad, but the movies will have to pep it up a bit for popular appeal.

Among old favorites this month are *Arundel* (S-38), by Kenneth Roberts, and *Henry Esmond* (S-35), by William Makepeace Thackeray. *Arundel*, one of Roberts' best novels, recalls the thrilling days of the American Revolution, when Benedict Arnold drove through the Maine wilderness toward Quebec. Good reading, factual and chock-full of adventures. *Henry Esmond*, written 100 years ago, goes on and on. Essentially a love story, it takes place between the 17th and 18th centuries. However, it is written in the manner of an autobiography and not many enjoy the method. Almost a classic by now, it's just good reading.

Humor gets in its licks with *Lost in the Horse Latitudes* (S-22), by H. Allen Smith; *A Pearl in Every Oyster* (S-11), by Frank Sullivan, and *My World—and Welcome To It*, by James Thurber.



Most soldiers' drinking habits haven't undergone a permanent change.

Scotch and Soda? Survey Shows GI Continental Drinking Will Revert to the American Way

By Daniel Causin

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

HAVE overseas soldiers' drinking habits changed? The California wine-making industry would pay a lot of coin to know whether or not the ETO GI is serious about that glass of wine the photographs show him sipping at a sidewalk cafe. Just how acute this situation is getting to be can be judged by the full page ads, in color and with gorgeous gals currently appearing in national magazines. The ads boost native American sauternes. Is this another attempt to tell the folks back home what the GI will crave when he steps off the boat? Or is this just another advertising campaign? Sure we're suspicious over here—after all those fantastic articles about what the veteran wants.

At a sidewalk cafe in Paris three GIs who might have been able to give some clues to post-war drinking trends sat drinking white wine. T/4 Joseph V. Jemski, of New York City, was reminiscing about happy days gone by. "Back home I was strictly a beer drinker and that's what I'll be again if I ever make it to that little bar off Canal Street. White wine is all they have left in this place, but the French beer is lousy anyway because it hasn't enough hops and malt... so I stick to popular brand wines or cognac.

One of his companions, T/5 Paul W. Skoza, of Chicago, pointed out that good wines were rare in France during the war but that the men who had tasted them would not forget. However, Skoza will not shift from his Saturday night drink of American whiskey after he gets home. Occasionally he might look for some of that rare wine, but he wouldn't want wine with meals like the French.

At a recently opened officers' club on Rue Magellon, where beer is not served because of limited latrine facilities, an attractive nurse, Lt. Revlon Prebluda, of Fall River, Mass., and the 62nd General Hospital, upset the trend back to normalcy by declaring that she would serve wine with meals in her post-war home,

which wasn't her practice before Pearl Harbor. "True," she said, "we did have some wine in our home, but after the war I intend to serve it regularly."

Chaplain Kent M. Dale, who had ample opportunity to study GI drinking habits during his 40 months with the 6th Armored Division, predicted that some men may occasionally want a glass of good wine but that there would be a return to old habits in selection of drinks after we get back home.

Lt. Col. Samuel Frank, medical officer and psychologist with the 3rd Armored Division, prophesied that there would be a rush for American whiskey. "Even men who never drank whiskey before will find themselves in the rush," he said. "Whiskey had been so hard to get over here that normal psychological reaction will be for a man to try to buy what is rare to him. After a while things will be just as they were before the war."

A sidelight of the vital statistics department's tour of the Paris bistros was the notation that the average Frenchman, drinking fast under war-time impetus, finishes off a glass of white wine in 16 minutes 20 seconds. The GI guzzles the same drink in four minutes ten seconds. Both figures include time out for observing unique Parisienne styles and what walks in them.

Lt. Hartwig Van Noorben, of Los Angeles and the 416th Bomb Group, observed that he never would take as long a time to down a drink as a European.

"I drink for effect, not affect," he declared flatly.

WACs reacted pretty much as GIs. At the California Hotel, T/5 Rose C. Edwards was still celebrating her wedding to Seabee Y3C Lonnie Edwards, of Denver. She toasted her bridegroom's health with wine, but the new Mrs. Edwards said that she was going to order a Pink Lady as soon as she gets back to the U.S. After that it will be Tom Collinses on the night the Edwardses go out to bowl.

"TOMORROW, THE WORLD!"



By John R. Fischetti

MOVIE MEN + AND MAIDS



In Hollywood, say the press agents, life is a gay swirl of parties like this one, full of famous people like Danny Kaye and Paulette Goddard; there's always some unidentified visitor who'll kiss a hand at the pop of a flash bulb.

HOLLYWOOD is a fantastic little world, located in Los Angeles County. There are three kinds of people there: the very famous stars, the press agents for the very famous stars, and, lastly, the auto mechanics, car hops, elevator operators and steam fitters who wear dark glasses, come from Salina, Kan., or Tiffin, O., and want to become very famous stars too. It's a vicious circle. Never having been a press agent, a very famous star or a car hop, we have no idea what goes on in Hollywood—only what the press agents tell us. In the past we have always found such people above publicity stunts, so here we are publishing a full page of Hollywood pictures in appreciation of their fine job, and, too, we like pretty girls along with press agents.

Life in Hollywood also includes fascinating party games like this one in which Clark Gable and actor Tom Tully sees who can force the other's arm down onto the table. Fractured wrists are an everyday thing around here.



Someone slipped up here and merely said that top-notch screen comedienne Rosalind Russell is chatting with Alexis Smith and Craig Stevens at a Hollywood party. Don't ask us what they're talking about, we're not press agents.

□

Here, we are told, Linda Darnell and photographer-husband Pev Marley, still honeymooning, find a quiet spot in Ciro's for a party. Celebrating their second anniversary, both said, "we are happier than ever." Good for them.

□

Starlet Martha Vickers holds still while her boy friend, auto-executive Al Hurd, helps her put her earrings on to match her necklace. Later, we imagine, she helped Hurd with his cuff links. She probably figures Hurd knows where to get her a good used car, or new tires.



Senators Score Fourth Straight, Move Into 2nd; Flock Lead Cut

NEW YORK, July 6—The Washington Senators, hottest team in either league, climbed into second place in the American loop yesterday by scoring their fourth straight victory over the White Sox, 5-2, behind the nine-pitching of Dutch Leonard.

Leonard's only trouble came in the second, when the Sox bunched two singles and Oris Hockett's double for both their runs, while the Nats picked up one tally on a homer by Fred Vaughn in the fourth, three more off Ed Lopat in the fifth on five blows and added one in the seventh.



Stars and Stripes Photos

NEW HAND, TOP BATTER: Newest addition to the U.K. All-Star nine is Cpl. Robert Delmer (left), former Concordia, Kan., player who doubles in the garden and on the hill. Leading sticker for the locals is Pfc Henry Hendershot (right), of Whitehouse, N.J., who clouted the pill at a .428 pace on the team's recent tour of the Continent.

Airborne Nine Out to Repeat Against All-Stars Tomorrow

By John Wentworth
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

Practically every minor league in America will be represented at London's Harringay Stadium tomorrow when the U.K. Base All-Stars take on the powerful 13th Airborne Blackcats, but what makes the offering, which gets started at 2.30, look inviting to diamond fans is that members of both teams have been playing regularly since VE-Day.

The game will be a battle between two good ball clubs—not merely an exhibition in which former diamond standouts spend a couple of hours working kinks out of their joints.

The Blackcats, first Continent ball club to invade England, have rolled over most of the best outfits in France, and two ex-major league pitchers and five former minor loop choppers have had their work backed up by lusty hitting. The Airborne's most recent win was a 26-0 affair.

And speaking of hitting, the U.K. lads haven't been doing badly lately in that department. Three of their batters who will wear watching are Pfc Henry Hendershot, former Coastal Plain League outfielder who batted .428 of the recent Continental junket, and two newcomers.

Cpl. Bob Dehner, of Concordia, Kan., who received major league offers before being yanked into khaki, has given up his duties at Depot G-45 to join the team, while the catching department will be strengthened by Cpl. Bill Keys, hard-hitting former Ban Johnson League receiver from Fredericktown, Pa.

On the mound for the Blackcats will be Dave Koslo, who was up briefly with the New York Giants before induction. Koslo stopped the All-Stars in one game in France and has been doing some lusting clubbing on the side. In a recent game he twice connected for homers with the bases mobbed.

The All-Stars' mound choice will be Capt. Ralph Ifft, speedy right-hand lugitive from the Three-I loop.

The lineups:
13TH AIRBORNE
Mika, 2b
Erickson, ss
Smith, 3b
Conner, 1b
Booknight, c
Slank, lf
Podja, cf
Ratlier, rf
Koslo, p
ALL-STARS
Pierce, 3b
Ifft, p
Paicher, 2b
Daudino, lf
Hendershot, cf
Thompson, c
Cannell, 1b
Edwards, rf
Catnevale, ss

Turnplate 5-Length Victor In Mignonette Handicap

NEW YORK, July 6—Turnplate, three-year-old filly by Bull Lea, romped to an easy five-length victory today in the mile and one-sixteenth Mignonette Handicap at Aqueduct.

Jockey Arnold Kirkland kept Turnplate, a 4-1 shot, close to the early pace, went into the lead at the head of the stretch and won going away. Bertie S. also closed fast to take place money by half a length over Still Blue, the early leader. Turnplate paid \$1.40.

Gionfriddo Gets 30-Day Stay

PITTSBURGH, July 6—Outfielder Al Gionfriddo has advised President William Benwanger that his Cresson, Pa., draft board has granted him 30-day deferment and that he will rejoin the Pirates in Philadelphia.

Help Wanted
—AND GIVEN
Write your question or problem to Help Wanted, The Stars and Stripes, 20, Cavendish Sq., London, W1, or APO 413, U.S. Army, Telephone U.K. Base HQ, Ext. 2129.

Hank Greenberg kept himself in the spotlight by connecting with a pinch single in the ninth to drive in two markers and give the Tigers a 9-8 decision over Boston in a free-hitting game which saw the winners collect 17 safeties and the losers 14. Big Hank, who didn't start because of a sore arm, batted for Joe Hoover with runners on second and third, and after working the count to two and two, laced a drive to center. Boston's big sticker was Dolph Camilli, who drove in three runs with two singles and a homer. Zeb Eaton was the winner and Fran Barrett the loser.

Heath's Homer Breaks Up Hill Duel
A homer by Jeff Heath in the last of the 11th broke up a pitching duel between Ed Klieman and Ernie Bonham as the Indians took a 2-1 count over the Yankees. The other Cleveland counter was driven in by Felix Mackiewicz with a single in the opening stanza, while New York's lone tally came in the fifth on two singles and a long fly.

Another 11-inning tiff saw the Browns edge the Athletics, 4-3, with Sig Jakucki coming in to stop the Mackmen after they had tied the game in the ninth and driven Bob Muncrief and Weldon West to cover in the top of the 11th. Bobo Newsum was touched for the deciding run, going down to his 12th straight defeat.

Charlie Grimm's Cubs, breathing on the necks of the National League's pace-setting Dodgers, completed a sweep of their four-game series with the Braves, winning 3-2 behind Hank Wyse. The deciding runs off Jim Tobin came in the sixth, when, after two were out, Phil Cavarretta singled, Andy Pafko doubled and Peanuts Lowrey singled to score both runners. Tommy Holmes stretched his hitting streak to 32 straight with a single in his first trip to the plate.

Card Rally Whips Giants
The torrid Cardinals also came through again, downing the Giants, 7-5, with a five-run rally in the seventh which was climaxed by Ken O'Dea's double. New York's lead had been built up chiefly on the batting of 19-year-old Carroll Lockman, up from Jersey City, who drove in four runs with a homer and double, while Jack Creel was the winner at the expense of Ace Adams.

Meanwhile the skidding Dodgers had their lead cut to 2½ games when a desperate ninth-inning rally fell short and the Reds eked out their third victory in four games at Ebbets Field, 6-4. Joe Bowman went the route for the visitors and gave up only one run until the big Brooklyn ninth, while Curt Davis had his biggest difficulty in the fifth, when the Reds bunched four hits for as many runs. McKechnie's pupils also pushed over single tallies in the first and third. The Pirates and Phils were rained out.



8th AF Swimmers Sweep U.K. Base Championships

By Tony Cordaro
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

Members of the 8th AF proved that they are at home in the water as well as in the clouds at the Marshall Street Baths yesterday when they walked away with the honors in the U.K. swimming and diving championships, finishing one-two in all seven regular events.

Ferrell Equals Schalk's Mark

CHICAGO, July 6—They have never referred to Rick Ferrell of the Senators as an "iron man," but he established a record here yesterday which marks him as nothing else but when he caught his 1,721st game, matching the all-time American League record held by Ray Schalk, former White Sox receiver.



RICK FERRELL Sox, celebrated by hitting two singles and scoring two runs.

In addition, men of the 3rd Air Division swam to victory in the 300-meter medley relay, edging out the 10th Reinforcement Depot's natators, and captured the 800-meter relay by default.

The day's only double winner was Sgt. John McCarty, of Dedham, Mass., who won the 100-meter back stroke in 1:13.2 and the 800-meter free-style in 6:50.5.

As expected, Lt. Dick Smith, former University of Southern Cal. diving ace from Phoenix, Ariz., captured the springboard diving event, and in doing so treated the fans to the best exhibition of the day. T/Sgt. Dick Hatfield, of McAllen, Tex., who placed second in the springboard diving, also turned in a creditable performance.

The summaries:
50-METER FREE STYLE—Lt. Frederick Pearson, Beverly, Mass., first; Lt. Lee Emmerich, New York; Cpl. George Allan, Anaheim, Cal. Time—1:25.
100-METER BACK STROKE—Sgt. John McCarty, Dedham, Mass., first; Lt. Richard Upsall, Oak Park, Ill.; T/5 Jack Craighill, Hartford, Cal. Time—1:13.2.
200-METER BREAST STROKE—Pfc Edward Giesz, Philadelphia, first; Cpl. George Allan, Anaheim, Cal.; Sgt. Robert Leisner, Chicopee Falls, Mass. Time—2:51.
100-METER FREE STYLE—Lt. Richard Bairfault, New Haven, Conn., first; Sgt. William Tiley, Kearny, N.J.; Cpl. Robert Asquist, Boston. Time—6:50.5.
300-METER MEDLEY RELAY—3rd AD (Emmerich, Allan, Lt. Bill Cabanee, Los Angeles), first; 10th Reinforcement Depot. Time—3:36.
800-METER RELAY—3rd AD won by default.
SPRINGBOARD DIVING—Lt. Dick Smith, Phoenix, Ariz., first; T/Sgt. Edwin Hatfield, McAllen, Tex.; Sgt. Kenneth McLeod, Kalamazoo, Mich. Time—1 min.
400-METER BREAST STROKE—Sgt. Robert Leisner, Chicopee, Mass., first; Lt. John Laird, Buffalo, N.Y. (only two entries). Time—6:33.
800-METER FREE STYLE—Sgt. John McCarty, Dedham, Mass., first; Pfc Edward Giesz, Philadelphia; Sgt. John Derough, San Francisco, Cal. Time—6:50.5.

Pirates' Bob Elliott Rejected for Third Time

PITTSBURGH, July 6—Bob Elliott, hard-hitting third baseman and outfielder for the Pittsburgh Pirates, was rejected for military service for the third time yesterday.

Elliott, who still suffers from the effects of being hit by a batted ball several years ago, was placed on the "Subject to immediate recall" list. He will rejoin the Pirates in Boston.

Babe Herman to Join Flock as Pinch-Hitter

BROOKLYN, July 6—Flatbush folks couldn't have been happier than they were when they looked at the standings and saw the Dodgers four games in front, then spied the notice in an adjoining column that Babe Herman is coming back to the Bums as a pinch-hitter. Herman, now 42, first joined Brooklyn in 1926 after turns with the Tigers and Red Sox.

Vol Player Has 116 Points

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 6—Johnny Helms should find his new baseball job with the Nashville Vols a bit quieter than his last. Recently discharged from the Army with 116 points, Helms was in service 53 months. He participated in three invasions, has the Silver Star and six battle stars on his ETO ribbon.

Boxer Sign Steve Wood

BOSTON, July 6—The Boston Red Sox have signed right-handed Pitcher Steve Wood, son of Smokey Joe Wood, star Sox hurler 35 years ago, for their farm system. Wood, 27, recently was discharged from the Army after three years service, including duty in the South Pacific.

Minor League Results

Tables for International League, Eastern League, American Association, Southern Association, Pacific Coast League, and Home Run Hitters.

MAJOR LEAGUE RESULTS

Tables for American League, National League, League Leaders, Home Run Hitters, Runs Batted In, Stolen Bases, and Leading Pitchers.

Dick Tracy



L'il Abner



35-MM. F. 4.5 AIBUS CAMERA.—Pfc J. Cowan.

—Around the 48 Yesterday—

More Pullmans Pledged For Coach-Weary GIs

WASHINGTON (ANS)—The "civilian travel pinch is on," Director J. Monroe Johnson of the Office of Defense Transportation declared as he promised that more Pullman cars and day coaches would be made available in a few days to handle troop redeployment in the U.S.

The promise followed reports that 500 ETO veterans had been moved from Boston to Camp Beale, Cal., in day coaches while German PWs rode in Pullmans. The War Department, however, denied the PWs enjoyed sleepers, but admitted the GIs made the coast-to-coast journey sitting up all the way.

Johnson said that the speedup of the redeployment program caught the railroads and the ODT unprepared to handle the number of veterans pouring into east coast ports. He declared that troop arrivals last month were 50,000 greater in June than originally scheduled and this month's figure would top original plans by 100,000.

The ODT chief added that originally October was to have been the peak month in moving troops here, but July now promised to be about as big a month as any. He said that 2,000 more Pullmans and an undetermined number of day coaches, including new troop cars, would be assigned for strictly military use.

Meanwhile, the Senate War Investigating Committee announced it would "look into" transportation facilities for troop shifts. This action was taken after a second group of men arrived at Camp Beale following a cross-country trip in chair cars while a vaudeville troop on the same train had an entire Pullman.

Engine No. 25 Goes Loco

OYSTER BAY, N.Y. (ANS)—Engine No. 25 of the Long Island line wasn't saying a word about it today—naturally.

Nevertheless, there ought to be an explanation. Old No. 25 did what no respectable engine ought to do—it went right out on the main line with no human in its cab and no hand on its throttle.

Train No. 567, westbound, was moving in the local yards when Conductor R. J. Schebera in the last coach saw No. 25 moving slowly along its side track toward the main line, passing two switches whose signals were set against it.

At the next stop Schebera telephoned the dispatcher who set all signals against it, but cleared the track.

At Locust Valley, four miles away, railroadmen waited for it to arrive ready to leap aboard. Minutes passed and tension mounted. Obviously something had happened to old No. 25.

So the locomotive was detached from train No. 567, then waiting in Locust Valley station, and with Engineer H. S. Rensen at the throttle it crept back along the main line looking for its wandering brother.

Only a quarter of a mile away its headlight revealed No. 25 standing on the main line. Its throttle was open. It had stopped only because there no longer was enough steam to turn its drivers.

Railroad officials insisted someone must have climbed into the cab, opened the throttle and jumped out.

Plan 1,000 Post-War Airliners

WASHINGTON (ANS)—A fleet of approximately 1,000 airliners, capable of handling 36,000 passengers, will fly for U.S. domestic airlines after the war, the Air Transport Association revealed following a survey of commercial aviation plans. The figure, the association said, would compare to a pre-war total of 359 planes, carrying only about a sixth as many passengers.

Meanwhile, it was disclosed that U.S. terminal ports for the Pan American Airways, American Export Airlines and Transcontinental and Western Air Lines, which Thursday were given authorization to fly the North Atlantic, would be New York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Washington and Detroit.

CAPITAL RAMBLINGS: President Truman signed a bill which will enable Gen. Omar N. Bradley to head the Veterans Administration without affect to his military status. . . . The President also nominated Edward C. Moran Jr., former Maine Congressman, as Assistant Secretary of Labour and Jesse M. Donaldson as first assistant Postmaster General.

Secretary of State James F. Byrnes appointed Benjamin V. Cohen, Donald S. Russell and Walter Brown to the temporary assignment of Assistant Secretaries of State. All three had served on Byrnes' staff when he was director of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

The Rats Who Did A-Fishing Go

BUFFALO (ANS)—Rats are an intelligent lot. They take off the covers of peanut butter jars to get at the contents and they even jump into the Buffalo River to catch fish.

So argued Councilman Theodore Vandercy in a debate over whether an additional \$5,000 should be transferred to a rat control fund. However, he didn't know whether the rats put the tops back on after eating the peanut butter.

Vet Leases Gold Mine

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col. (ANS)—Herman Conrow found a gold-lined fox-hole here when he was discharged from the Army six months ago. He has a lease on a gold mine in which he invests nothing but his labor and splits 50-50 with the owner. To date his earnings have totalled \$25,000.

Slayer of 2 Must Die

LOS ANGELES (ANS)—Otto Wilson was sentenced to death in the San

Wounded Get Private Beach

NEW YORK (ANS)—It was a day when: At Staten Island city park officials ruled that wounded veterans could not use the Franklin Delano Roosevelt boardwalk at South Beach. The city contended the wounded "needed protection" from curiosity seekers and small children. Result: The GIs now have a private beach. . . .

AT BISMARCK, N.D., State Insurance Director C. J. Myers ran his office from the county jail. He was jugged for 60 days for drunk driving. . . . At SAN RAFAEL, Cal., an infantile paralysis outbreak reached epidemic proportions with the reporting of 17 cases all in the Mill Valley area, ten miles north of San Francisco. . . .

At CHICAGO Mrs. Ann Richman, 50, a widow, died as she listened to a program dedicated to her son, Capt. Irvin F. Richman, who had been awarded the Bronze Star. . . . At KANSAS CITY Emir Faisal Al Saud, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia, was asked if the motor car ever would replace the horse. His answer: "No."

U.K. GIs Must Store Enemy Firearms

To comply with the British law which prohibits servicemen from possessing enemy firearms, U.K. Base Headquarters issued a directive yesterday requiring American soldiers stationed in the U.K. to surrender any such weapons they possess for storage during their tour of duty in England.

The weapons will be collected by unit commanders, placed in military stores, and returned to the soldier only when he is transferred from the unit.

It was pointed out that the directive was aimed primarily at stamping out the promiscuous carrying by troops of captured pistols and revolvers. U.S. postal regulations permit servicemen to mail home small arms that are too large to be concealed on the person.

Willie and Pal Joe Going Into Movies

HOLLYWOOD, July 6 (ANS)—Cartoonist Bill Mauldin today turned Willie and Joe over to Hollywood, but he's sticking around himself just in case the movies get any wrong ideas and try to pretty the pair up.

The 23-year-old artist from Phoenix, Ariz., who recently was discharged from the Army on points, said he was reluctant about selling the screen rights to his book "Up Front With Mauldin," but after Producer Bill Goetz guaranteed not to change the characters, he agreed.

Mauldin said the studio had offered him a part in the picture, but "I don't know about that. It doesn't strike me as any way to earn a living. I'm going to be a technical advisor to make sure the studio follows the spirit of my book."

100 Canadians Jailed for Riot In English City

More than 100 men have been taken into custody, some of them possibly to face court martial proceedings, as a result of disturbances Wednesday and Thursday nights at Aldershot, 35 miles southwest of London, among Canadian troops awaiting shipment to POEs for their return home, Canadian military HQ announced yesterday.

"Firm measures" have been taken to bar further outbreaks among the transient Canadian forces, estimated at about 4,600, some of whom, described as discontented with shipping, food and pay conditions in connection with their return to Canada, broke windows in the Aldershot area. The maximum number of those taking part in the outbreaks, according to reports, was about 500.

Lt. Gen. P. J. Montague, Canadian chief of staff, in a letter to the Mayor of Aldershot described the disturbances as a "senseless, cowardly action" which earned for those responsible "the contempt of the great majority of the Canadian Army overseas."

Transient troops were being removed from Aldershot's built-up area, yesterday's announcement said, adding that 2,500 were scheduled to entrain for POEs yesterday and another 500 today. Those remaining in Aldershot will be removed from their barracks to "outlying repatriation depots" and the barracks will no longer be used for housing such troops, the statement said.

MPs have been concentrated in the Aldershot zone, the announcement said. Claims for damage will be handled by the Canadian military authorities, it said.

'Jim Crowism' Laid to NLRB

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—President Philip Murray of the CIO today accused the National Labor Relations Board of intending "to sanction the practice of setting up 'Jim Crow' locals" in various unions.

Murray, in a letter to the NLRB, said that the board recently permitted two unions at a General Motors plant to hold an election among workers despite an allegation neither union admitted Negroes into membership.

Murray said that the "sole answer of the board to this allegation is that it was sufficient that these unions claimed they would represent all employees of the appropriate unit.

"Of course, it is farcical to declare that the union will represent all employees in such a unit but will exclude Negroes in such a unit from membership in the union. This is a second class citizenship to which no American should be relegated."

The NLRB said it was satisfied with the declarations of the two AFL unions in question that they represented "everybody in the bargaining unit" and added both unions had constitutional provisions against discrimination.

Ex-Cops Needed To Help in Reich

PARIS, July 6—Officers and enlisted men with experience in civilian police departments, either state or local, are needed in Military Government detachments to augment public safety personnel, it was announced today.

Inadequate experienced personnel is seriously handicapping the task of reorganizing the German police and fire departments, it was explained.

The job of such personnel is to remodel the police and fire services along lines of local responsibility. Enlisted men with experience in fingerprint classification are especially required.

Applications may be made by letter, directly to the Commanding Officer, European Civil Affairs Div., APO 658, U.S. Army, giving name, rank, serial number and police experience.

Sabu Home After 42 Hops

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6 (ANS)—S/Sgt. Sabu Dastagir, Sabu of the movies, came home yesterday after 42 missions as a B24 ball turret gunner in the Pacific. He wore a DFC awarded him after a flight in which six Jap freighters were sunk off Borneo.

'Dear Ruth' Opens July 9

"Dear Ruth," a play about American family life written by Capt. Norman Krassa, will be performed by the GI Theater Unit at the Scala Theater for nine days beginning Monday, July 9, at 7:30 PM. This will be the first production of the Broadway hit in England.

Terry and the Pirates



HOME FRONT WAR: A strike at the Indiana Brass Co. at Elkhart, Ind., found some workers attempting to crash a picket line at the plant's entrance. At the height of the disturbance police set off tear gas.

107 From U.K. to Attend First Army University Course

A quota of 107 EMs and officers has been allotted to U.K. Base Com Z units and installations for the first eight-week course, opening July 30, at Army University Center No. 1 at Shrivenham, England, HQ U.K. Base announced yesterday. Total quota for the first course is 3,323.

Officers will make up only 10 per cent of the quota, in which no women members of the U.K. are included. Quotas have been set up for various groups whose headquarters are on the Continent, such as USSTAF and GFRG. Members of the ANC and WAC are included in these quotas.

Applicants must have at least a high school education and must come within the categories listed in a HQ ETOUSA letter (AG 210.63 OpIE—"Attendance at Army University Centers"), distributed along with application forms on June 9.

The announcement said Com Z unit and installation COs would "approve and select suitable applicants." Applications, in duplicate, must be delivered by July 14 to the Information and Education Section, U.K. Base, APO 413, attention Education Branch. Each application must bear the applicant's complete military address and phone number.

CO endorsements, stating that the applicant is available for attendance at the course and is qualified, must be on each application.

Each applicant must bring with him to the school a copy of his orders, in triplicate, a duplicate of his application blank and personnel records. A list of clothing and equipment for both EMs and officers has been distributed.

HQ UK Base will check the applications, notify by phone those selected and mail to them the necessary travel orders to the university. Students from the U.K. must report to Shrivenham on July 23.

The U.K. quota is broken down into various courses as follows: 26, commerce; 24, science; 21, liberal arts; 9, education; 9, engineering; 7, agriculture; 6, fine arts, and 5, journalism.

Seeks to Send Wives Abroad

WASHINGTON, July 6 (ANS)—Rep. James Fulton (R.-Pa.) said today that he would shortly introduce a bill to permit some men overseas to be joined by their families and others abroad to be returned home faster by transferring their tasks to Civil Service employees sent from here.

Fulton said the arrangements would apply only to quiet sectors in which living accommodations were adequate for civilians and only to the extent transportation is available.

His bill, he said, is to be drafted in the form of a resolution directing the Army, Navy and Civil Service Commission to survey conditions overseas and report on the feasibility of carrying out the program.

Rubber Output Starts As Navy Takes Over

AKRON, Ohio, July 6 (ANS)—New tires were rolling off production lines at the Navy-seized plants of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. today as the 6 AM shift of some 16,700 striking United Rubber Workers returned to their jobs.

The strikers, following a 20-day stoppage which had held up war vital tires for planes and trucks needed in the Pacific, were urged by their local union head, C. V. Wheeler, to "go in and do a good day's work with no slowdowns or sitdowns."

Bloom Urges Charter OK

WASHINGTON, July 6 (ANS)—Chairman Sol Bloom (D.-N.Y.) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee today called on the Senate to "lead the world" in ratification of the United Nations charter. "The charter," he said, "has all the machinery we need to make a brave beginning for a new and better world."

Bloom was joined in his report to the House on the San Francisco conference, to which he had been a delegate, by Rep. Charles Eaton, of New Jersey, ranking Republican member of the committee, who had also been a delegate.

Meanwhile, Sen. Tom Connally (D.-Tex.), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, predicted that all attempts to attach reservations to U.S. ratification of the charter would be beaten. He said he hoped his committee's hearings on the charter, which open Monday, would last only one week.

Mere adoption of the charter, however, would not of itself assure peace, Cmdr. Harold E. Stassen, another delegate, pointed out in an address last night. That, he said, would depend upon "the good faith and the continued alert interest of the peoples of the world." Stassen urged that the policy of open public discussion be applied to U.S. foreign policy.

GI 'Disrespect' To Women Flayed By Belgian Paper

By George Dorsey
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer
BRUSSELS, July 6—American soldiers were accused of being uncouth and disrespectful toward Belgian women in today's issue of La Lanterne, Brussels daily newspaper.

Paul Meral, influential Belgian writer, wrote "sometimes the lack of forbearance of certain GIs hurts the feelings of young Belgian women who are not used to being treated with the lack of respect that certain soldiers of the U.S.A. show them."

Meral told The Stars and Stripes this afternoon that the incident which prompted him to write his reproach to GI tactics with Belgian girls occurred in the town of Namur.

There, he said, he saw American soldiers in a hotel, blowing up condoms and bombarding respectable girls with them. The Americans, he added, were officers, not enlisted men.

"We understand quite well that the anonymity of the uniform gives a man a certain imaginary license, but he shouldn't confuse our true Belgian home girls with professional prostitutes," he said.

Meral's criticism of American soldiers came in an article on Belgian-American friendship. The American approach to Belgian women was a "shadow which comes between allies, between friends," he wrote.

By Milton Caniff

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