

# 9th Army 64 Miles From Berlin

## Reach Elbe in Dash Toward Link-Up With Soviets

### Reds Draw Ring Tight On Vienna

The last phase of the battle for Vienna—reputedly the most beautiful city in Europe—was under way last night, according to reports, as Marshal Tolbukhin's troops compressed what remained of the German garrison, trapped in the narrow section of the city between the Danube Canal and the river.

Marshal Stalin's latest communique said the section on the west bank of the Danube Canal had been cleared of Germans and reports from the front said Tolbukhin's men had crossed the Canal and were fighting to liquidate the Nazis still battling desperately in three of the city's 22 districts.

These German forces evidently were trying to keep the escape route to the north open but reports said that Marshal Malinovsky's forces had completed the encirclement of the city.

German reports, meanwhile, ignored the Vienna battle and concentrated on the Berlin front where, according to dispatches, large forces of Soviet cavalry were on the move. Nazi commentators for several weeks have been predicting an all-out assault against the Reich capital.

German News Agency also predicted a drive southeast of Berlin in a message quoting Field Marshal Ferdinand Schoerner, commander on the Eastern Front, that Marshal Koniev's troops, stretched along the Niesse River, were about to launch an offensive. Schoerner's warning, according to the Nazis, was contained in an Order of the Day to his troops.

The Order stated that the Russian 4th Tank Army was concentrated in the area of Guben and Forst, some 60 miles southeast of the Third Reich capital, with another tank army in reserve.

According to reports from the front, the battle had not entirely ended in Vienna, but German resistance apparently was concentrated in isolated groups of elite SS troops. Conscripted troops, dispatches said, were surrendering in large numbers.

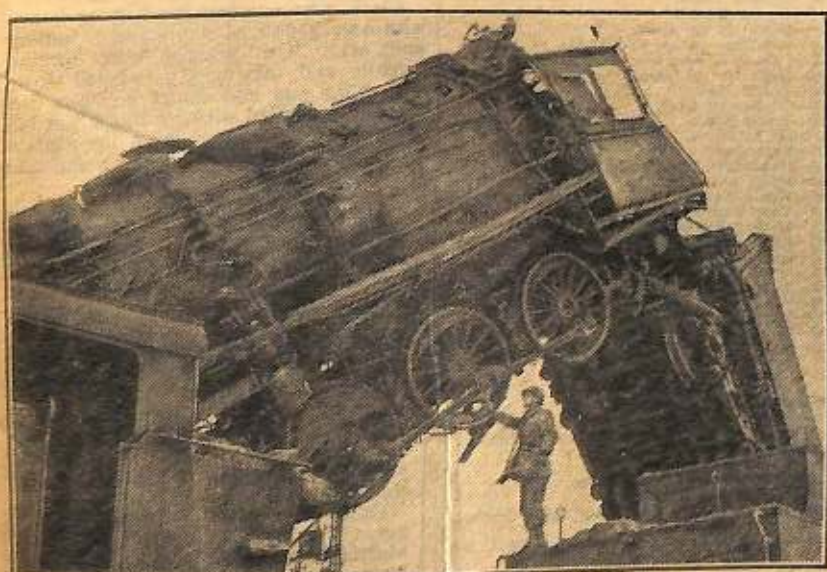
### 5th Captures Massa in Italy

ALLIED HQ, Italy, Apr. 11—Troops of the U.S. 5th Army captured Massa, Italian west coast stronghold defending the German-held naval base of Spezia, while on the peninsula's eastern side British 8th Army forces, led by flame-throwing New Zealand infantry, captured three towns in 2½-mile gains beyond the enemy's breached Senio River front, southeast of Bologna, Allied HQ announced today.

Units of the 442nd Infantry Regiment, composed of Japanese-American soldiers, and of the 473rd Negro Regiment of the 92nd Division, cleared Massa, southeast of Spezia.

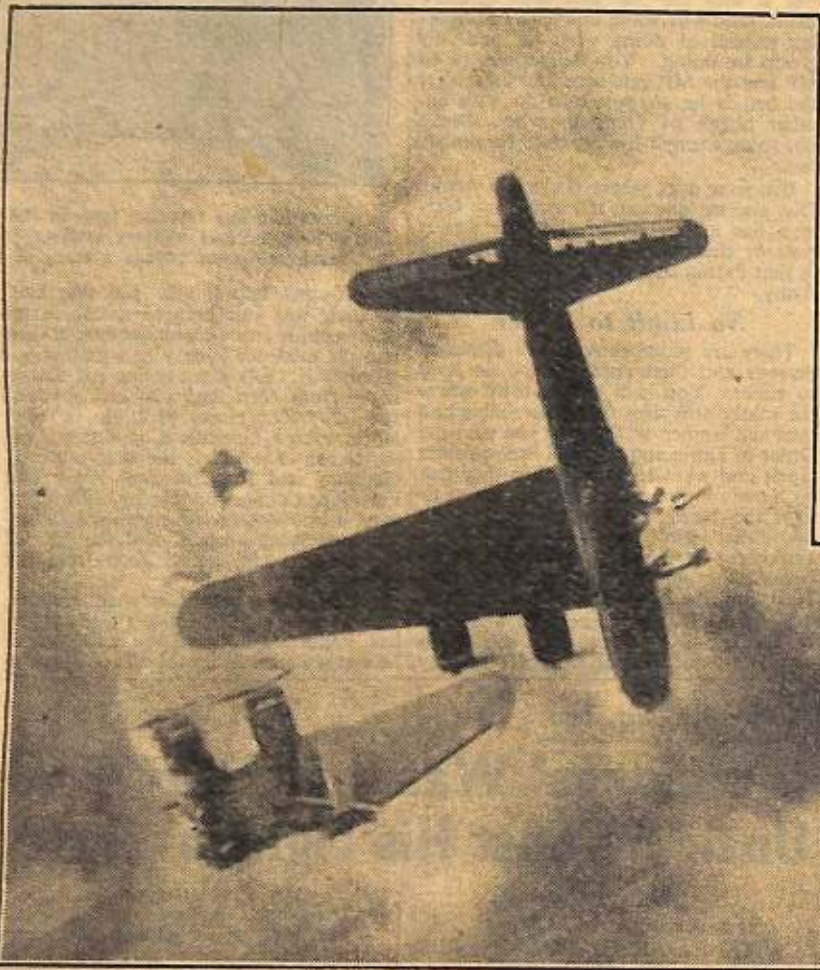
While tanks and big guns crossed the Senio to the north bank, where the infantry have linked up bridgeheads, Allied heavy and medium bombers in a record 3,300 sorties continued yesterday to hit the German positions, dropping 7,700 tons of fragmentation bombs.

### Work of a Rail Splitter



U.S. Army Air Force Photo  
Monster, a well-hit target of the 8th Air Force and the RAF until Allied troops overran this key rail city, still shows the scars of terrific air pounding. Here a U.S. dough examines a battered locomotive in the city's marshalling yards.

### No Milk Run Here



U.S. Army Air Force Photo  
The massive blows of Allied air armadas have broken the back of the Luftwaffe, but the skies over Germany are not all lined with velvet. Here an 8th Air Force Fortress, one wing shot off by an Me109, plunges earthward after attacking an airfield near Oranienburg on Tuesday's record day. The 8th lost 25 bombers and eight fighters out of a force of 1,300 bombers and 850 fighters.

### 1,300 8th Heavies Again Blast Reich as Nazis Hide

The air paths of 8th Air Force bombers and fighters were clear of enemy fighters yesterday after Tuesday's destructive raids on jet fighter bases, and over 1,300 heavies and more than 850 fighters carried the 8th's non-stop offensive into its ninth day by striking at airfields, rail targets, ordnance stores and oil objectives in southern Germany.

### Favor the Hague For New World Court

WASHINGTON, Apr. 11 (ANS)—The United Nations committee of jurists today reached general agreement to recommend The Hague as the seat of a new World Court.

The Hague, in the Netherlands, was the seat of the old Permanent Court of International Justice and has been associated with attempts to set up machinery for peaceful settlement of disputes ever since the first Hague Peace Conference in 1899.

The committee of jurists, representing 40 of the United Nations that will be at San Francisco, yesterday began a paragraph-by-paragraph analysis of the old court's statute. They have agreed to revise it rather than to write an all-new statute. The committee will present its report to the San Francisco conference.

Two airfields, five marshalling yards, two oil storage depots, two ordnance depots and an explosives factory were hit. All targets were located in the areas of Munich, Nuremberg and Regensburg.

Latest tabulations of damage wrought by 8th fighters Tuesday show that eight new records were hung up by the Thunderbolts and Mustangs, including the total bag of 305 planes and the 339th Mustang Group's destruction of 100 ships on the ground.

The 56th Thunderbolt Group, leading fighter outfit, became the first group to reach the 900 mark in destruction when it KO'd two in the air and 39 on the ground to boost its total to 904, of which 684 were killed in the air. One squadron of the 339th made a new squadron mark by knocking off 62, and the day's total of 284 blasted on the ground by all groups set a new mark for the 8th in strafing.

Lt. Col. John D. Landers, of Joshua, Tex., established a new individual record in ground kills by getting eight, and Lt. Col. Joseph L. Thury, of St. Paul, Minn., destroyed four to up his ground strafing total to 18½ and lead all 8th fighters in this respect. The 20 jets shot down by the fighters in air combat also created a new record.

### Speculate Juncture To Be Within 'Days'; Would Split Reich

Tanks of the U.S. 9th Army's "out-of-sight" 2nd Armored Division, rumbling out of a cloud of dust after a 50-mile dash across the central German plain, have reached the Elbe River, last big water jump before Berlin—64 miles away—dispatches revealed last night.

Correspondents with the American armies speculated on an imminent link-up with the Soviets which would split the Reich in two.

The Americans reached the Elbe at Wolmirstedt, seven miles north of Magdeburg, whence one of the Nazis' military super-highways runs straight for Berlin. Red Army troops massed along the Oder River in the Kustrin-Frankfurt sector are 33 miles from the Reich capital.

Dispatches indicated that the Allies were now launched on what may turn out to be the last great push to crush Germany.

Both the U.S. 1st and 3rd Armies—not to be slighted in the race to Berlin and a juncture with the Soviets—were pounding eastward again after completing the build-up of extra power to knock out the already shattered German Wehrmacht.

### Nine Divisions in New Drive

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, 3rd Army commander, was disclosed to have thrown nine divisions into action in a new offensive eastward. Three of these outfits were armored, Patton's favorite weapon. And the two which usually are in the van—the 4th and 6th—were there again, but under a security blackout after the 4th had gained 12 miles and the 6th 15 miles from the dawn jump-off point.

Patton was moving on a 60-mile-wide front, near the southern end of which the 11th Armored Division accepted the surrender of the town of Coburg, 50 miles from the Czech border. Coburg is 49 miles south of Erfurt, where infantrymen were fighting through the streets.

Only at one point on Patton's front, the center, did the Germans try to hold, dispatches said. One force of about 60 tanks made a stand for a few hours before breaking off.

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' 1st Army tanks, gaining from 19 to 22 miles yesterday after the 40-mile surge of the day before, were reported to be about 48 miles from Leipzig, after reaching Kolleda, 16 miles east of Erfurt. It was reported "many" prisoners were captured as the Yanks broke up scattered pockets of resistance.

### Laying Bets on Meeting

With troops of three American armies striving to be the first to join forces with the Red-starred units shaking the Germans loose on the Eastern Front, reporters with the advance units spoke of a link with the Soviets within a week. One correspondent said the juncture might come before Saturday. The GIs themselves were laying bets on when the meeting would occur, dispatches said.

The 2nd Armored Division, fulfilling its CO's pledge to reach the Elbe by nightfall yesterday, had swept to the east south of Brunswick, major communications center, where doughboys were fighting inside the city after the enemy had turned down a surrender ultimatum.

Brunswick, like the Ruhr, had now fallen behind the leaping, knife-like armored thrusts to the east. But operations were still under way in the Ruhr industrial area. It was disclosed that paratroopers of the U.S. 17th Airborne Division, serving under 9th Army command, had captured Essen on Tuesday, after crossing the Rhine-Herne canal on a pontoon bridge to be greeted by jubilant civilians who crowded the streets and offered the victors wine. Many white (Continued on back page)

### GIs in U.S. Headed Over

WASHINGTON, Apr. 11 (ANS)—Every able-bodied soldier now in the U.S. who has not seen overseas service is tagged for shipment abroad, and many will be replaced by returning veterans, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said in a letter made public today by Chairman George H. Mahon (D.-Tex.) of the House Appropriations Committee.

Prompted by Mahon's suggestion that "the bottom of the barrel should be scraped" of soldiers still in the U.S. before switching combat units from the European theater to the Pacific, Stimson wrote:

"According to February figures there were approximately 8,050,000 men in the Army—5,150,000 of whom were overseas. Of the 2,900,000 on duty in the U.S., almost half (roughly 1,400,000) have already been earmarked for overseas duty and are being trained accordingly either in tactical units or as individual replacements and students in replacement centers, training regiments and schools. Another 180,000 were in Army hospitals."

Stimson said the other 1,365,000 were in essential administrative and service jobs concerned with overseas supply, plane manufacture, cargo loading, communications, or transportation, but he added:

"Every one of these, except those who have already seen overseas service or are physically disqualified, is earmarked for foreign service as soon as he can be replaced by an overseas returnee or a limited service man."

### PWs Back Home

BOSTON, Apr. 11—Fifteen hundred liberated American soldiers, the first large group of ex-prisoners to return home to the U.S., dug into steak and ice cream after debarking here.

### Proved Nothing Was Nothing

### 4th Armored Made History But Fast

By Jimmy Cannon

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

WITH 4TH ARMED DIV. IN GOTHA. Apr. 6 (delayed)—What is probably the greatest reconnaissance patrol in the history of warfare today had completed its amazing mission. In 11 days this armored division traveled 230 miles through hostile Germany from the Rhine to the bomb-struck city of Gotha.

It advanced ahead of the Allied armies of the Western Front in a land voyage of military exploration that challenges any other armed foray recorded in military history.

It proved that the German defenses east of the Rhine were composed of scattered and listless battle groups that evidently had no tactical plan to prevent an eventual link-up with the Russians. It destroyed communications, took at

least a thousand prisoners every day and fought its way through any resistance that tried to stop it.

In some places SS men fought with political madness until they died. But in most instances German troops surrendered as soon as they could raise a white flag. When the Luftwaffe tried to stop them, 34 planes were shot out of the air in one day.

The 4th cut a swath through the wilderness of the enemy country. The infantry poured through in a mopping up operation miles behind. It was a mailed fist without an arm.

They surprised Nazi troops in their beds and overran artillery pieces still wrapped in cosmoline. They had bridges blown before them and took bridges intact. They liberated prisoners. They overran hospitals.

The tankers and armored infantrymen seemed to see the end of the war. As you traveled in their columns you saw for the first time a curious gaiety among combat troops. They resented being stopped by orders from higher echelons and they believed they could end the war if they were permitted to keep going.

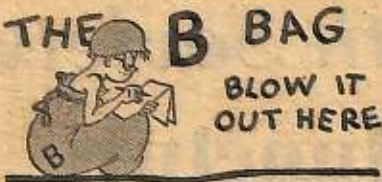
Always the enemy was on four sides of them. As far back as 20 miles supply trains were ambushed. Correspondents of the 3rd Army, following them through the white-flagged villages, came under direct fire of 88s, 30 miles behind the spearhead.

Casualties were minute, compared to the enormous operation.

It took the 4th Armd. Div. to prove the Germans had made little preparations east of the Rhine for such a swift, daring drive as this outfit engineered.

THE STARS AND STRIPES

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THE B BAG

Blow it out here

The Bonus Question

To the B-Bag: It burns me up to read Cpl. C. W. C.'s letter belittling and insulting us as "self-pitying and selfish heroes" because we advocate a more generous bonus.

Apr. 6, 1945

To the B-Bag: Cpl. C. W. C. in your Apr. 6 issue says that "you and I and our grandchildren are going to pay this enormous war debt."

Apr. 6, 1945

To the B-Bag: One of the most prominent causes of dissatisfaction in the Army is the case of men who deserve promotions but who cannot get them because of the lack of T/O vacancies.

Apr. 5, 1945

To the B-Bag: I'm getting tired of listening to some of the GIs sounding off about the civilians back home.

Apr. 7, 1945

To the B-Bag: Here's a suggestion as to what should be done with Hitler after we get him.

Hash Marks

Pvt. Henry Holloway relays this conversation between two Nazi soldiers. One asked the other, "How are our armies today?"

Millinery Mishap on the Home Front (as reported by the Omaha World-Herald). And then there was the girl who lost her new Easter hat and didn't find it until she combed her hair the next day.

Ye gods! Another unsigned verse left in our typewriter.

A little flattery Now and then Makes husbands of The single men.

Silly Conversation (on the Home Front).

Teen-Age Lad: "I won't get married



until I find a girl like the one that grandpa married."

His Pal: "Don't be crazy! They don't have any women like that today."

Remember back home how your pooch used to chase after every passing car or bicycle.

Remember back home how your pooch used to chase after every passing car or bicycle.

"It's the little things in life that tell," sighed the sweet young thing as she took time out from her date to drag her little brother from under the sofa.

GI advice. Beware if a gal starts stroking your hair. She may be after your scalp.

Lt. Ralph Stewart (the pride and joy of Muncie, Indiana—the typical American city) tells this story. A lawyer confronted



the gorgeous witness on the stand and snapped, "Answer me—yes or no!"

Walter Kirschenbaum sez that a pretty girl standing in line waiting for a bus should be called a "Queuetie."

Nazi Prisoners Admit They're Fed Up With War

Bavarian Mountain Germans Rush To Surrender

By Peter Furst

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

SOMEWHERE IN BAVARIA, Apr. 8 (delayed)—It's a screwy war in the Bavarian mountains. You drive for miles through beautiful sunny forests without meeting a single American until you suddenly realize that the place may not have been taken yet.

Germans step out of the woods fully armed and you make your peace with the world because a jeep and a Luger aren't much good against a platoon of Krauts. But the Germans stop you only to surrender.

A Wehrmacht lieutenant gets into the jeep with you and tells how fed up everyone is with the war and says he can't understand why some units are still fighting instead of doing what he and his group are doing.

Everyone asks where is the 4th Armd. Div. and no one can tell and every German has a new rumor that the war is over or that the Russians are in Berlin or that Patton has linked up with the Red Army.

No Limit to Either

There are peace rumors and displaced persons and there seems to be no limit to either. You pull into a town where the smoke still rises from the rubble and men and women walk up to you with the Order of Lenin and the Red Star on their lapels and want to know when they can go home or where they can get a gun to fight the Nazis.

German civilians come with blacklists of Nazis, and Nazis who get picked up give you a sad tale of woe of how they

He Really Did, Too

Old 'Sarge' Was a Fightin' Fool Until He Lost His Fightin' Head

By Jimmy Cannon

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

WITH 4TH ARMD. DIV. IN GERMANY, Apr. 11—No one in the company is sure where he came from. He claimed many hometowns and none at all.

But if they ever decide where he belongs and send his headless body home for burial, maybe they'll need an inscription for the mason to cut on his tombstone.

"He was the most aggressive junior officer in the outfit," Abrams said. "But he never learned to read a map."

He was an old soldier, this long-nosed, slack-chinned first sergeant from the Engineers, who was commissioned with the first OCS class at Ft. Knox. He was wounded and captured at Kasserine Pass. Since then he has been wounded ten times



In a one-time key German town in the 7th Army area, thousands of prisoners troop into a former Nazi military academy now turned into a PW cage. Here a U.S. machine-gunner guards a mass of PWs in the academy's drill grounds.

were forced into it all. But they can't lie their way out because there are too many people around who denounced them and the evidence is easy to collect if you go after it.

On a lonely mountain road you are hailed by a German civilian who says he has important information and asks if he can see an intelligence officer. It turns

out the information is good. A Krant deserter wanders into town and says he just saw 15 SS men camping in the woods a few kilometers away.

There must be a dozen small "kessels"—pockets—around, but every time you run into one the whole place seems to try to surrender.

The GIs are disgusted because there appears to be a shortage of Lugers and Walther pistols in the German Army, and everyone is hunting souvenirs.

The non-fraternization rule is no problem because people are much too busy moving from one place to another. But everyone wants the damn war to be over faster than it seems to be going to end.

SS Men Pull Double X on Cavalry Platoon

By a Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

WITH 11TH ARMD. DIV. IN SCHLEUSINGEN — The reinforced cavalry platoon which had received the surrender of this city from the Burgomaster out-posted their CP and retired for the night when infiltrating SS diehards overran the outposts, surrounded the CP and hurled hand grenades, bazookas and jerricans into the brick building.

Sworn to obey-at-all-cost orders, SS troopers had looked down from the fire-crested hills overlooking Schleusingen. When the platoon of cavalry recon bedded down for the night the enemy force, composed largely of recently inducted fanatic Hitler youths, seeped into the town, overruled the Burgomaster and began their attack.

Cpl. Bob Thomas, of Mankato, Minn., said, "Forty of us were asleep in the house when those SS bastards began pitching potato mashers and gasoline. One grenade hit my sack, bounced off and blew up beside me. They had fired our jeeps and armored vehicles. We burst out of the house through intense burp gun fire."

The cavalrymen, some wounded, but able to run like hell, went in all directions out of the house.

Carrying Grease Guns

"They were carrying their grease guns, carbines and a few grenades," according to Sgt. Jay Clark Hale, of Colorado, the senior non-com of the nine men who stayed together and formed a perimeter defense line in a field near the house.

Clark, who escaped the flaming house with only a pair of pants and a tommy gun, said, "Our vehicles were burning brightly and they had us pinned down with burp gun and direct bazooka fire. We had wounded with us, but it was impossible to get out of town for medical aid. We just had to sit there and take it."

The isolated group of cavalrymen held out all night and until noon the following day when a task force headed by Maj. Clayton Sheely, of Syracuse, N.Y., pushed into the then sniper-filled town and rescued them.

Pfc Pat Doherty, of Worcester, Mass., one of the nine men who escaped, said, "We lost our vehicles and some men were seriously wounded, but we all got out. Ya just can't trust any of those krauts because the SS rules them and no one can trust an SS bastard. I can put my gold class ring back on now," he concluded.

Other members of the cavalry unit were: T/5 Nick C. Stucker, Chively, Ky., Malvin Hinter, Tyrone, Pa., Cpl. John D. Haney, McCroy, Ark., Pfc August Werner, Pulaski, Wis., Richard Bowing, Memphis, Tenn., Cruz Escarcego, Douglas, Ariz., and James Vaders, Philadelphia.

UP FRONT WITH MAULDIN



AFN Radio Program

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

Thursday, Apr. 12

- 1200—Headlines—Duffle Bag. 1300—World News. 1310—American Sports Roundup. 1315—Melody Roundup. 1330—Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street. 1400—Headlines—Gilderleeve. 1430—Hour of Charm. 1500—World News. 1510—AEF Extra. 1530—Combat Diary. 1545—On the Record. 1630—Strike up the Band. 1700—Headlines—Amos and Andy. 1730—Canada Swing Show. 1755—Mark up the Map. 1800—World News. 1810—GI Supper Club. 1900—World News. 1905—RCAF Show. 1945—Swingtime. 2000—Headlines—Bing Crosby. 2030—Burns and Allen. 2100—World News. 2105—Your War Today. 2115—Mystery Playhouse. 2145—Johnny Mercer's Music Shop. 2200—Headlines—Home News from the U.S.A. 2205—Frank Morgan. 2215—Reminiscing. 2300—World News. 2305—Merely Music. 0000—World News. 0015—Sign off until 0755 hours Friday, April 13.

Friday, Apr. 13

- 0755—Sign On—Program Resume. 0800—Headlines—Combat Diary. 0815—Personal Album with Georgia Gibbs. 0830—Music by Jimmy Dorsey. 0900—World News. 0910—Spotlight on Louis Prima. 0925—AEF Ranch House. 1000—Headlines—Morning After (Bing Crosby). 1030—Strike up the Band. 1100—Headlines—Home News from the U.S.A. 1106—Duffle Bag. On the Continent listen to your favorite AFN programs over the Allied Expeditionary Forces Program: 581 kc. 514m. Also shortwave: 6.195mg. (49m. band) between 0800 and 1900 hours.



# Tomorrow

Vol. 1 No. 16

Thursday, April 12, 1945

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

George Washington, 26 June, 1775

**THE "BIG FOUR"—**  
They'll play the backfield in OWM advisory board's study of a guaranteed year-round wage for nation's workers.

## FDR Orders Annual Wage Study

### Year-Around Pay Sought By Unions, Many Employers

Tomorrow's U.S. Bureau

WASHINGTON, Apr. 11—The War Labor Board made the suggestion last November, U.S. labor unions took up the cry and made it an issue in the nation's press, and now President Roosevelt has ordered the advisory board of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion to prepare a study of the annual wage question.

Much more than a simple means of promoting good will between labor and management, the guaranteed annual wage proposal is favored by many employers as well as workers themselves. Main criticism of the practicability of such a utopian scheme has been the fact that in many businesses year-round employment is virtually impossible.

Toy makers, for example, must make toys months ahead of the Christmas demand, crops must be harvested when they ripen, and not at the whim of management or labor, but many staunch supporters say that even seasonal difficulties can be licked through nation-wide co-operation.

#### Allied With Reconversion

U.S. Chamber of Commerce President Eric Johnston, one of the plan's most outspoken devotees, cites instances where fuel dealers have made arrangements to trade laborers with other employers whose peaks come at different times. And a

manufacturer of hardwood flooring found the answer to his problems by building a warehouse and producing for stock in the slack seasons.

Viewing the entire matter of guaranteed annual wages as a question "closely allied with the problems of reconversion and the transition from a war economy to a peace economy," the President wrote OWM head James Byrnes a letter in which he said that the advisory board would be especially well suited to make this important study.

Aiding the advisory board in its study is a special sub-committee made up of Johnston, CIO's Philip Murray, Albert Goss, of the National Grange, and Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, WMC regional director for the City of New York. The President also announced that Secretary of Labor Perkins would act as consultant and advisor during the study.

There are two methods by which this goal of American workers might be achieved: by legislation of Congress, which would guarantee a job for every able and willing person, or it could be accomplished on a smaller scale with each company, each industry solving the problem for itself within its own organization.

Dr. Emerson P. Schmidt, economist for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, who has

studied the subject extensively, favors the latter plan, where each employer, along with his employees, would work the thing out, using the government-prepared plan which was best suited to his particular type of business.

#### Curb Individual Enterprise

Employers realize that unless they show a co-operative and progressive spirit in approaching this question, they may well be obliged to settle for some ill-advised and makeshift plan which would severely curb individual enterprise.

The Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics looked into employer-labor agreements covering eight million workers and found that only 42,500 of these were covered by provisions guaranteeing wages and full employment.

Many workers, of course, need no such formal guarantee—they are employed steadily and receive standard wages without any formality. However, in many of the mass-production industries where annual wages are dependent on business cycles and trends, choice of consumers, vagaries of the market, there is little security for the workers.

#### The Hormel Plan

It has been proved that it is possible to make such guarantees on a large scale

in several progressive manufacturing companies throughout the country. One of the most widely-publicized plans is the one in effect at the George A. Hormel and Co. plants in Austin, Minn., and East St. Louis, Ill.

The Hormel set-up covers all plant personnel and it provides for wage advances during slack seasons and these advances are then repaid in overtime up to the 53-hour-a-week level during the rush periods. The weekly time on the job varies, but the wages remain on an even keel.

The Nunn-Bush Shoe Company's Milwaukee plant has a more complex plan which stipulates that workers with more than two years longevity will receive 52 pay checks each year. Procter and Gamble has a similar plan covering all hourly paid employees of more than two years service but not including those hired to replace employees in the services. The P. and G. plan guarantees 48 work weeks a year, minus any time lost through holiday closing, disabilities due to sickness or accidents, voluntary absence, and emergencies such as floods, fires, or strikes.

Many workers in diverse fields in New York are covered by agreements made within their own companies or trades. Employees in food stores, clothing stores, retail liquor shops, and fur concerns have guaranteed wages and employment. A number of conditional guarantees have been made to cover even agents on subway newsstands.

#### A Post-war Union Issue

It is clear that labor intends to campaign for country-wide agreements on wages and year-round employment in the first post-war years just as avidly as they campaigned for the eight-hour day and the 40-hour week.

Realizing the importance of a settlement of this problem to insure a sounder suggestion to the President that some such study be made, said that the testimony heard during the hearing on the Little Steel Formula last fall pointed out the fact that both labor and management favor such agreements.

"Both parties," said WLB, "readily agreed that regularized and steady employment would be highly desirable." From industry's point of view the guaranteed annual wage is a means of cutting labor turnover and absenteeism; management has found that a worker is far less likely to leave a job to go out on strike when he knows he may depend on the weekly pay envelope.

#### Critics Rap Plan

Critics of the proposals claim that wage and employment guarantees have been successful only in businesses which produce consumer goods and may rely on a steady sale—in sharp contrast to the ups and downs experienced in businesses such as steel. It is one thing, too, the critics add, to make such adjustments voluntarily—and an entirely different thing to have them crammed down your throat or made a hard and fast law.

No early decision is expected in the matter. Some circles looked upon the President's move merely as a concession to CIO President Philip Murray which would help smooth the waters in labor circles, browned-off over wage ceilings.

No one, however, could fail to realize that the White House move made the question much more than backroom chatter—it has now assumed the proportions of a national controversy. And no American, large or small, serviceman or civilian, could afford to ignore a plan that offers a prospect of contributing to full employment in a post-war world which might be plagued with a host of economic ills.



Eric Johnston  
Head of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce



Anna Rosenberg  
A Veteran Labor Troubleshooter



Philip Murray  
President of the CIO



Albert Goss  
He Knows Farmers' Problems

## World News in Review

MANY quarters believe that the French will contend that the political status of the French Empire and the British Commonwealth is now similar, and that Indo-China should have a vote in addition to that of France, since it's the first member of the new French Federal Union.

MUCH of the Philippines now has a certain amount of opposition to President Sergio Osmeña's regime is developing.

A Newsweek report said that certain Filipino guerrilla leaders regard the Osmeña government as "a continuation of the Quezon regime, which had many enemies." In an effort to bring about coalition Osmeña is reported trying to bring guerrilla leaders into his Cabinet.

STOLID Queen Wilhelmina returned to the Netherlands last month in a nine-hour tour of the liberated areas, during which time she saw the inundated areas of Walcherin Island in the southern provinces of Holland. The Queen sipped tea with the compatriot underground leaders, wept at the sight of flooded towns, clapped her hands and bade the generals in her party to applaud also when a column of resistance troops paraded in review for her.

RED STAR, Russian Army official organ, says that it is perfectly comprehensible that Italy and the other ex-satellites have not been invited to the San Francisco Conference. These nations joined the United Nations only after they had been defeated. But this does not mean that the road to the security organization will be closed to them in the future, the paper adds, provided that they "work their passage home," as Churchill said. "They can do this by fulfilling the armistice terms honestly and precisely," concludes Red Star.

This is how Radio Bucharest started a recent broadcast: "Northern Transylvania comes under Rumanian administration. Long live His Majesty King Michael I! Long live Marshal Stalin! Long live the heroic Red Army of Liberation! Long live the Rumanian

Army! Long live the United Nations! Long live Rumania!"

URGING Germans to welcome and be friendly to foreign "Quislings," *Das Schwarze Korps*, Berlin daily, writes: "They (the emigres from France, Belgium and Holland) did not fight against but for Germany, they are persecuted because they were 'collaborationists.' . . . More in Germany, they are at home, fighting more severe conditions. . . ."

COMMENTING on the pending air conference in South Africa, three influential papers there—*Star*, *Cape Times*, *Cape Argus*—declare free competition for airlines would mean "absolute domination by the United States" . . . and that "South Africa wants to co-operate on a basis of reciprocity with its neighbors."

NAZI bigwigs are raking their brains to dig up shot-in-the-arm morale boosters for Germans at home. *Die Zeitung*, London-published German language newspaper, quoted *Das Schwarze Korps*, Himmler's mouthpiece, as saying: "We should not have any opinion. We should not ask how it all came, whose fault it is, and whether somebody else could not have done any better." Gauleiter Wagner, in a speech at Baden-Baden, came up with the usual German left-handed philosophy, adds *Die Zeitung*, when he said: "Germany will be the 'moral victor' even if she suffers a military defeat. Then, more than ever, will the Führer and his faith be immortal." Another shortcut to victory was suggested by a German radio commentator: "Germany will have won the war—if she doesn't lose it!"

SVENSKA DAGBLADET, Swedish paper, indicates a shift from militant shouting to whispering at press conferences in Germany. It reports on a recent press conference: "One got a strong impression when entering the conference hall that the whole thing had been arranged for the German press, and foreign journalists were invited by chance. . . . We Swedes could not help comparing the whole conference with a large prayer meeting."

## BOOKWORMS

By Joseph Wechsberg  
Tomorrow Correspondent

#### Books

With V-Day in Europe getting nearer, books on the Far Eastern scene will be more widely read than before.

Good bet: Harrison Forman's "Report from Red China" (Holt). It's the first coherent report on the Communist Army in the Chinese border regions, which in seven years of war against the Japs has suffered 400,000 casualties, has now a strength of 570,000 "full time" troops and about 2,000,000 occasional guerrillas. They make ambushes and "retreats"—to the enemy's rear; lead underground warfare in tunnels linking Chinese villages; are skilled with home-made mines; find time to increase their food production.

Other books on Asia: "Asia on the Move," by Bruno Laske (Holt), story of Chinese migration, with 50,000,000 people driven from their homes; and "Solution in Asia," by Owen Lattimore (Little, Brown), a kind of blueprint of an Asiatic policy for the United Nations.

Two book-publishing firms will for the first time jointly bring out a book. Simon and Schuster and Reynal and Hitchcock will issue Henry A. Wallace's "Sixty Million Jobs." The cloth-bound book will cost \$2, and a paper-covered edition \$1. Maybe this is going to be another best-seller of the "One World" type.

#### Music

Hot-jazz note: American swing is one of the things the Germans are looking forward to most eagerly. There has been no swing in Germany and the Nazis have forbidden such cheerful things as jam sessions or boogie woogies. Best-liked are the hot trumpets of Harry James, Duke Ellington, Count Basie and the clarinet rhapsodies by Benny Goodman and Artie Shaw. The motto is: the hotter, the better.

Radio-Luxemburg, most powerful Allied radio station on the Continent, brings lots of hot jazz. There is a special 12th Army Group show every night from 8 to 9, feeding 'em "Twelfth Street Rag" and "Downgrade Boogie Woogie."

#### Movies

"A Tree Grows in Brooklyn" has been made into a successful movie by Twentieth Century-Fox. Critics are very enthusiastic. Good thriller: "Hangover Square," with the late Laird Cregar giving the subtle, horrifying impersonation of a split personality. . . . Unconvincing melodrama: "Hotel Berlin," the new Vicki Baum story. . . . Excellent psychological melodrama: "Guest in the House," story of an emotionally-twisted girl who manages to break up completely a more or less peaceful household. . . . Want to see J. B. Priestley? He is featured in "They Came to a City."

Woolcott Gibbs' (of *The New Yorker*) description of a murder play called "Signature": "It withdrew in embarrassment after two performances at the Forrest."

## Removing Kinks for Joe's Homecoming

THE people at home are testing and tempering their plans for assimilating returning veterans from the war, using the million and a half men and women already discharged and again civilians as "laboratory assistants."

The acid test, of course, will not come until the war's end, when wholesale return begins, but realizing that the plans born in Washington must be translated into tangible results in every village and hamlet across the country, communities are getting a running start on the big job of fitting veterans back into the picture.

The GI Bill of Rights guarantees all returning vets many benefits, regardless of whether they call Maine or California "home." Already in operation and servicing those being discharged, the Bill and previous legislation provide job protection for those in uniform who want to return to their old jobs, loans and educational opportunities, and other benefits.

But what about your town? What are



Easing the long road back . . .

the people of your city doing now and what do they propose to do? And just what is the outlook for you when you get back to your own home town?

In answer to these questions, Charles Hurd, editor of Veterans Intelligence for the *New York Times*, contacted prominent newspapermen in 16 major cities in the U.S. and asked what was being done in the way of local planning and the handling of veterans already home.

Hurd reports that the feeling about the future and about getting the problems concerning the veterans well in hand is quite optimistic. The war-inspired business boom on the West Coast has caused a reasonable amount of uncertainty there, but war boom towns like Atlanta and Denver are surprisingly optimistic and Detroit is rather non-committal, saying that reconversion will "take time."

On page 2 is an analysis of 16 major cities in the U.S. and what their plans, feelings and hopes are on the vet question.

# Preview of a Program

## 16 Cities Start Ball Rolling To Help Returned Vets

HERE is the story of what 16 major cities in the U.S. are planning for returning veterans, and what is happening to those few already discharged. These brief reports were gathered by newspaper editors and reporters, and compiled by Charles Hurd, *New York Times* Veterans' Intelligence Editor, for the March issue of the *American Legion Magazine*.

**Atlanta, Ga.**—Ten per cent of the 50,000 servicemen and women from Atlanta who went away to the wars have returned and all physically sound vets are employed and many of the disabled have been rehabilitated. Atlanta processes its veterans through the local branch of the U.S. Employment Service (USES), the Veterans Administration, and a new city central information center and vocational guidance program. The educational program is getting under way and Atlanta has figured that, in order for all vets to get suitable jobs, industry must operate 30 per cent above the 1939-40 level. This goal, they feel, will be realized.

**Baltimore, Md.**—Although the 79,000 servicemen from Baltimore still in uniform may find job-getting a tougher task than the 12,000 already returned, they will have additional facilities at their disposal, says a Baltimore reporter. The



Associated Press Photo  
**Jack Breeden, of Falls Church, Va., is going into the wholesale meat business. He is the first vet of this war to get a business loan under GI Bill of Rights.**

USES will operate an experienced "one-stop information center" for vets. Each Selective Service board will have four "re-employment committeemen" to assist veterans back into civvies as smoothly as they were assisted out of them. Meanwhile, the Veterans Administration is busy cutting red tape in applying for special schooling and financial benefits. And if everything goes as planned, the State legislature will have a well-financed information center in operation before July 1, 1945.

**Boston, Mass.**—Boston labeled the city's figures on servicemen as a "State secret," but between you and me and the draft board—the USES, Vets Administration, Selective Service and State committees are co-ordinating plans and, with the war boom, are experiencing no difficulty in placing veterans. Prospects of employment in new industries after the war appear slim, but there will be jobs in old lines like shipbuilding, shoe manufacture and the like, with refresher courses for all. Boston realizes the need for better co-ordination between all agencies handling vets' problems and they are progressing in that direction.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Prospects for post-war employment and re-employment in the Windy City seem good. Some 60,000 of Chicago's 500,000 servicemen have been discharged and have found jobs plentiful. Future forecast is for industrial expansion, plenty of building and contracting and lots of manufacture. Already 105 of the largest concerns have blueprints for absorbing veterans in their organizations. The local government also has plans to absorb veterans in park, highways and street projects. More than 100 agencies, staffed by men who fought in both World Wars, are equipped to handle the returning vets. Estimates say 75 per cent will want immediate employment, ten per cent will want to go back to college, ten per cent will want vocational training. The or start their own businesses.

**Cleveland, Ohio**—Cleveland has shaken its early lethargy and is busy now with plans to welcome with jobs 140,000 servicemen. The major problem is getting local manufacturers and service trades to help make the return a success. Re-employment machinery of the State Selective Service has yet to be tested. Optimism prevails concerning Cleveland's ability to absorb the influx when it comes.

**Denver, Colo.**—Denver, with a co-operative plan in effect, has managed to

place all eight per cent of its returned veterans in jobs or vocational training schools. Kaiser and other war industries in the area have announced intentions of switching to peace-time needs, and reports have it that 15 eastern firms have planned Denver branch plants for the post-war years. Public schools and Denver University have special courses for vets, vocational and otherwise, and the city has a prospective \$3,000,000 post-war fund, rivaling the \$8,000,000 state fund for improvements come V-Day.

**Detroit, Mich.**—Reconversion will be slow in Detroit, but the city is busy planning for the war's end and feels that Detroit has enough industries to offset any large unemployment there. As in other large cities, Detroit has a City Council for Veterans Affairs and handles problems jointly through that unit and the cooperating USES, Selective Service and other organizations. A vocational training program is in full swing.

**Ft. Worth, Tex.**—All of the 1,100 employable veterans who have returned to Ft. Worth have found jobs to their liking. A Veterans' Council, representing 21 vet organizations, has been operating an Information Service Center for more than a year with outstanding success. Draft boards and USES have proved very efficient in processing men back to civvies. Many are taking technical and college training under the Bill

In a recent poll conducted among 598 members of the 41st Inf. Div.—veterans of three years of Pacific fighting and now engaged in operations in the Philippines—post-war aspirations of the fighting men were:

- 180 want to return to their pre-war civilian jobs.
- 87 former students plan to resume their education.
- 61 would like to get their degrees from universities and colleges at government expense under GI Bill of Rights.
- 34 intend to remain in the Army and make it a career.
- 45 will return to farms.
- 12 who never farmed before the war would like to try it.
- 36 ex-farm boys would like to go to large cities and get jobs.
- 50 intend taking technical training for new jobs.

him a living" as a civilian.

of Rights and most vets who entered a field other than the one they were in before the war have bettered themselves financially. The future in Ft. Worth remains a little cloudy—hard to estimate what the end of the war will bring in new problems.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—City-wide committee of all kinds of organizations co-ordin-



International News Photo  
**Morton C. Soloman, like many discharged war veterans, is working in a plant turning out war materials. Soloman is shown at a hoist in a Cincinnati factory.**

ates work of 35 veteran welfare agencies in K. C. About 3,000 of the 60,000 servicemen have returned home and have experienced little difficulty in finding jobs. This city has a committee which needles industry to get busy on reconversion plans. Kansas City soldiers generally seem to want to defer decision on taking advantage of educational and vocational training right now.

**Los Angeles, Cal.**—Reports say 95 per cent of returning veterans of Los Angeles are finding jobs quickly and easily. Almost 32,000 of the 250,000 men in the service have returned and re-employment agencies handle them at the rate of 150-200 daily, getting them into jobs they'll like. The five per cent not getting jobs are the problem cases. For their benefit, vocational training, educational and rehabilitation programs are in progress. All organizations are co-operating well. The universities have done a good job taking vets in as students. Over-all picture is very good.

**New Orleans, La.**—Everyone who wants to work can get it here, is the good news for New Orleans men. As a result, few have applied for educational benefits under GI Bill of Rights. Ten per cent of 135,000 in the service from New Orleans area have been discharged. Factories in war production have hired many of them, including many disabled. Some older men are seeking vocational and educational training through local

**New York, N.Y.**—About 90,000 of the city's 750,000 servicemen are back in civvies and swollen war demands make job-hunting a cinch in the little town on the Hudson. The situation in Brooklyn remains muddled and confused, but as lively and promising as ever. There's plenty of co-operation here among all organizations for helping the veterans. Outlook for the future is not too optimistic and the success of the absorption depends on the speed of reconversion in the area. No fair estimate can be made on the success of the vocational training

programs because the job market is too good.

**Pittsburgh, Pa.**—Interlocking programs between veterans' aid outfits in the Pittsburgh area are helping get the veterans back into good jobs at high speed. The future appears good with industries going so far as to catalogue jobs which can be filled by men with certain types of disabilities. Colleges and public schools offer a long list of educational and vocational opportunities. About 600 of the 7,500 veterans are taking advantage of vocational training.

**San Francisco, Cal.**—This city's metropolitan area, with 111,000 men in uniform, has 4,700 already back to private life. They were easily absorbed in the job market. Most industries have a gloomy outlook on post-war hiring. They claim more men in the service than they expect to employ after the war when they resume production for civilian needs. There is a municipal co-ordinating council which helps make the process run smoothly when the vet gets home and they report little trouble in veterans getting their old jobs back.

**Seattle, Wash.**—The influx of out-of-towners to work in Seattle's shipbuilding and aircraft industries will make finding jobs a more complicated problem for veterans. Seattle estimates that 79,000 will be re-employed after the city's 50,000 men and women now in service have returned. There are reports that many veterans discovered irrigation in the "outies," and didn't bother with the elaborate facilities originally intended to make it easier for them to get back to work again.

**St. Louis, Mo.**—Selective Service hasn't released the number of St. Louis men and women discharged, but 115,000 entered the service. Among post-war projects is the \$100,000,000 expansion program planned by Union Electric Company. St. Louis has many organizations now operating to help veterans return to civilian life—USES, Veterans' Readjustment Service and a Central Information Service. Prospects for the future: Fair.

## WORLD WIDE SPEECH

A much-discussed issue, International Language so far has proven a dud, but proponents are still hopeful of developing it as a weapon of peace.

Tomorrow's U.S. Bureau

ABOUT as fleeting and elusive as the dove of lasting peace is the international language issue, thus far a colossal fizzle.

But, despite its erratic, faltering start, international language backers claim it would be a first-class war preventive, a medicine to keep nations from flying at each other's throat at the drop of a hat.

Their argument: Wars are inevitable until people converse in a common tongue.

Its failure to materialize into something worthwhile is attributed to bad management; its creators have stumbled into old pitfalls, such as complicated "basic" languages, thousands of tough words which can't be stomachied by the man-in-the-street, and a general lack of public interest.

Volapuk was the first "universal" language to appear (1879), and then Esperanto bobbed into being in 1887. Dr. L. L. Zamenhoff, Polish founder of Esperanto, gave it elements of Latin, Slavic, German and English. It received

a heavy shower of publicity, caused a few minor rows among opposition members, then cooled off altogether.

Growled anti-Esperantos: It's a code, not a language. It's built mostly on basic German, which is far too complicated for the rest of the world.

A whole slew of world languages then flower into existence (Mondolinguo, Universala, Kosmos, Novilatin, Idiom Neutral, Ro, Spartari-Radio-Code, Ido, Occidental, Basic English, Phonetic Alphabet, Angelic, Global Alphabet), none of which stood the test and stuck.

During the past 60 years, numerous nations, groups of nations and educators formed organizations to study and lick the thorny language problem. Most prominent is the International Auxiliary Language Association, to work of which met the approval of linguists and psychologists the world over.

### Basic Elements Pooled

IALA's plan is to extract from all languages their common elements of vocabulary and grammar. This basic file of words (still in the laboratory stage) would serve to create an auxiliary language

that could be understood with relative ease by everybody.

Another committee sprang up for the same purpose, comprising ministers of education from nine non-English speaking European countries. Rather than a combination of languages (as suggested by IALA), this committee offered English or French as the world language, with slight leanings toward English.

Reasons: English, they said, would play a major role in international intercourse and post-war collaboration; English also was understood and spoken by more people (some 270,000,000) than any other single language.

### Simplicity is Keynote

The committee pointed out that though China boasts an astronomical 500,000,000 population figure, the Chinese actually speak dozens of dialects, each a language in itself. With Russia, the same story: 156 of her millions speak Russian, with the rest of the provinces and republics speaking more than 40 different tongues.

Noting that simplicity was the password to a successful language, Cambridge's (England) C. K. Ogden spent the better part of ten years in stripping the English language down to its basic structure. From an original 500,000 words, Ogden emerged with an astonishing low 1,200—of which 600 are nouns. A working knowledge of this basic English can be acquired in 60 hours, whereas ordinary courses in most modern languages demand two, three or more years of study.

Thus basic English may be the answer, and the eyes of educators are upon it.

They stipulate, however, that no language—despite its good or bad points—can be foisted on the rest of the world. It must be a matter of all nations studying and accepting a proposed language.

With an established international language, future wars may well be fought by diplomats with pens and paper—not by little guys with guns.

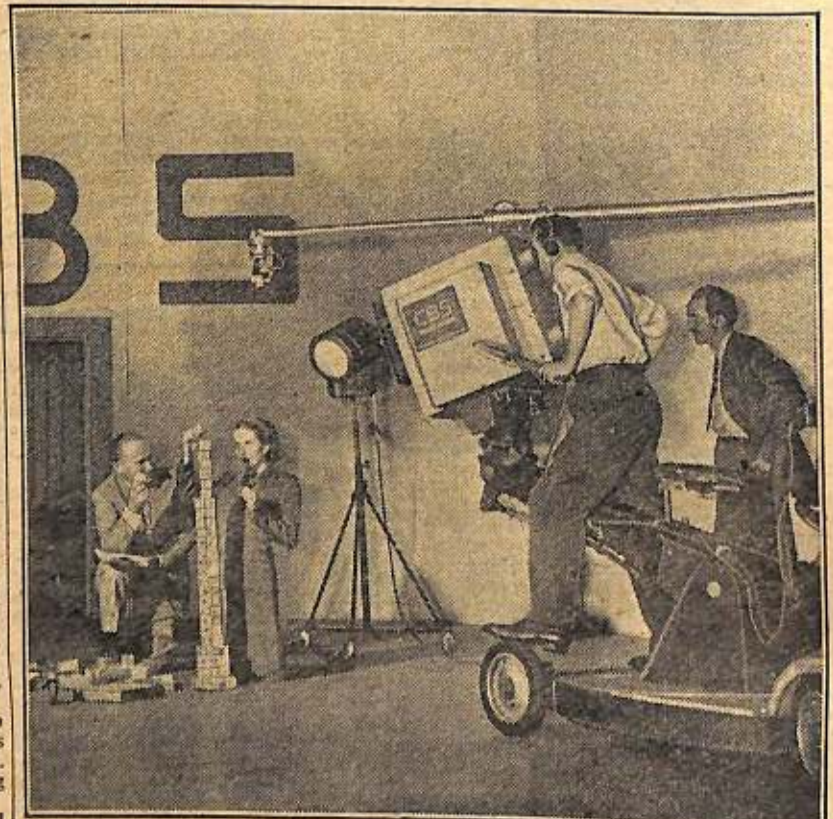
## Television Aid to Education

RADIO'S expansion of the television industry, which was temporarily halted, now is expected to bring the new science to its full peak soon after the war is over. And with the advance of radio in the field of education, television enthusiasts are pointing to new vistas opened by television for the schools of tomorrow.

It is pointed out that many of the monotonous obstacles of past school days

will be eliminated by the easier visual instruction afforded by television. History and geography, for instance, will not be matters of maps and dates, but living scenes brought to life for the pupil.

Also, the radio people explain, television will not have to wait upon acquisition of the ability to read before it teaches. From the youngest to the oldest, America's students will learn quicker and more efficiently through television, the new science's proponents claim.



International News Photo  
**Columbia Broadcasting System's Gilbert Seldes and assistant discuss a new quiz game in the CBS television studios. Game is built around children's blocks.**

1	23%	Chinese	6	4%	Japanese
2	13%	English	7	4%	African
3	12%	Hindustani	8	3%	German
4	7%	Russian	9	3%	French
5	5%	Spanish	10	26%	All Others

Chart gives breakdown of major languages. Chinese, spoken by 23 per cent of world's population, heads list but its many dialects make many Chinese people "foreigners" to neighbors within their boundaries. An international language, proponents hold, would lead to better understanding—perhaps enabling would-be belligerents to settle differences with the tongue instead of the sword.

# The GI Huddle

Medical Aid for Nedy

At the risk of winning myself a dunce cap with, perhaps, an oakleaf cluster or two from Capt. C. A. Fiorini, M.C., I should like to venture an open reply to his letter in which he dubs "Health Plan" (Tomorrow, Feb. 15) as "appalling stupidity."

It seems to have overlooked quite a bit of history and much of the nature and antecedents of some of our present institutions when he says, "To endanger our own national democratic mode of life by socializing it or any portion of it would be but to court ultimate catastrophe." Civilization did not fall flat on its face when the private property of toll roads and bridges with their feudal toll collectors became public highways, supported by taxes, nor when postal systems went out of private into public hands, nor when communities purchased or built public power, gas, or water plants, nor when public funds were used to develop harbors, make rivers navigable, establish flood control, etc. I do not see how providing preventative or curative medicine on a wider scale out of public funds would be catastrophic. Perhaps we should give up physical training programs in public schools, public sewage and garbage disposal, etc., because they are socialized preventative medicine. On the other hand, it may be that health conservation is as important to the country as soil conservation.

Don't misunderstand me; I am not advocating general socialization any more than those who abolished the age-old institution of the private property of toll roads a couple of centuries or more ago. If public means can meet a general need better than private means, use public means. Just use whichever is better.

The good doctor then says, "Just who will benefit by this multiple medical plan? He (the patient) will naturally have more confidence in a physician that he has selected of his own free will and who takes a more personal responsibility in each of his patients." His answer just does not meet his question. The answer to the question seems rather obvious: the people who will benefit from publicly provided medicine will be those who cannot pay for medical care, some of whom are now being taken care of by overburdened and undersubscribed charitable clinics, county hospitals, etc. Certainly a doctor should be familiar with these organizations and their resources, etc. of the year.

Many co-operative medical service groups have been functioning successfully for years. Their membership has been continually increasing. Principally, socialized medical services are based on reserves accumulated by regular payments. Patients are given a choice of doctors within their area. If there is disagreement or lack of confidence, either one may request a change. The doctor's bill is paid according to a predetermined scale—i.e., \$3, \$5 or \$10 per visit. A second plan is based on a minimum guaranteed amount of a co-operative group of physicians who then split the accumulated balance at the end of the year. A third plan consists of a combination of the two. These methods never work, or what have you to do with them?

Such simple, straightforward methods have proven their value in industries, cities and states. They should be made available to all, under State or Federal control. Those who oppose such health groups do so because they have forgotten that the "holier than thou" doctor is on the way out.

We are fighting a war to protect the living rights of all—which includes access to good medical care paid for in advance. Let us not be blinded by polysyllabic selfishness.—Pfc. Gen. Hospital.

[In fact, let us not be polysyllabic.] Cpl. Colman, voicing dissatisfaction with the GI Bill (GI Huddle, Mar. 7) with the GI Bill of Rights, says, "We're doing a job and we have been handed our tips, but nothing has been said about our fee." War-time military service is definitely not a job in the sense that moulting a boss is your country, i.e., you, your fellow citizens and your children. They are not in business for monetary profit. Neither are we at work for a monetary wage. We are at work for a better future for our country, and our only real payment can be the chance to build a better world.



O.K., Bolsford? Pvt. Bolsford (GI Huddle, Mar. 14) says he doesn't think our Army is intelligent because he read that 70 per cent of our Army never completed high school. Since when does education mean intelligence?

Elsewhere in the Huddle I see a letter which explains that, maybe, better-paid teachers would improve the results of competent graduates. . . . But unless something is done to improve the system of education so that children will be taught to think, not memorize, then the salary of the instructor will make no difference. It is likely that for those already teaching. Therefore, the incompetence of which we complain will receive a reward it does not merit. Let us remember this when we raise the standards.—T/S Sidney Proelman, Sig. Bn.

Frankly, I have not read the article in question, but one does not have to in order to see that the stated objections do not meet the questions as to whether medical attention should be provided for those who cannot pay for it, and, if so, how it should be organized and financed. I see issues on all these points and have no answer to any of them, but I do feel that they should be recognized for what they are and met on the ground or which they stand rather than being disposed of by the simple expedient of dubbing them with an odious title.—LT. Arthur J. Walters, Bomb Co.

Socialized Medicine Many co-operative medical service groups have been functioning successfully for years. Their membership has been continually increasing. Principally, socialized medical services are based on reserves accumulated by regular payments. Patients are given a choice of doctors within their area. If there is disagreement or lack of confidence, either one may request a change. The doctor's bill is paid according to a predetermined scale—i.e., \$3, \$5 or \$10 per visit. A second plan is based on a minimum guaranteed amount of a co-operative group of physicians who then split the accumulated balance at the end of the year. A third plan consists of a combination of the two. These methods never work, or what have you to do with them?

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In fact, no adequate wage for the sacrifices of the dead, the wounded, the uprooted or one that Mrs. Doakes says is "just wonderful and has happened to come to him for their first medical attention." The fact that the good doctor is now in the medical corps and showing his present patients the same personal responsibility he would give them outside for a fee answers his statement to the contrary.

Now that we have eliminated much of the confusion from the issue, perhaps the doctor will tell us what he really finds objectionable to the proposed socialized

Training for War and Peace I have read to some extent the prospect of compulsory military training. As is frequent with anything new there are shortcomings and advantages to both sides. In answer to those who feel that such a year would be a loss in a young man's life, and in an attempt to create a continued future benefit, I would like to submit the following suggestion and hear what other readers think of it.

That as well as the one year of compulsory military training a two-year course should be set up which would embody various practical and theoretical courses designed to serve the individual in his future civilian occupation, and that the assignment he is given in his military training be allied with such an occupation. By this process an individual would receive a practical education which would better enable him to adjust himself on his return to civilian life. This two-year course should be optional, for if a man definitely desires to go to college, the most obvious path he will follow will be to get his training over in the minimum amount of time. There are certain occupations, however, such as engineering, in which it might be of the greatest benefit if an individual could acquire himself with many of the working elements before spending his four years of study at a college.

Just what "time" arrangements would be made for such a program, whether it be half a day of training and a half day of study or two days of this and three days of the other.

These at 20 an individual could emerge trained both physically and mentally for his future existence. I believe the Army could have at its disposal the means by which it could do a job for peace as well as war. Let's not let the Army "creep" into our civilian life without holding to offer aid and a year to take it as a social responsibility. In every field, engineering, transportation, medical, radio, constructing, etc., the young man could find the basis for his life's work.

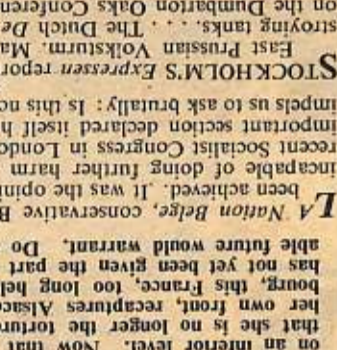
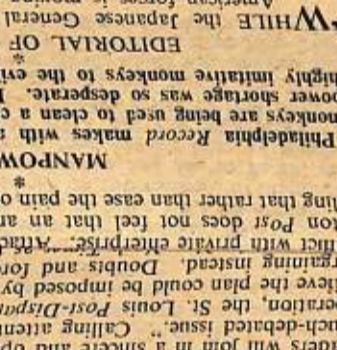
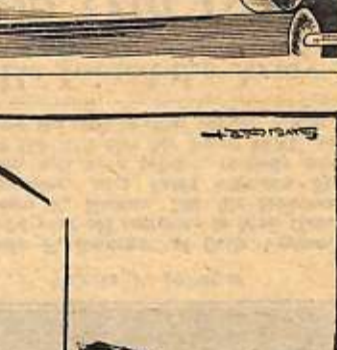
One last word of caution. Let the man be placed right for the right start.—Sgt. Harry G. Roseberg, Bomb Co.

Bread Lines Red-Lined In answer to Capt. Wm. A. Savin's article in the GI Huddle (March 14), it is possible when he gets back to civilian chores fellows, like myself, that entered the armed forces soon after graduating from high school and we do not actually have any trade that we can say we can earn a good day's wages and provide a family on. A bonus will be a great help to most of us fellows who never had a chance to get a solid taste of world conditions outside of schooling. We are not getting a bonus for helping protect the country we want to live in. We are fighting and sacrificing the lives of the ones we love for that objective. The bonus will help see that objective. The bonus will help have some means of financial backing which we have neglected in the past years. We don't want to encourage bread lines, do we?—An Ac Sgt. and 24 others.

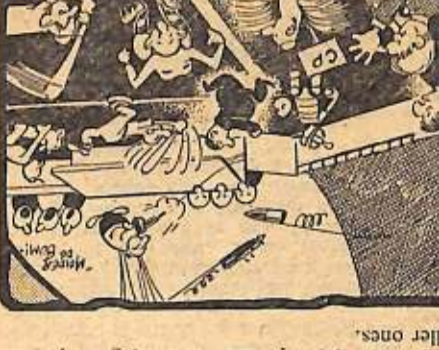
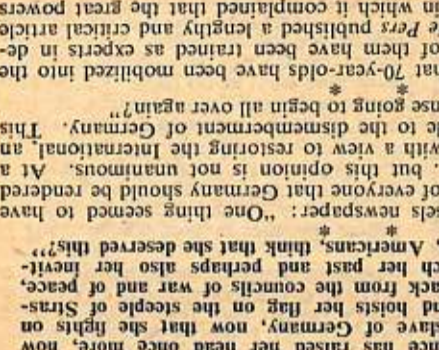
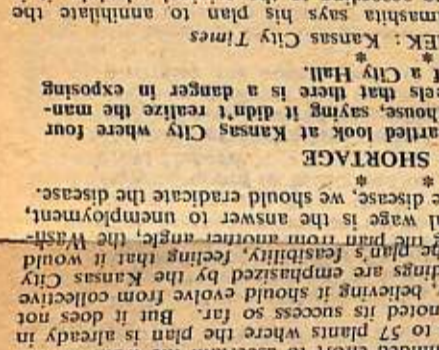
To Even Bank Accounts In regards to Capt. William A. Savin's article on no bonus, he can join the non-bonus organization if he wants to, but here's a gang that will join the bonus ranks could't. All we want is a little sum to even us up with the man that is lucky enough to help pay for this war on even terms with him. So why shouldn't we get a bonus to even our bank accounts with theirs? If Capt. Savin or anyone else doesn't want a bonus, let them drop their checks around to us. What we started out to say was, you're damn well right, we want a bonus.—Cpl. John H. Byrd, Sgt. Milton S. Ruble and 22 others, Ky. Cpn. Bn.

STOCKHOLM'S Express reports that 70-year-olds have been mobilized into the East Prussian Volksturm. Many of them have been trained as experts in destroying tanks. . . . The Dutch De Vrije Pers published a lengthy and critical article on the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, in which it complained that the great powers are favored at the expense of the smaller ones.

A STROLL WIT DE GOIT WOT WAITED, ON FLATBUSH AVENUE EXTENSION WEARIN' DE LATEST PARATROOP PATCH POCKET ZOOT SUIT



DE GARDEN SPOT! EBETS FIELD, WHERE UMPIRES AND NEW YAWK GIANTS ARE MOIDERED REG-ULARLY AN' WIT EASE



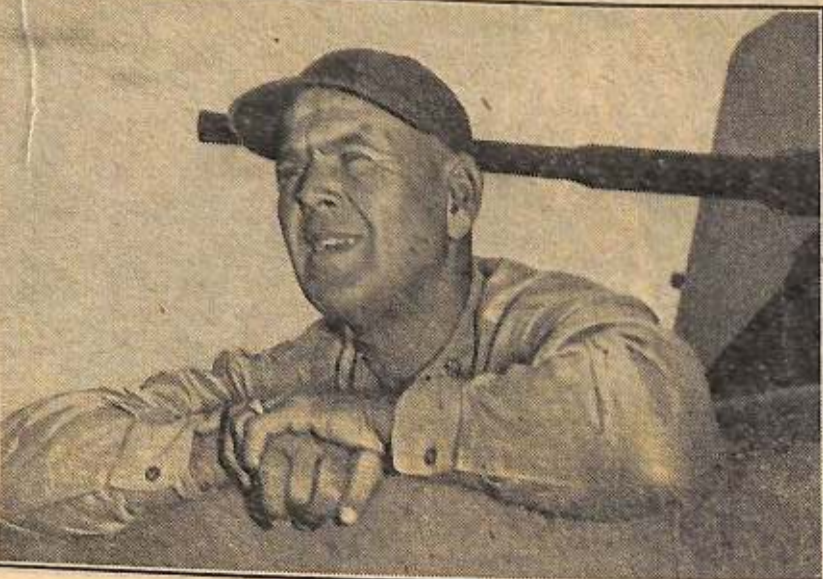
DE GARDEN SPOT! EBETS FIELD, WHERE UMPIRES AND NEW YAWK GIANTS ARE MOIDERED REG-ULARLY AN' WIT EASE

Another Tough Customer Waiting



# Padilla Stops Pecoraro for 8th AF Title

## Still Whipping Them In



Keystone Photo

...t. Cmdr. George Earnshaw, former Athletics' pitching ace now a gunnery officer on a Navy aircraft carrier, scans the skies for Jap planes from one of his ship's 40-mm. gun-buckets. He recently won a personal commendation from Adm. Nimitz when his gun crews shot down three enemy planes near Truk.

# Limbless EMs Trounce Brass In Four-Inning Softball Tilt

WASHINGTON, Apr. 11 (AP)—You can't take the spirit of athletic competition out of America's war veterans even when they have lost arms and legs.

Amputees from the Walter Reed Hospital demonstrated this yesterday by playing a four-inning softball game in which the enlisted men—all of whom had lost legs—defeated an officers' team 12-6.

The veterans amazed themselves, on-lookers and newsmen with their agility. One of the stars of the game was Sgt. Frank Bogdan, of Buffalo, N.Y., who drove out two homers and encircled the bases at a gallop, and then pulled two doubleplays at shortstop. Bogdan lost a leg while serving with an ack-ack unit in Southern France.

Wally Pierowicz, also from Buffalo, caught for the enlisted men sitting in a chair. He lost both legs at Anzio. Wally hopes to continue his backstopping, but intends to discard chair.

# Flatbush Loses Pro Grid Eleven

BROOKLYN, Apr. 11—The good people of Flatbush moaned when they had a football team because it didn't amount to much, but they moaned louder yesterday when they learned that in a surprise move their Tigers had merged with the Boston Yankees—with the Tigers losing their identity completely.

Under the new setup all home games except one will be played in Boston. The lone exception is a game with the New York Giants, which will be played in Yankee Stadium. And just to add fuel to the fire, Herb Kopf, who coached the Boston club last year, will handle the combined elevens this year.

The announcement upset the local citizens a little more than it might have ordinarily because it came on the heels of a statement by Tom Gallery, Tiger business manager, that the merger had been called off.

# California Drops Allison As Head Football Mentor

BERKELEY, Cal., Apr. 11—Leonard "Stub" Allison, head football coach at the University of California since 1935, has been released from his contract. Graduate Manager Clint Evans said the release will take effect May 31.

Evans announced that the Executive Committee of Associated Students, which controls student athletics, had voted not to renew Allison's contract next fall.

# Reado New Welter King; George Upsets Kruchko

By Tony Cordaro  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

NORWICH, Apr. 11—The kid beat the old man tonight for the Eighth AF featherweight championship when Pvt. Vince Padilla, of San Bernardino, Cal., slashed out a three-round victory over Pfc Jerry Pecoraro, defending champion from New York, in the finals of the 1945 tournament at St. Andrew's Hall here.

The bout, billed as the feature of the evening, was dropped to second place from the point of action, as top spot was awarded to the Al Reado-Charley Bryan welterweight match.

# Barons Down Hershey, 5-4, For Ice Title

HERSHEY, Pa., Apr. 11—Lou Trudell and Tom Burlington, leading American Hockey League scorers all season, rammed home two goals apiece to lead the Cleveland Barons to a 5-4 victory over the Hershey Bears and the loop championship in the sixth game of the Calder Cup series here last night.

Burlington and Trudell pushed the Barons into a 2-0 lead in the first period and after the locals struck back in the second chapter to tie it up on counters by Chuck Scherza and Alex Ritson in less than a minute of play, Trudell put the Barons ahead again and Roy Kelly followed to restore Cleveland's two-goal lead.

The final canto saw Mike Schabaga open with a goal for the fighting Bears, Burlington follow with his second marker for the visitors and Schabaga smack home Hershey's last tally with less than three minutes remaining.

# Irish Grilled For Two Hours

BROOKLYN, Apr. 11—The Kings County Grand Jury, probing into dishonesty in athletics, yesterday inspected a full financial statement of Ned Irish's basketball enterprises and after two hours of questioning the promoter and reading reports announced that further Grand Jury hearings were postponed indefinitely.

Now Assistant District Attorney Charles Cohen will proceed with the trial of Hervey Stemmer and Henry Rosen, indicted for conspiracy in the Brooklyn College basketball bribery case.

Irish signed a waiver of immunity yesterday even after Cohen warned him that anything he said could be used against him. The Garden promoter just grinned and put his name on the dotted line.

Few contests in the U.K. this season packed more action in three rounds than the Reado-Bryan tiff. After being fought to a standstill in the first round, Reado, a corporal from Seattle, Wash., uncorked a series of left hooks to the mid-section at close quarters to gain the decision over Bryan, defending titlist from Indianapolis.

# 17th Straight for Padilla

It was Padilla's 17th straight victory of the season as he avenged a previous setback suffered at Pecoraro's hands. Pecoraro, smart as they come, has lost the springs in his legs and cannot react as quickly as he used to. He made it an interesting evening for two rounds, by rolling and weaving underneath Padilla's wild swings. The third saw Padilla finding the range and he dished out an assortment of blows on the tiring Jerry.

A surprise developed in the heavy final when Sgt. Allan George, Homedale, Idaho, 190-pounder, battered out a three-round verdict over the favored Pvt. Stephen Kruchko, of Ortonville, Mich., in the only upset of the night. Kruchko pinned all his hopes on a left hook, but he threw it from long range, consequently leaving himself open for right counters. George spotted this weakness immediately and potted the Michigan 220-pounder for two rounds with sweeping rights.

Spectacular Bobby Volk, of Portland, Ore., harried Cpl. Tommy Carbonaro, of New York, around the ring for two rounds, then put him away for a TKO in 1:33 of the third to annex the middleweight crown. Volk carried too many guns for the courageous New Yorker, who lacked the champ's class in speed and punches. A countering right dropped Tommy for an eight count in the second, and in the third Carbonaro gambled, trying for a kayo. Volk laid back, countered with a one-two and floored the New Yorker with a hard left hook.

Defending champion Cpl. Jesse Puente had to score two knockdowns in the third round to decision Pfc Clement Marrone, of Cleveland, in the sensational lightweight title match.

Marrone was within two punches of scoring the greatest upset of the tournament as he won the first two rounds by pumping a straight left to Puente's face. By circling to his right and sticking out his left Marrone was able to keep the onrushing Puente at bay most of the time. But the champ altered his attack in the final stanza, rolled under the left and twice floored Marrone before the bell.

S/Sgt. Pat Cavuto, of Rochester, N.Y., who upset Jim Wade, of Birmingham, Mich., in the semis, took the light heavy crown. He was given a standard three-round decision over S/Sgt. Harry Gregorian, of Detroit.

Pfc Joe Lucignano was forced to step at top speed to cop a three-round decision over Lt. Chuck Davey, of Detroit, in the junior welter finale. Lucignano's counter-punches finally turned the tide after Davey refused to allow him to get set by moving continually.

Sgt. Primitivo Molina, of Concord, Cal., annexed the bantam title without throwing a punch when his opponent, Sgt. Louis Panarese, of Boston, had to default when he was unable to make the required weight.

Final team standings: Second Air Division, 31; Third Air Division, 30; First Air Division, 24; Service Command, 13.

# Browns Face Loss Of Galehouse Soon

AKRON, Ohio, Apr. 11—Denny Galehouse, veteran right-hander whose excellent pitching in the final weeks of last season gave the St. Louis Browns the American League pennant, disclosed yesterday that he will report for induction at the end of the month. Galehouse also won the only two games the Browns captured from the Cards in the World Series.

Father of three children and employed at the Good-year Aircraft plant, Galehouse said he had planned to continue at that work, pitching for the Browns on weekends as he did last year. Galehouse won nine and lost ten for the Brownies in '44, and had an earned run average of 3.12.



GALEHOUSE

# Pacific Coast League

Seattle 4, Hollywood 3	San Francisco 6, Portland 3	Oakland 2, San Diego 1	Sacramento 3, Los Angeles 0
W L Pct.	W L Pct.	W L Pct.	W L Pct.
Seattle .. 9 3 .750	San Diego .. 5 7 .417	Portland .. 8 4 .667	Los Angeles 5 7 .417
Oakland .. 7 5 .583	S. Francisco 5 7 .417	Sacramento 6 6 .500	Hollywood .. 3 9 .250

# Loss of Hitters Fails to Dim Tiger Hopes

By Charlie Slocum

Special to The Stars and Stripes

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Apr. 11—Steve O'Neill lost his two best hitters to the services since last season but the Tigers' genial manager can still smile over prospects for the forthcoming season. Dick Wakefield has gone again and Pinky Higgins was taken last month, but the Bengals have replacements which are better than average.

Rudy York is back, and Steve has acquired Jimmy "Skeeter" Webb from the White Sox to play shortstop. Joe Hoover, '44 shortstop, will move over to third to take Higgins' place and Eddie Mayo will be back at second.

Webb is no great shakes as a hitter—in fact he hit only .211 last year at Chicago, but he promises to do better for O'Neill this season. If he doesn't he will catch hell from two sides—Steve and Steve's daughter who happens to be Mrs. Webb. Despite Skeeter's poor stickwork, he's a fine shortstop and gives Detroit a



DIZZY TROUT



HAL NEWHOUSER

good defensive infield.

Bob Maier, Buffalo's regular third baseman last year, will be moved into left field to work alongside Roger Cramer in center and Jimmy Outlaw in right. Other outfielders are Chuck Hostetler and Don Ross, who also can work in the infield if needed.

Detroit's pitching staff, which hung up

3.09 earned run average last year, will be back with Dizzy Trout and Hal Newhouser again carrying the load. This pair won 56 games between them last year and will be aided by Frank "Stubby" Overmire and Rufe Gentry, back from the '44 team; Al Benton with a Navy discharge; Les Mueller, who won 18 for Beaumont in 1940 before entering the Army; Walter Wilson, who notched 18 for Buffalo last year, and Zeb Eaton, Jake Mooty and Forrest Orell.

Bob Swift, Paul Richards and Al Unser will be back to catch. Swift hopes to improve on his .255 average of last year and Richards, a 37-year-old Texan, has 20 years of professional baseball in his old noodle.

O'Neill refuses to predict anything for his club, but he has said he thinks it's a good one and there's no doubting that this genuine smiling Irishman is still rankled over the frightful things that happened on the final day of the 1944 American League pennant race.

# Dick Tracy

By Courtesy of Chicago Tribune



# Li'l Abner

By Courtesy of United Features



# By Al Capp

