

S & S Weatherman . . .
LONDON and VICINITY
Mod. Westerly Winds. Partly
Cloudy. Cool.
MIDLANDS and E. ANGLIA
Partly Cloudy. Cool.

. . . Predicts for Today
W. ENGLAND and WALES
N.W. Winds. Cool.
SCOTLAND
N.W. Winds. Possible Showers.

Big Three Will Meet in Berlin

3,000 Tons on Osaka; Japs In for Attrition, Terrific Bombing

Two million tons of bombs yearly were promised Japan by Gen. Henry H. Arnold, U.S. Army Air Forces chief, in a press conference yesterday at Guam, while at Washington Rep. Clarence Cannon (D.-Mo.), Appropriations Committee chairman, told the House that military authorities believed "it would be a lot better to take a little more time to starve and bomb" the enemy into submission "with a comparatively small loss of life than to go in there and blast them as we did on Tarawa and Iwo Jima."

Reveal Mines Bottled Up U.S. E. Coast Ports

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—Mines, planted by German submarines ranging along the U.S. Eastern coast at the height of the U-boat campaign in 1942 and 1943, closed New York and other major ports for brief periods, the Navy announced tonight.

From Nov. 13 to Nov. 15, 1942, New York's port was so bottled up that no traffic could move in or out, the Navy announced. Five mines were swept from the entrance to the harbor between Nov. 13 and Nov. 31.

Legalized-Infidelity Bill Rejected by Committee

SACRAMENTO, Cal., June 15 (AP)—The State Senate Judiciary Committee today rejected an Assembly (House)-passed bill which would have authorized adoption of an illegitimate child of a married woman without her husband being notified. The measure had aroused soldier opposition and was attacked editorially by The Stars and Stripes in Europe on the grounds that it would have permitted unfaithful wives to escape the moral consequences of their infidelity.

Independence for Syria Is Pledged by Bidault

PARIS, June 15 (UP)—Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, in a debate today on the Levant affair in the Consultative Assembly, denied that France was the aggressor in Syria.

Ike Says the Unity That Won War Should Insure the Peace

By Charles F. Kiley
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

PARIS, June 15—A soldier's formula for making and keeping the peace came from Gen. Eisenhower today when he declared that "Allied unity, which was compulsory in war in order to achieve victory," could be the foundation of peace and goodwill among all nations after the war.

"Soldiers may not be articulate about these things, but I know they want peace," Eisenhower told more than 100 newspapermen on the eve of his departure to the U.S.

While he was speaking, Arnold disclosed, 520 Marianas-based Superforts, escorted by Iwo Jima Mustangs, struck at Osaka, hitting industrial targets in Japan's second largest city with 3,000 tons of fire-bombs. The raid, carried out in weather so thick that, according to one flier, the airmen "couldn't keep formations of more than two planes," was staged on the anniversary of the first B29 raid on Japan from China bases.

But such China-based operations are over, it was disclosed at Chungking yesterday with official announcement that B29s no longer were based in that country.

Opening debate on a bill to recover \$92,000,000 of unexpended appropriations from various war agencies, Cannon said that Japan may surrender within the next three months when she sees the overwhelming superiority of Allied forces.

Arnold followed the same line in forecasting an aerial campaign of "complete and utter destruction" against Japan.

Here on his first inspection visit of B29 bases on Guam, Tinian and Saipan, Arnold said the U.S. planned to have more than twice as many Superforts operating as at present.

"Superforts in the year beginning July 1 will drop 1,300,000 tons of bombs on Japan—if they want it," he said, adding that the remainder of the promised 2,000,000 tons would be made up by Lt. Gen. George C. Kenney's Far Eastern Air Force. The program would involve a daily bomb tonnage of 3,500 by B29s alone, he said.

Arnold said he was seeking to discover how many of the 12,000 aircraft released from attacks on Germany could be usefully placed in the Pacific to get the greatest striking power in the least time.

At Manila it was announced that Liberators had hit Hong-kong in the biggest and most concentrated fire-bomb raid of the Southwest Pacific war.



SMART JAP: Unlike others of his breed who preferred suicide to surrender this bearded Jap, waving a "surrender" leaflet, walks toward U.S. lines, muttering, "Tojo no good, Americans very good." Ever watchful for trickery, the doughs keep their M1s ready. It happened on Luzon.

Army to Permit Wives To Join ETO GIs—Later

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—The War Department will relax restrictions to allow the families and fiancées of servicemen in occupied Europe to join them "when conditions permit," it was revealed today.

In a letter to Rep. Margaret Chase Smith (R.-Me.), John W. Martyn, administrative assistant to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, said:

"You may be confident that the War Department is fully aware of the desirability of dependents and fiancées proceeding to Europe and will certainly relax present restrictions when conditions permit."

Mrs. Smith had suggested in a letter that wives be permitted to join their husbands when the men are assigned for an indefinite stay or for a period of one year or more. Her proposal would include fiancées, who would go to Europe for the purpose of marrying and remaining with their husbands.

Chinese Recapture Jap Base at Ishan

CHUNGKING, June 15 (AP)—The Japanese base at Ishan, 43 miles west of the embattled former U.S. 14th Air Force field at Luichow, has been recaptured again by Chinese troops, the third time it has changed hands within a week, it was announced officially today.

On China's east coast, where Chinese forces were said to have virtual control over 160 miles of the invasion shore, the port of Wenchow was reported under attack by Chinese troops who had pursued the Japs retreating from Foochow.

White House Confirms Attlee Tip

Berlin, shattered capital of the defeated Nazi Third Reich, will be the scene of the first meeting of the leaders of the victorious Big Three powers since the war in Europe ended, it was announced officially last night in Washington.

The disclosure that the next Big Three parley—when President Truman will meet for the first time with Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin—would be held in Berlin had been made earlier yesterday in London, where an exchange of letters between Churchill and his former deputy, Labor Party leader Clement Attlee, gave the tipoff.

At Washington, Presidential Press Secretary Charles G. Ross issued the following statement: "In view of the British announcement, I will say that the meeting of the Big Three will take place in the vicinity of Berlin, but I cannot give any further details, especially as to the date of the meeting."

No details concerning the date of the parley were given in London, although it has been speculated that the meeting would occur sometime in July, since President Truman already has urged Administration leaders in the Senate to put everything else aside in order to rush through ratification of the United Nations' world peace charter once it is finally drawn up.

Attlee's reply was in answer to a formal written invitation by Churchill to accompany the British delegation "as a friend and counselor" and not just as an observer, as suggested Thursday by Labor Party chairman Prof. Harold Laski.

Churchill told Attlee the present "caretaker" government, which will be in power until July 26, when the results of the July 5 British election will become known, would assume responsibility for decisions reached at the forthcoming conference. But he said that Attlee's presence "as a mute observer would, I think, be derogatory to your position as the leader of your party."

The last previous Big Three gathering, when the U.S. was represented by the late President Roosevelt, was held in February at Yalta, in the Crimea.

Doughboy Does the Dying

WASHINGTON, June 15 (ANS)—Two-thirds of all Army personnel killed up to May 1 were infantrymen, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson announced today. Of 187,369 soldiers killed, he said, 116,912 were infantrymen.

Pacific Gets 5 More Divisions

PARIS, June 15—Five more divisions—the 13th Armored, the 2nd, 5th, 44th and 87th Inf.—have been ordered to the Pacific by way of the U.S., Hq Com-Z announced yesterday.

This brings to eight the number of infantry divisions in the ETO singled out for Pacific redeployment. The first four infantry divisions ordered to the Pacific were the 97th, 86th, 95th and 104th. They were among the last outfits to be committed in the war against Germany.

In divisions like the 2nd and 5th, which have seen a lot of action, many of the 85 pointers are being separated for discharge. The line companies, however, are made up mostly of reinforcements, most of whom have less than 85 points.

Naming of the 13th Armored Division among those going to the Pacific is interesting in light of discussion as to whether armor can and will be used extensively in the Orient.

Yank Ribbentrop Out of Bed In His Hideout at Hamburg

LUNEBERG, Germany, June 15 (AP)—Joachim von Ribbentrop, Hitler's Foreign Minister from 1938 until the collapse of Nazi Germany, was seized early yesterday in bed in a Hamburg lodging house by British security troops, removed here for preliminary questioning and then flown today to Frankfurt for interrogation by SHAEF authorities, it was officially disclosed.

The 52-year-old Ribbentrop—hunted for the last six weeks since he was the last of the Nazi leaders definitely known to be alive—was naked when he was captured, but it was not until he was examined later by medical officers that he revealed that he had a small tin of poison, of an unidentified type, "fastened to his scrotum," an officer said.

Ribbentrop, a former champagne salesman who was boosted into the Foreign Ministry by Hitler after serving as German Ambassador at London, said that since Apr. 30 he had been living in Hamburg, where he had vainly sought refuge with a wine merchant whom he had known for 25 years. Using the alias of "Herr Reise," he rented a room in the lodging house.



RIBBENTROP



FAREWELL: Prior to his return to the U.S. Lt. Gen. J. Lawton Collins, CG, 7th Corps, 19th Army, bade farewell to his troops while standing on the hood of his jeep.

hower said, the "real German soldiers" knew they were finally and completely beaten. Hitler and his followers, however, continued to make futile efforts to split the Western Allies and Soviet forces through propaganda, Eisenhower noted.

(Continued on page 2)

THE STARS AND STRIPES

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Vol. 5, No. 191, June 16, 1945

An Editorial

Ike Goes Home

GEN. EISENHOWER is going home today. It will be a historical homecoming for the Texas-born and Kansas-bred American soldier whose fate it was to lead an Allied force to victory in Europe in the greatest of all wars...

To those at home who welcome him he will be the Supreme Commander, five stars and all. To the millions who served under him he will always be "Ike," and that is the way he will be remembered by his men...

THE B BAG



An Imaginary Letter

To the B-Bag: This is an imaginary letter to Gen. George S. Patton Jr.—Capt. J. C. B., AC. Dear General: I'm one of the 30,000 men who died under your command on our march across Europe...

Abadan

To the B-Bag: I enjoyed your article on Abadan very much. However, the writer was in slight error on a few things. When I was stationed there last summer, you were damned lucky to get four cans of beer a week...

Ex-Combat Doughs

To the B-Bag: Seeing I will be out of the Army soon on points (so they say) I'd like to put in a kick for a few of my combat buddies. The ones I mean are the boys who used to pull triggers on active duty and are now back on limited service pulling every kind of a job that a CO can find...

Poison-Dart Game Wild Men of Borneo Blow the Japs Down BRUNEL BAY, Borneo, June 15 (AP)—Primitive Dyaks of Borneo have attacked the Japanese with poison-dart blowers in support of the Australian invasion to liberate their home island...

Yanks Offered British Courses

Short courses for limited numbers of American troops to be given at four leading British universities were announced yesterday by the Information and Education Section. The courses are: THE FILM INDUSTRY. To be taught by authorities at Durham University...

EM, Inc.

Gls Make Own Fun—and Prices—At Own Marseille Night Club By Joe Ives Stars and Stripes Special Writer MARSEILLES, June 15—Soldiers of the Transportation Corps' sixth major port have deserted Marseilles' higher-priced cabarets and made their own fun in their EM-owned and operated night club...

A Rendezvous Is Kept—by One

MACON, Ga., June 15 (AP)—Holding back her tears a brotherless "kid sister" swirled to dance music in a birthday gown of white—"the prettiest in town"—just as her brother, who died on Iwo Jima, promised she would. It was Frances Newman's 18th birthday, and pals of her brother in the tough 4th Marine Division provided her with a beautiful evening gown to wear at a birthday dance arranged by her co-workers at Robins Field...

Allies Uncover New-Type Poison Gas in Germany

WIESBADEN, Germany, June 15 (AP)—Great quantities of a new type of poison gas, known as "Green Ring 3," have been discovered in Germany, but there is no evidence to show that the Germans intended to use it except as a retaliatory measure, according to opinions expressed by Gen. Jacob L. Devers, 12th Army Group commander, and chemical-warfare experts of the U.S. 3rd, 7th, 9th and 15th Armies...

Mark Old Glory's Birthday

PHILADELPHIA, June 15 (AP)—This city observed the 169th anniversary of the birth of the American flag with special services at the grave of Betsy Ross, who stitched together the first flag in 1776.

50th AFN Transmitter Is Opened at Frankfurt

SHAFF, June 15 (AP)—The American Forces Network, which was composed of five radio stations when it began operating July 4, 1943, in England, increased its chain to 50 transmitters with the opening of a station at Frankfurt. This station was the third new addition to the network this week. A station at Reims began operating Tuesday.

EM, Inc. Gls Make Own Fun—and Prices—At Own Marseille Night Club By Joe Ives Stars and Stripes Special Writer MARSEILLES, June 15—Soldiers of the Transportation Corps' sixth major port have deserted Marseilles' higher-priced cabarets and made their own fun in their EM-owned and operated night club that does a \$10,000 business every month...

Ike Says Unity Will Win Peace

(Continued from page 1) decisions. Furthermore, the only period in which Hitler's intuitive strategy was publicized was in 1942, when the Germans were at their peak. After that he apparently listened more to his General Staff. Eisenhower was asked what he knew of Hitler's death or if he had reports that the Fuehrer was still alive. "I do not know whether Hitler is dead or alive," the Supreme Commander replied...

Lauds Allied Morale

The Supreme Commander paid tribute to the morale of all Allied forces during the war. He said the morale was something that was born of a feeling of responsibility of "fighting for something dear to free people." Eisenhower pointed out that "problems of peace move slowly," but that he had no doubt the Allied Control Council in Germany would be successful after careful study of all problems was made by the four Powers on the Commission.

Dachau Memorial Built By Germans—on Orders

DACHAU, June 15 (AP)—German civilians—at the direction of American military government authorities—are marking the mass grave of 3,500 Dachau concentration camp victims with an elaborate memorial. Two stone columns 50 feet high are being erected on a spacious square on a pine-covered hill north of the city...

HUBERT by SGT. DICK WINGERT



"Well whaddya' know! I must have bent off 'Betsy's barrel gettin' off that damn boat on D-Day!"

Ike Says Unity Will Win Peace (Continued from page 1) Eisenhower was asked what he knew of Hitler's death or if he had reports that the Fuehrer was still alive. "I do not know whether Hitler is dead or alive," the Supreme Commander replied. "I have reports from Russian leaders which show they are certain of his death. If Hitler is alive, however, he must be suffering far greater punishment than we may be able to imagine... once a self-styled leader of 250 million people, groveling in defeat underground."

'Porgy, Bess' Wows the Swiss

By Wade Werner Associated Press Correspondent ZURICH, June 15—A German version of George Gershwin's opera "Porgy and Bess" is playing to capacity audiences at the State Theater here. The effect on the American spectator is rather startling, for the Negro opera, sung in German by Swiss in blackface makeup, is something new in most Americans' experience.

Next Stop, Nashweuh Four Brothers Meet After Four Years, And in Paris, Too!

PARIS, June 15—"Paris! Boy, what a wonderful place to hold a family reunion!" That's what S/Sgt. George Williams, of Nashweuh, Minn., shouted here yesterday when he shook the hands of his three soldier-brothers—S/Sgt. Otto and Cpls. Louis and Robert Williams—for the first time in four years. "We've always kept in contact, but until now a meeting of any sort was impossible," said George, the elder of the four. "It was plenty decent of our COs to co-operate with us in making this all possible. The last time we were all together was back in Nashweuh over four years ago."

AFN RADIO PROGRAM

Table with columns for time slots (1375 kc, 1402 kc, etc.) and program content (World News, Music, etc.).

Censorship of mail has been lifted.



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REBEL

THE STARS AND STRIPES magazine



Weep No More . . .

. . . My Lady, the GI Heart Belongs to U.S. Girls

By Jack Caldwell

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

AN innocent Washington official last week added the final straw to the burdens of the thousands of American girls who wait patiently by the hearth for a sweetheart to return from the wars. Their backs, while not broken, were certainly not without aches and pains.

The announcement, buried in most newspapers between the crossword puzzle and Dorothy Dix, simply outlined plans being made to enable foreign fiancées of Yank fighting men to go to the States and marry there. That did it.

Not since the early days following the liberation of Paris, when American wives and sweethearts wailed loud and long on seeing photos of GIs kissing and hugging lovely French girls, had there been such a flurry of feminine ire. Many a faithful lass on the home front immediately imagined horrible things to come—the life of the spinster seemed but a stone's throw.

SENSING the sad plight of the soldier's sweethearts back home, the WACs in the ETO decided to play Mr. Anthony and give the home girls the lowdown on their men overseas. The average GI, the WACs maintain, is a curly wolf whose howl is most frightening. However, when it comes to going home and marrying, say the women of the Army, Joe will forget him whispered promises to the foreign femmes and make tracks for the girl back home.

One WAC T/5, who operates a switchboard in Paris, described French girl friends as just "live pinup girls who'll be stood up when their Yank boy friends are ready to catch that boat back to the States."

A WAC T/3 suggested that history is merely repeating itself. She said she happened to hear her Dad tell one of his World War I cronies of a love affair he had in France in 1918. He fell hook, line and sinker, she said, but apparently didn't have any trouble forgetting because he was married to his childhood sweetheart within six months after unloading his bags at New York.

SEVERAL WACs admitted that American women in uniform have a definite disadvantage attempting to compete with French women in tantalizing, knee-length dresses, spike heels, fabulous hairdos—and no bed check. A lot of GIs, one pretty blonde pfc remarked, have been overseas so long they've forgotten what an American girl looks like in civilian clothes. "But wait till they get home," she mused. "They'll raise their eyes and whistle as of old when an American woman in nylons and billowing skirt strolls by."

An 89-pound WAC-Pfc jeep driver remarked that she had observed romantic Joes in London and now Paris, and she said she isn't the least bit disturbed over international love entanglements. As war moves on, she summed up the situation, so move the soldiers. Back in England, there was some furor back home about possible mass marriages of overseas American troops. Cupid had a heyday, no doubt, but in the vast majority of cases it didn't go further than sugar-coated promises, and when they shipped off for France they quickly forgot the girls they left half-way behind. When they leave France, the petite Pfc surmised, they'll take off without any misgivings for promises they've made here.

SEVERAL WACs treated the question with a practical eye. Many American soldiers won't marry overseas or consider taking fiancées back home for financial reasons. They'll be more concerned with getting a job and doing some sane planning for the future before thinking of wedding bells.

One Pfc from Oakland, Cal., said flatly she wasn't worried about competition from European girls, and couldn't understand why any other American woman should be.

"I've got my own troubles," she declared. "Just now I'm more concerned with the prospect of being transferred to Germany. There have been stories in the newspapers to the effect that we girls are needed there for social activities because of the non-fraternization ban. I'm a stenographer, and if I'm going to perform that kind of work in Germany I won't mind going, but I'll be darned if I'll go to become a social butterfly."





Gen. Omar N. Bradley

... big job ahead

Veterans' Leader

Bradley Faces Huge Job of Streamlining Setup to Aid Ex-Servicemen

IN the short space of four weeks what had been a trickle of criticism of the muddled Veterans Administration became a raging torrent. In a series of "expose" articles in New York's PM Albert Deutsch snapped angrily at top administrators who took a tongue-in-cheek attitude to the "deplorable" conditions in veterans' hospitals throughout the country. Congress threatened to rap the PM writer for contempt because he refused to divulge his sources of information, but later decided they wouldn't.

In Congress Representative John Rankin (D.-Miss.) took up the cry and busied himself with legislation to revamp and streamline the muscle-bound vet setup. Brig. Gen. Frank Hines, who had been veterans' administrator for 23 years, answered his critics quietly, but not very convincingly.

THEN from the White House came the announcement that Gen. Omar N. Bradley, 12th Army Group Chief recently returned from the ETO, had been appointed the new administrator for veterans' affairs. To Gen. Hines went a letter from President Truman congratulating him on his excellent work during the 23-year tenure and asking him to accept a new and important job in Washington. To Gen. Bradley went a message asking him to assume his new duties as soon as he is able to wind up his work in the ETO.

The U.S. press and the public were quick to bestow their blessings on the newly appointed chief. Though seldom in the spotlight and hardly the colorful military figure which has made Gen. Patton a World War II legend, Bradley is no stranger to the people back home. They know him as a quiet, resourceful and competent leader who takes a studied,

deliberate approach to any problem, plans carefully, and proceeds to do the job with little fuss and fanfare.

DURING the European campaign Bradley made it a point to mingle with the men of his command. He enjoyed a close and friendly association with his subordinates and strove to correct rather than rebuke, always getting the maximum co-operation from his men.

Once, after hearing a lengthy and detailed report on a reconnaissance which had been made at the front, Bradley thanked the officer for his assistance, and then packed himself off to the front to look the situation over personally. He became known as a man who wanted to "have a look for himself," a quality which will undoubtedly prove a great asset in his new job.

When he takes over some time in the next few weeks he will face the tremendous task of remodelling and streamlining a veterans' organization which was designed to administer the needs of the World War I veterans. It will be Bradley's job to whip an organization into shape which will be capable of handling World War II's ten million servicemen.

VET hospitals, Deutsch maintained, were outmoded and the facilities inadequate to offer the best medical care for wounded veterans. Bradley will be responsible for expanding and improving existing facilities to meet the need. He is faced with the task of sending an estimated million men back to schools and colleges under the GI Bill of Rights, direct payment of pensions, settlement of claims.

With this new assignment Gen. Bradley will take over a job more than ten times the size, administratively, of his 12th Army Group.

ED WILCOX

Okinawa, Last Island Hop?

By Simon Bourgin

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

IN Okinawa this week the job of wiping out the last remaining Japs was almost complete. The impending conquest of the heavily defended island marks the end of the road begun with the invasion of Guadalcanal in 1942. In the opinion of many observers, U.S. forces in the Pacific are through with island-jumping. The next move may be the payoff—the invasion of the Jap home islands, or of China. The Japanese radio predicted this week that U.S. landings on Japan were in order. The fact that Gen. Joseph Stilwell, who knows as much about Japan as any U.S. commander, is in the Philippines, conferring with Gen. Douglas MacArthur, has added weight to Japan's fears.

With the Philippines, the Marianas, and Okinawa and Iwo Jima in American hands, the Pacific forces have ample bases from which to mount a major offensive. Some minor islands may still be taken for air strips, but the big job of winning the land masses necessary as staging areas for the invasion air fleets and ground troops is believed over.

THE task ahead—invasion of Japan, directly or from bases still to be won in China—involves problems of fantastic size, perhaps bigger than those faced by the Allies in planning the European invasion.

For a parallel of the problem now confronting the Allies, picture an attempt to invade Germany proper from bases in Iceland. Facilities to house and equip perhaps a million men would have to be built up from scratch. Troops and equipment would have to travel 1,200 vulnerable miles by sea and land in country where everyone—soldier and civilian alike—would resist.

Invasion of Japan from the Philippines, with air support from bases in Okinawa, may be the biggest of the operations to be executed. But many other large-scale offensives may have to be mounted before the Japs quit.

ON no front yet have the Allies met anything like the full power of Hirohito's army, which now numbers at least 4,000,000 men and has a potential of 2,000,000 more. On Luzon, largest single U.S. operation to date, MacArthur had to overcome the resistance of perhaps no more than 200,000 Japanese. On Okinawa, the Jap garrison originally estimated at 80,000 was able to hold

Paris in the Swingtime

By Hugh Conway

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

MAYBE you'd call her the kid sister of the lady known as Paris—sort of a jitterbugging subdeb. She was wearing an almost transparent white blouse, a loose, swirling red skirt, a high, elaborate blonde hairdo and a puzzled expression.

"For why," she asked worriedly, "the boys American do not throw me over? I dance with many and always I wait, but never, never do they throw me over. Why is this?"

Offhand the only answer seemed to be that no GI in his right mind would give such a slick chick the old heave-ho, but this did not satisfy her.

"No, no, you do not understand," she said. "I mean like in the films American. There, when the jitterbug boy dances with the jitterbug girl, he picks her up and throws her over his shoulder. This I have seen many times. Is it, you think, that I am too heavy to be thrown over the shoulder?"

IT was in a café near the Arc de Triomphe, and she turned her pretty face anxiously towards the GIs and French girls crowding the dance floor, but it was no use. Not a single girl was getting thrown over. The little blonde girl shook her head sadly.

"Oh, well," she said. "It is of the nothing. Have you one chewing gum for Yvonne? That is my Christmas name. If I cannot be thrown over, I love next best to have the gum to chew."

Yvonne's case seemed to be typical of many French girls who apparently have picked up most of their ideas about American dancing

from the movies. Some of them are surprisingly good. Dancing by themselves, they go into elaborate routines with fancy breaks and swirls that in the States you would only see on the stage. They are somewhat disappointed when the average GI doesn't turn out to be a Fred Astaire in ODs.

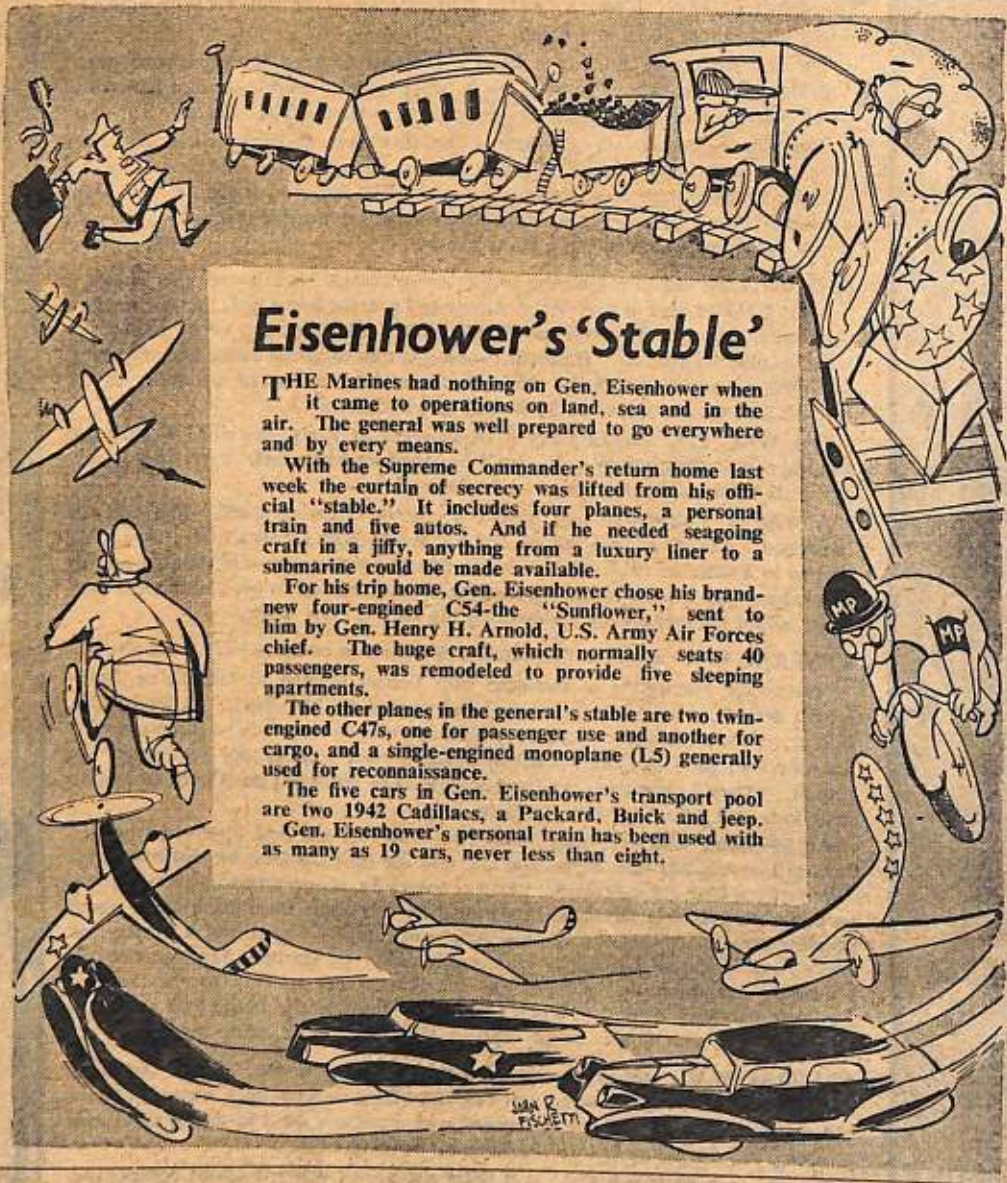
WHAT they lack in skill they make up in enthusiasm, swirling around with their elbows flying, something like frisky off-gaited colts. A good many, accustomed only to the hopping French dance steps, do not make out so well with American music, but let's not go into that.

Many have learned about jitterbugging from their GI friends, but the instructors seem to have been a forgetful bunch. Apparently none of the GI instructors thought it worth while to tell their pupils that American girls usually make an attempt, at least, to hold down their skirts when they are sent swirling like baby buzz saws along the floor.

SOMETIMES, because of the hunks of cork that they are forced to use for shoes, the girls have minor accidents. Yvonne, who had been hopping around happily, suddenly stumbled, reached down and came up with a wedgie in her hand. The sole had been ripped away from the red leather top.

"It is to be expected," she said cheerfully as she hobbled away. "Boys American love to much dance. So do the girls French. And if one has the accident—okay, it is of the nothing."

Okay, Yvonne, have another of the chewing gum. Maybe soon somebody will throw you over.



Eisenhower's 'Stable'

THE Marines had nothing on Gen. Eisenhower when it came to operations on land, sea and in the air. The general was well prepared to go everywhere and by every means.

With the Supreme Commander's return home last week the curtain of secrecy was lifted from his official "stable." It includes four planes, a personal train and five autos. And if he needed seagoing craft in a jiffy, anything from a luxury liner to a submarine could be made available.

For his trip home, Gen. Eisenhower chose his brand-new four-engined C54—the "Sunflower," sent to him by Gen. Henry H. Arnold, U.S. Army Air Forces chief. The huge craft, which normally seats 40 passengers, was remodeled to provide five sleeping apartments.

The other planes in the general's stable are two twin-engined C47s, one for passenger use and another for cargo, and a single-engined monoplane (L5) generally used for reconnaissance.

The five cars in Gen. Eisenhower's transport pool are two 1942 Cadillacs, a Packard, Buick and jeep. Gen. Eisenhower's personal train has been used with as many as 19 cars, never less than eight.

the U.S. Tenth Army to a yard-by-yard advance for weeks.

From now on far greater numbers of the Mikado's troops must be reckoned with. And wherever they are met they will be fighting on terrain best suited to their own tactics and poorly suited to the Allies. The Allies might end the war in the Pacific if they could throw against the Japs all the power hurled against the Germans in Western Europe, and under similar conditions. The geography of the Asiatic theater is one of the big reasons they cannot.

In the final showdown it seems likely that

U.S. air and sea power may be the winning forces.

Once deprived of her shield of island outposts, Japan has no defense in depth. Of all her 45 cities of over 100,000 inhabitants, only three are beyond the range of 16-inch naval guns. No part of Japan is more than 70 miles from the coast, an air distance measured in minutes.

The might that can be thrown against Japan is so vast that Japan can have no hope of successful defense over a long period of time. But victory—unless Japan quits—is unlikely to be either quick or easy.

Execution Newsreel—Death of Three Nazi Spies



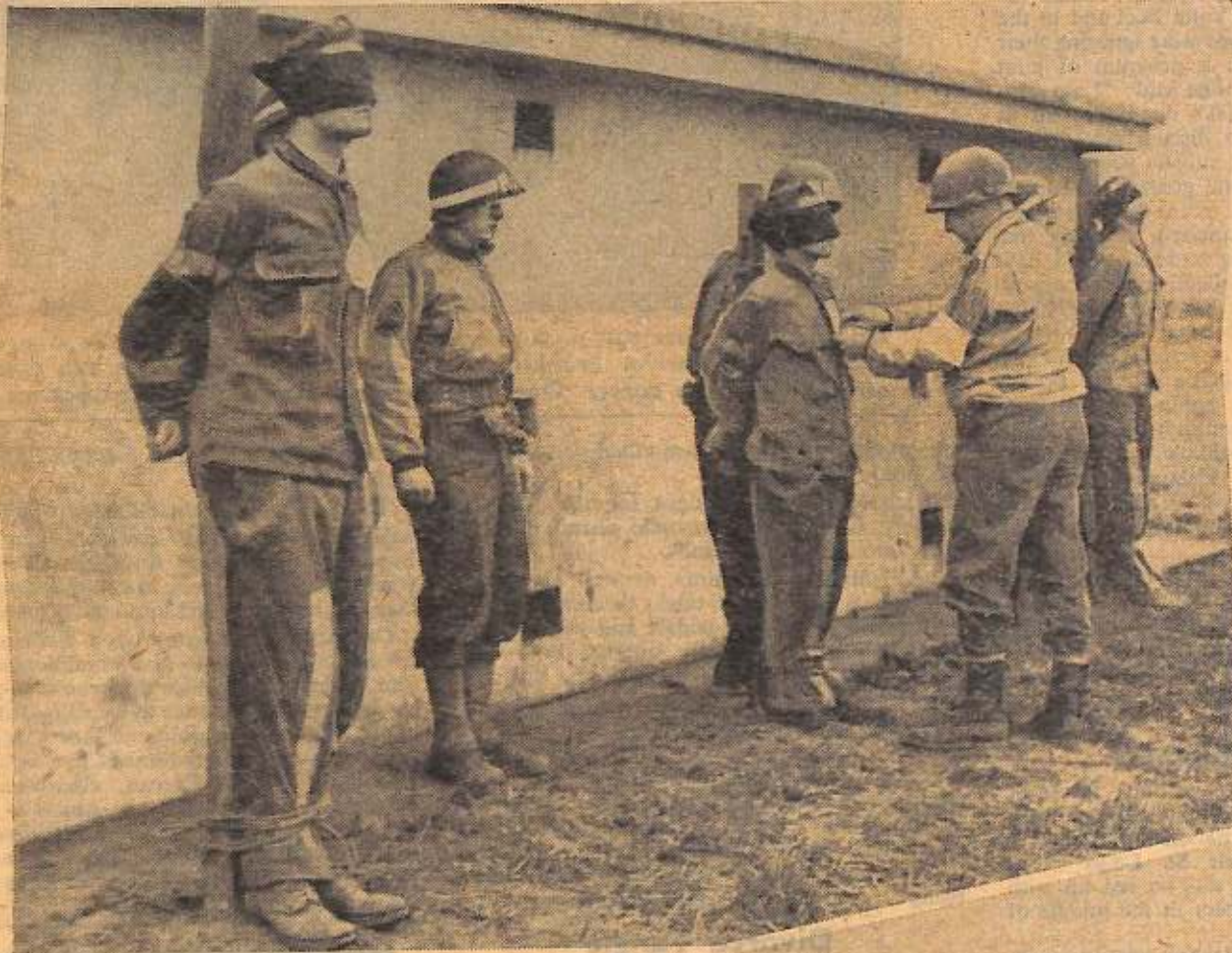
Wehrmacht Sergeant Manfred Pernass, 23, one of the captured German spies, almost managed a smile as MPs secured his hands.



Erect and without a word Officer-Cadet Guenther Billing, 21, stared straight ahead while being readied for the firing squad.



Nervous and perspiring, Cpl. Wilhelm Schmidt, 24, the third Nazi spy, was talkative as MPs fastened his arms behind him



Germans Forged Sly Plot During Ardennes Drive

IN the first early confusion of Von Rundstedt's desperate winter offensive in the Ardennes, specially trained, hand-picked German spies and saboteurs parachuted down behind U.S. lines to cut communications, destroy vital installations and create confusion.

Held up for security reasons, this vivid pictorial record of the execution of three of the spies rounded up in Belgium in December has just been released for publication.

Armed with American weapons and driving a jeep, the three spies, Cpl. Wilhelm Schmidt, Officer-Cadet Guenther Billing and Sgt. Manfred Pernass, were nabbed near Spa while driving in an American convoy.

Suspicious MPs turned the three Nazis in ODs over to G2 when they failed to give the password. Upon questioning the Germans admitted that their mission was to locate—and sabotage—communications, and to reconnoiter bridges and roads over the Meuse.

Their intensive training for the mission included familiarizing themselves with American habits, accents and expressions learned while mingling with American PWs inside Germany. They were well acquainted with slang and said that they had been cautioned to do things like Yanks, even to the point of lighting their cigarettes the American way.

Left, white patches are pinned over the hearts of each of the three men to be executed, marking target for firing squad.



The limp body of Cpl. Schmidt is removed from the post. Bullets from U.S. M1 rifles cut him almost in half just below shoulders.



This photograph was made at the command "fire" and the white puffs of dust from the brick wall indicate the bullets found their mark. The execution took place in Belgium last December and photographs were released only recently for security reasons.

INTERNATIONAL Agreement on Veto

A deadlock was barely avoided at San Francisco. When the Russians relented and accepted a compromise on the Big Five's veto power, delegates took up the final business of the conference in a lighter mood. It was a victory for the four members of the Big Five who wanted an "interpretation" of the Yalta veto agreement that would to some extent meet the small nations' objections to it.

For more than a week the Russians were adamant. The Yalta formula declares the Big Five can veto action by the security council on any except "procedural matters." The rub came in what part of the Dumbarton Oaks draft of a world charter was procedural, with the Russians insisting that there was no section which opened the way for "discussion" of any matter to which a big power objected.

The agreement finally announced by Secretary of State Stettinius represented a concession by the Russians. To veto was declared to be "essential" if an organization was to be created in which "all peace-loving nations can effectively discharge their common responsibilities." This put the smaller nations in the position of taking the veto, or leaving it, when the charter came to a vote. But, the Big Five interpretation added, no council member could alone "prevent consideration and discussion by the council of a dispute or situation brought to its attention." In other words, the veto could not prevent debate—a substantial gain for the small nations who felt they should be assured opportunity of airing their grievances.

Middle East Hotspot

France's once-great prestige in the Middle East is slipping.

Until after the last war Syria and Lebanon, once conquered by French Knights during the Crusades, were part of the Turkish Empire. When the League of Nations mandated them to France she promised to groom the two countries for complete independence. Meanwhile they served as a fueling station for the French Empire, which is short of oil.

In many ways the French did a good job; they safeguarded the Syria-Turkish frontier, built good roads, set up a system of first-class hospitals, protected minorities and gave them complete religious freedom. But France presented the two countries with toy constitutions instead of promised independence and imposed a "common interest system" which gave France the right to handle all foreign affairs and to control all tariff revenues.

With the German invasion of Poland in 1939 the French wiped out the Lebanese and Syrian constitutions and set up a direct rule on the grounds the area was vital to the Allied war cause in the Middle East. In 1941, after some fighting, British and Free French troops set up a Free French regime in the face of intense Arab propaganda against French rule.

In the fall of 1943 popularity of the new French administration hit bottom when it arrested the Syrian and Lebanese presidents and turned the Senegalese troops against the Lebanese. The Arab population seemed under French rule, but a semblance of order prevailed until early last month when the French landed a thousand Senegalese soldiers in the Levant.

French authorities explained the Senegalese had arrived because the Levant was now a French redeploying area for the Far Eastern war. Countered Lebanon's premier, Abdu Hamid Keramy: "The French think that with their armies they can deprive us of our independence. They can cut off our heads and destroy us, but they cannot touch our independence."

On VE-Day anti-French riots broke out in the two mandated countries, setting the stage for subsequent clashes between French troops and Syrians and Lebanese which climaxed May 30 in the Syrian capital of Damascus. In three days' fighting there 600 persons were killed and 1,500 wounded. Then the British moved in. A threatened clash between French and British was averted when French forces heeded Prime

Minister Winston Churchill's "cease fire" order, June 1. Force gave way to diplomacy.

Just how the ticklish problem will be solved is still foggy. Gen. de Gaulle, contending it is an international situation, wants the Big Five to decide the issue. Britain and the U.S. say the problem is a local one and should be settled by British, American and French consultations with the Levant Governments. They reject France's proposal that Russia be represented on the grounds the Soviet is not a belligerent in the Far East dispute.

While all this is going on the Arabs are continuing to blacken the character of France in the Middle East in an undercover propaganda movement that is designed to end French influence for all time. And not without results. Declares Syria's acting premier and foreign minister, Jamil Mardam Bey: "There is no longer any French side to the situation. We are finished with the French."

AT HOME

La Follette Lashes Out

In the 43 months the U.S. was at war with Germany, America's most prominent isolationist critic generally kept his peace. Last week in the Senate, Wisconsin Robert M. La Follette Jr. rose to speak before the same lectern from which his isolationist father attacked the League of Nations 26 years ago. When he had finished, three hours later, the Senate had had a possible foretaste of the debate of U.S. foreign policy that might soon come.

La Follette opened his speech with a long denunciation of the debate on U.S. foreign policy that might soon come.

La Follette opened up on the "war-breeding Treaty of Versailles" and "nebulous internationalism," then went on to attack Russia.

The Soviets, he said, had directly violated the Atlantic Charter and the Yalta Pact and in the Balkans and Central Europe were ignoring their "solemn commitments to a program of joint responsibility." Of Britain he said: "I am convinced that Mr. Churchill's dogmatic and at times arrogant refusal to discuss any definite plans for freedom for the subject people of the British Empire deserves the greatest censure."

Then La Follette lashed out at the veto power arrangements at San Francisco, charging that Japan, as a "peace-loving nation," could have vetoed by a single vote collective action against her seizure of Manchuria. When Sen. J. William Fulbright (R.-Ark.) interrupted to ask whether the Senate would "join" a security organization if the U.S. were denied such a veto, La Follette hedged: "—If we are going into such an organization then we should be willing to go far enough to make it workable." La Follette's remedy is on record: Enlarge the security council from 11 to at least 17 nations, with a two-thirds vote to invoke military or economic sanctions.

It all seemed to mean that La Follette, a skilful and hard-hitting legislator, might oppose Senate ratification of any kind of San Francisco charter. But some reports had it that La Follette had privately indicated he would approve even a charter that carried the big power veto.

Exit The Bungles

Since 1919 The Bungles and their incessant domestic and neighborhood squabbles had both delighted and vexed the nation's comic strip fans. By last week their St. Louis (Mo.) creator, Harry J. Tuthill, was so fed up with their antics he scrapped them in the middle of a family argument.

The Bungles—gullible George, who was willing and anxious to argue at the drop of a hat, and his equally argumentative spouse, Josephine—aired their differences in 250 newspapers at the height of their stormy career. When the strip's clientele dropped to 70 in 1942, Tuthill, as bored as anyone else, decided they had outlived their usefulness and killed them cold. Eight months later Tuthill gave them a new lease on life, presenting the Bungles with three teen-aged children. His explanation for the phenomenal family growth: "Anything can happen in wartime."

But the five-Bungle fray only added to the frayed war nerves of even the most fightingest real-life couples, not to mention their bored creator, who finally decided to scuttle the whole family. Tuthill, 59, may start a new strip, but no more Bungles. He declared: "George Bungle is old-fashioned in the same way a lady's hat gets old-fashioned."

Insects and Nature

The WD announced recently that DDT, the insecticide the Army issues in the little gray can, will be available for civilian experiments, which brought an immediate statement from a number of entomologists (insect experts) who take a dim view of general use of the powerful spray.

The chemical composition (dichloro-diphenyl-trichlorethane) kills not only bad bugs, but good ones, too, the experts contend. Edwin Teale, former president of the N.Y. Entomological Society, whose major concern for many years has been the properties of DDT, gave the public an inkling of what might happen.

"Ninety per cent of all insects are good," he



One minute before this picture was taken an explosion tore the innards of the U.S. Aircraft Carrier Franklin when she was bombed by a Jap dive-bomber off the Japanese coast. One bomb struck among fueled planes on the flight

explained, "and if they are killed you upset the economy of nature."

Richard Pough, ecologist for the Audubon Society, also saw catastrophe ahead if DDT falls into the wrong hands.

"All insect-eating birds, as well as shrews, moles, bats and skunks, might be eliminated. If it should ever be used widely and without care we would have a country without fresh-water fish, serpents, frogs and most of the birds we have now."

Reports from the Pacific last week showed that the insecticide, used to spray islands, wipes out the insect population, leaving only a few surprised monkeys and the Japs for the troops to eliminate. Large quantities have a toxic effect on rabbits. Nobody, at the moment, knows how much it would take to kill human beings. And it's nasty-tasting stuff anyhow.

Divorce Tangle

While Congressmen studied feasibility of a Federal statute to establish uniform divorce laws, many divorcees were asking: "Are our lawmakers locking the door after the horse is stolen?"

The question rode the stormy marital storm among the thousands of U.S. citizens who went to Reno for divorces before the Supreme Court threw a monkey wrench into Nevada's thriving marriage-busting machinery. The court's decision (May 21) that each state can determine for itself legality of the divorce procedure of another reverberated across the nation.

Justice Hugo L. Black, one of the dissenters in the six-to-three decision, commented: "It will cast a cloud over the lives of countless numbers of the multitude of divorced persons. . . . It undermines and makes uncertain the validity of every uncontested divorce decree." And that is how many puzzled Reno divorcees feel, especially since most of them got married again. On top of that, many Reno graduates paid big money to ex-spouses to smooth the way for new marriages. Among them:

The former Gloria Vanderbilt, who reportedly paid \$200,000 to husband Pat DiCicco as a preliminary to a Reno divorce and her marriage to Leopold Stokowski.

Humphrey Bogart, who was said to have settled \$300,000 on his spouse, Mayo (Sluggo) Method, before she divorced him in Reno, permitting Movieland's tough guy to wed Lauren Bacall.

Horace E. Dodge Jr., whose Reno divorce netted his mate, Martha (Mickey) Divine, a cool million in cash.

The multi-married Tommy Manville, who

handed over a total of \$4,000,000 for a string of Reno divorces.

In some cases, cash settlements included legal safeguards which will exempt them from the Supreme Court ruling. But there are many more where Reno divorcees are wondering whether they can now be haled into court for bigamy.

Congressional action for a Federal divorce law is not expected to give condolence to those who "enjoyed" facilities of Reno's 14-year-long heyday; merely a means of avoiding future woes of the like. But in doing so, one Congressman in particular is finding himself in a ticklish spot. He's Sen. Pat McCarran, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which is weighing demands for a constitutional amendment for a uniform national divorce law. Reason? He hails from Nevada, where divorces are the state's principal business.



In the heyday of Nazi conquest Adolf Hitler's sanctuary and inspiration at his mountainous chalet, Hitler gazed mo and Austria and saw only Utopian bliss str Gls, who cut Hitler's dream short by 997 y gaden and the famed "Eagle's Nest," fur inhabitants of the "Eagle's Nest" and the m ironically, the doughs of the 101st Airborne



Gloria Vanderbilt

May Be Hit by Ruling on Reno

ter Attack by Jap Plane



...k, causing a series of explosions which took more than 300 lives and injured more than 400 crew members. Despite her wounds, the Franklin was brought 12,000 miles to the Brooklyn Navy Yard by her own skeleton crew.

Reconversion in the U.S.

The nation's interests are global as never before, but with the war effort now focused on the Pacific the gigantic and delicate process of converting mass production lines from war to peacetime industry is getting under way. The reconversion plan is following this overall pattern: WPB already has begun to relax production controls and to allow manufacturers to take on civilian work wherever reductions in war orders are feasible. Total reconversion of all plants now engaged in war work will cost not more than three billion dollars. Reserves that business has accumulated amount to more than 20 billion dollars, but small firms may need special assistance. The first trickle of new autos is expected late this year, but production for at least one year



Germany's man of destiny, found dead at Berchtesgaden. Before this he had been the mountain mist of Bavaria. Today he is leading ahead for 1,000 years. Today he enjoys conducted tours of Berchtesgaden up the mountain side. The new sign to show the visitors the sights, are, whose shoulder patch is an eagle.

will merely scratch the surface of potential demand from car-starved motorists. Washing machines, refrigerators and other badly needed civilian items also are expected to appear on the market in limited quantities before this year's end.

Restrictions will have to continue on residential construction, but from 250,000 to 400,000 new dwelling units will be built during 1946.

As an inflation bar OPA and WLB will continue to hold the line on price and wage stabilization.

President Truman has termed reconversion problems the "present emergency." Mindful of official estimates that some 6,500,000 men will be job-hunting next year as a result of cutbacks in war orders (estimated to affect 4,500,000 workers) and Army discharges (roughly 2,000,000 by next June) the President has a program of his own:

He has asked Congress for a broad expansion of unemployment compensation as an emergency reconversion measure. Specifically he proposes maximum weekly unemployment payments of not less than \$25 for at least six months to cushion the unemployment shock expected as industry moves from war to peace.

EUROPE Occupation Zones

Moscow newspapers last week carried a big map of the area in Germany the Russians were going to occupy. It was the first published news of the occupation boundaries, an announcement that was to have been made simultaneously from the Allied capitals. Russia was apparently impatient over the failure of the Allies to fix the French zone in the west and broke the news on her own.

While the announcement was premature, there seemed little doubt that the boundaries set were valid and had been concurred in by the other two great occupying powers. The demarcation lines shown made clear a new fact: that no attempt had been made to divide Germany equally. With 221,000 square kilometers out of the 471,000 square kilometers in the 1937 Reich, the Russians will control 47 per cent of all Germany.

The U.S. and Britain will inherit the greater part of Germany's industry, almost all her important ports, and perhaps 55,000,000 of Germany's 70,000,000 people. But most of Germany's food-producing areas are in the Russian-designated zone, which will have less than a fourth of the population.

This raised an interesting question for future Allied control. If the Russian zone is administered as a separate territory, Germans there will have enough to eat and maybe a surplus besides. But, even with intensive cultivation, according to farm experts, U.S.- and British-controlled western Germany could not produce food for its huge industrial population.

By next winter, or before, many Germans may starve if food is not delivered from Germany's eastern granary to her great industrial cities in the west. The same question faces the Allies on coal, timber and other raw materials necessary to successful occupation of the Reich. For this and other reasons, the first Allied discussions on joint occupation matters were impatiently awaited last week.

Ruckas Over Radar

The London press, preoccupied with the British elections, took time out last week to be irate with the U.S. press. The cause was an article in an American aviation journal which disclosed for the first time the secrets of radar. The grievance was an old one. London newspapers have consistently complained of the inconsistency of U.S. press censorship, which allegedly permits American papers to disclose war secrets that are still kept in Britain. American papers, coincidentally enough, have the same idea about British censorship. U.S. newsmen have never forgotten or forgiven British publication of the premature Reuter "scoop" which announced the Big Three were meeting in Cairo.

This time the British grievance was particularly bitter. Radar, one of the great inventions of the war, was originally a British discovery, developed and perfected by British scientists and engineers. While U.S. air, land and sea forces used radar, or radio-location apparatus, with wide success, it was particularly effective in enabling RAF fighters to locate and engage German bombers in the night skies. London papers felt the U.S. had made capital of what should have been a British news disclosure.

Radar is a radio echo, producing in effect the same result as a man who, shouting near a cliff, hears the echo of his voice. Radar stations send out short pulses of radio energy, a portion of which is reflected back by objects in their path. Range of an aircraft is ascertained by measuring the time elapsing between transmission of the pulse and reception of its echo, traveling at the speed of light—186,000 miles per second.

The U.S. magazine article reveals what Allied airmen have long known but what is news to the world: that radar operates through joint use of ground control of interception (GCI) and airborne interception (AI) equipment. The ground controller gauges the distance of all aircraft within range and by radio telephone directs night fighter pilots to the vicinity of enemy bombers. Here the pilot takes over with the AI, which is fitted compactly into the cramped cockpit.

The joint use of radar can be said to have reduced the Luftwaffe night bomber force to impotence. Other radar equipment aided Allied ground artillery and assisted Anglo-American bomber fleets in navigation and target location in round-the-clock raiding in all weathers.

NEAR EAST

Is Gen. Patch Going to Pacific?

A question most people thought they knew the answer to last week hung over Lt. Gen. Alexander McCarrell Patch, brilliant master of both land and amphibious tactics who was relieved of his 7th Army Command in Europe in preparation for his next assignment. The question was: "Will Sandy return to the scene of his initial triumphs of World War II—the Pacific?"

A veteran of the Aisne and Marne, Saint Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne in the last war, Sandy later taught military science at Staunton Military Academy. In 1933 he wrote: "Now I am back at Staunton where I hope they will forget all about me." They didn't. After Pearl Harbor Patch was sent to the French island of New Caledonia, in the Pacific, where he whipped together a division from stray units originally en route to the Philippines and Australia. Then he waited for action.

In the fall of 1942 it came. He was ordered to relieve marines on Guadalcanal and finish the job of clearing the island with his pick-up division. It was his first battle command of the war and in two months he wound up the campaign successfully. Patch's success in coordinating army and navy forces on Guadalcanal won him a Navy DSM. The citation: "Brilliant tactical generalship."

Malaria and dysentery plagued him, but the nervous energy that had made him a crack West Point pole vaulter kept him from breaking down. Known as a commander who tried to spare his men, Patch suffered the war with them, had deep lines burned into his gaunt face.

Months before Allied forces landed on the European continent, Gen. Patch returned to the U.S. to organize huge forces of men and motorized equipment at the desert training

center. After a short stay in the States he succeeded Gen. George S. Patton Jr. as commander of the 7th Army, then he took a leading role in planning the invasion of Southern France on Aug. 18, 1944—a landing news dispatches termed "a textbook operation in amphibious tactics."

Patch's men swept over the Riviera sands in a drive which eventually took them across France and the Rhine, through the Nazi party's former shrine city of Nuremberg into the heart of the Southern Redoubt as V-E Day was announced. Did a Jap Redoubt await him in the Pacific?

Air War in Pacific

America's greatest bomber fleet was on its way to a new job last week. At Mitchell Field and Miami airport 8th AF men debarked for a brief stay in the States. Later they would fly to the Pacific, retrained and re-outfitted. In England the RAF, companion bombing force to the 8th, was preparing to leave.

With Anglo-American air co-operation in the Pacific a virtual certainty, air experts studied the job to be done there. They agreed that while it was too early to forecast the direction of the strategic bomber offensive, the object would be the same as in Europe.

Against Germany, the heavy bombers undermined the enemy's capacity to wage war; destroyed tanks, guns, and airplanes in the factories before they were put into action; paralyzed the enemy's economic life by hammering the communications on which industrial efficiency depended; and in general lightened the work of the Allied armies, navies and merchant marine.

In Asia, Allied airmen will find the same varied targets they found in Germany and occupied Europe. There are the industrial centers of Japan and Manchuria, naval bases in Japan, China, Malaya and the Dutch East Indies; oil refineries in the East Indies, railways in Japan, Korea, Manchuria, China, Indo-China and Thailand; and air bases and coastal defenses that may be bombed preparatory to Allied landings.

The grouping of Jap cities and industries along the coast seemingly leaves Japan's four main islands wide open to air attack. But the Japs held some hidden cards that are impressive. They have had time to accumulate materials, stocks, and to some extent disperse their factories. Air production is believed to be more than 2,000 a month and still on the increase, so that the Jap air force may be a formidable opponent.

The new Jap railway across the Malay Peninsula, connecting the Siamese railway with that of Burma, is now open to attack by aircraft of three Allied air forces. U.S. bombers flying from bases in China and the Marianas in the first six months of operations have destroyed more than half of Tokyo and left huge patches of Japan's great industrial cities in ruins. The effect on Jap home industries, believed to number 45,000 in Tokyo alone, has been great.

This is the strategic air war in the Pacific today. When the bombers that battered in the German war machine become operational in their new theater, the experts say, the air war may hit a pace more sharply tuned to victory.

THE WAR

Okinawa Battle Nears End

As Jap casualties on mauled Okinawa neared the 70,000 mark, American doughs and leather-necks edged relentlessly forward to clear enemy troops from their remaining foothold on the island stepping-stone's southern tip. The bitterly-fought campaign, begun two months ago, was nearing the payoff, but Yank offenses were geared for possible eleventh-hour Banzai charges by the surviving 12,000 defenders.

The fanatical last-ditch defenders were determined to die rather than surrender; by last week, some 64,000 had been killed, while less than 1,500 were taken prisoner. American losses: 12,000 killed and missing, 30,000 wounded. Said Maj. Gen. John J. Hodge, XXIV Army Corps commander: "I think we've got them."



Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, Jr. Is He Pacific Bound?



Jack Benny



Bob Hope—Jerry Colonna in center



Paul Robeson



Joy Douglas

Stars Heading for ETO

By Roy Craft

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

AMERICAN soldiers in Europe will always have a soft spot in their hearts for the little USO-Camp Shows troupes who followed in the wake of their campaigns.

Generally composed of four or five men and girls, the little companies travelled about in weapons carriers and captured Volkswagens, and carried their props with them. In improvised theaters and out-of-doors, to the accompaniment of an accordion or a miniature piano, they hit the combat troops wherever they could find them.

Frequently they included "big-name" stars, but for the most part they were made up of professional stage folk whose names have yet to appear in lights.

With the war in Europe ended, the little companies will continue to visit isolated units, but with a stabilized situation permitting larger audiences, the program is being expanded to include full-scale productions, musical extravaganzas and stage plays with all the trimmings.

STARS of Broadway, Hollywood and radio, many of whom have been here before, will be back with bigger companies. Jack Benny, Larry Adler and Martha Tilton, Amos 'n' Andy, Jinx Falkenburg, Ed Gardner of Duffy's Tavern, are in the vanguard of the cavalcade.

Others to arrive soon are the Andrews Sisters, Betty Hutton, Bob Hope and Jerry Colonna, Paul Robeson, Bing Crosby, Judith Anderson, Ella Logan and Hal McIntyre and his band. Already on tour are Grace Moore, Nino Martini, Alec Templeton and Sonja Henie.

The Copacabana Revue (with 16 lovelies including Joy Douglas) is already here. Coming is Billy Rose's Diamond Horseshoe, Rosalinda, the Roxy Theater show, Radio City Music Hall and the musical comedy "Oklahoma."

Plays include "Night Must Fall," "Arsenic and Old Lace," "Meet the Wife," "Double Door," "Bear Ruth" and "Our Town" with Raymond Massey.

Musicals include "Up In Central Park," "Anything Goes" and "Sons of Fun," which will arrive soon, and "Flying High" and "Rhythm Rascals," are already here.

Many more are scheduled.

The Lunt-Fontanne unit, playing "Love in Idleness," is another headliner, along with Bette Davis and Shep Fields and his band. Also due is Jane Froman, veteran troupier of the ETO, who in 1943 was injured in a plane crash in Lisbon.

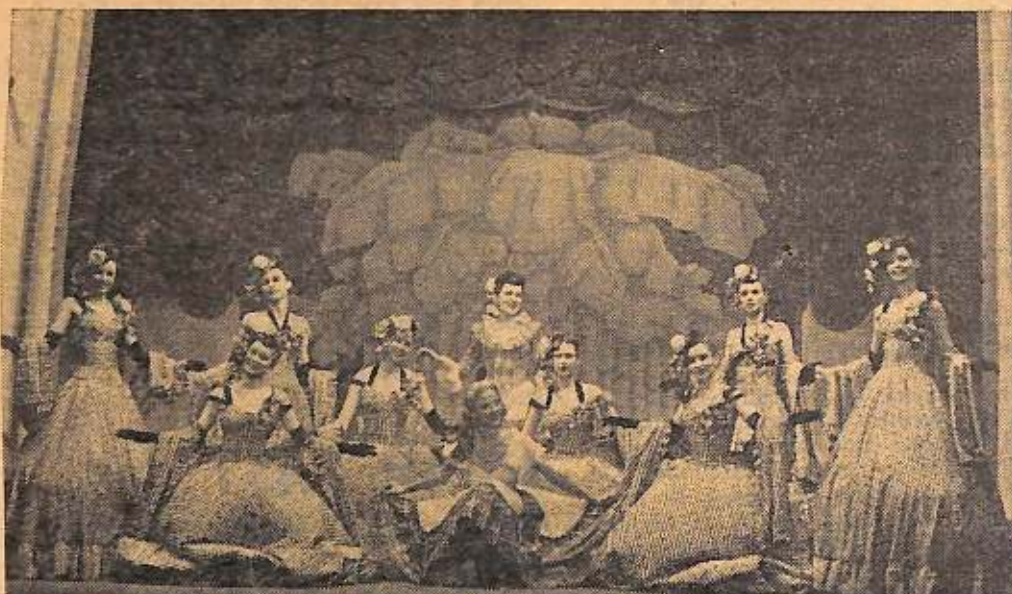
The program lists more than 770 top-flight entertainers. They include 33 big names, three bands, 20 legitimate plays, ten musicals and 15 variety productions.



Jinx Falkenburg



Martha Tilton



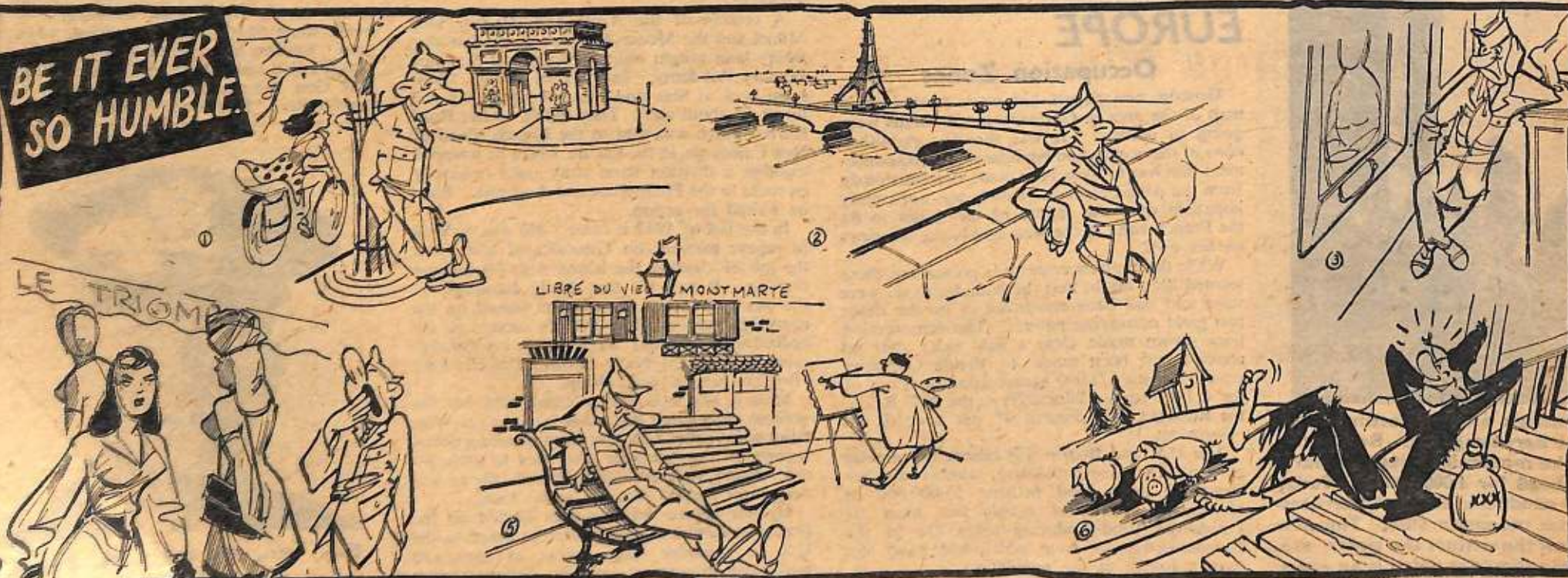
Finale of Copacabana Show



Bing Crosby

'Tomorrow, the World!'

By John R. Fischetti



Yes, Sir! That's My Baby!



This is a top silhouette of a nine-month-old little boy baby. Note the uniform with three-cornered pants, safety pin belt, and issue booties.

This young lady, 14 months old, is not surrendering—merely an aged manner of greeting the old man when he gets home from the office, or maybe a war.

A two-year-old male with a Tarzan complex spends more time in trees than around the house. Getting him down from there is your headache.

Plenty of rapid chatter, a beautiful smile, and a fascination for having their picture taken are characteristics of two-year-old girls.

A Few Helpful Hints To Returning Pops

By Ed Wilcox

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

WE always felt that the War Department missed the boat when it failed to publish a basic field manual about babies. It could have been as fascinating an FM as ever came out of any war, all full of fetching snapshots of diapered darlings, instructions on proper care and cleaning, and perhaps a section devoted to identification and recognition of American types.

We crusaded for this thing, really; we wrote to our congressman from Oklahoma and he immediately tried to attach a rider to a bill then pending in the House on swamp clearance. That didn't work, so we tried to put the old pressure on the War Department and we blasted them in Dorothy Dix's column and followed up with a word or two from Mr. Anthony. And when not a damned thing happened we were all pretty disappointed.

Since the WD didn't see things our way, we have decided to take matters in our own hands, safety pins between our teeth and run some baby pictures, along with helpful hints to returning fathers. This is a subject of quite some significance at this time because, what with the war and all, a daddy can become pretty rusty in the juvenile department after a couple of years.

THIS, then, is intended to bring you up to date on some of the fundamental points about babies. Just a little refresher. Smoke if you wish.

This year, according to one of our spies in the States, babies are arriving in two post-war models: boys and girls. Both kinds, until they are about a year old, are rather devil-may-care and irresponsible and spend most of their time gurgling, drinking milk like it



To keep Sally, aged three, from wearing her mother's shoes you might be forced to compromise with a party costume for her.



A young lady of more than four summers. She is at the awkward age—not old enough for Frank Sinatra, too ladylike to suck her thumb.



When he reaches five, the young son may register complete boredom when you tell your favorite war stories. Superman is right down his alley.

was Ballentine Scotch, sleeping, crying, and taking inventory on their toes.

Just after the first birthday, they finally decide that they've got as many toes as the next kid, and go on to more important studies. They begin to talk and sometimes make some pretty and startling remarks. They run all over the house and demand better chow. From time to time we hear of some kid who insists on his share of the martinis when the neighbors come over for bridge.

AT the age of two, babies really hit their stride. Their capacities for fiendish little schemes to upset the household are by this time full blown. Usually, if a baby gets through this period without getting mixed up with the juvenile court people or into some other nasty jam, he becomes quite a solid little citizen.

After three, babies cease to be babies and raise hell if they are referred to as such. They consider themselves "kids" by that time and assume a great independence, sometimes becoming fed up with the way things are going

at home and running off to take a job in a defense plant, or smoking Pall Malls in kindergarten class.

Frankly, they're a hell of a lot of trouble. The only thing that makes them worthwhile at all is the fact that when the little devils are your kids, all of these things seem rather wonderful and cute. And, we might add, babies usually think their particular set of parents are the two most wonderful people in the world. It makes going home quite a lot more attractive when you look forward to meeting the youngster and resuming your duties as a father and a family man.

Babies aren't as fragile as popularly thought. They bounce quite readily on a reasonably-padded knee and can be swung at least a foot above one's head, if held tightly. They listen with amazing patience and inexplicable interest to daddy's vocal efforts and might even join in with a contralto obbligato. Once started, however, they are hard to stop.

They're nice for cold winter evenings.

Books

An Absorbing Account Of Soviet Russia

THE best all-round picture of Russia written by any American who has visited the Soviet state in the past decade is Time correspondent Richard E. Lauterbach's factual and thorough job of reporting "These Are the Russians."

After four months spent studying Russian in the U.S. Lauterbach went to Moscow and spent a year with the Soviet people, talking with them, asking questions, and getting answers. His book is free of propaganda, pro or con. Lauterbach's Russia is neither a land of bogeymen nor a nation of saints and angels.

If there has been misunderstanding of the Russians and their aims and ambitions, then this book, full of new and interesting facets of the Soviet state, its people and leaders, should give a clear and lucid impression.

Lauterbach presents no easy formula for getting along with the Russians; he says simply that if peace is to be a reality in the world we must learn to get along with them. Those who read William L. White's "Report On The Russians" will find this book in sharp contrast.

THOSE who enjoyed the whimsical, sentimental, sometimes vitriolic writing of the late Alexander Woollcott will be interested in "A. Woollcott: His Life And His World," written by Samuel Hopkins Adams. Here is a portrait of Woollcott as seen through the eyes of a friend of long standing, including many anecdotes concerning Woollcott's life from Hamilton College days through the period on the New York Times, The Stars and Stripes in the first World War and subsequent rise to fame as a raconteur without peer.

Reviews in Brief

"THE RIM," by Francis M. Sedgwick, is a well-told story of an ordinary married woman who suddenly becomes the inspiration to a young sculptor, revamps all of his ideas about art, and gives him such a large charge that he decides that he won't be happy until he fathers a child for her. A strange tale, and at times a very plausible one. . . Norman Corwin's terrific "On a Note of Triumph" which was aired on CBS for one hour on VE-Day is out in book form and 25,000 copies have been sold already. Written for radio, the Corwin piece is sharp and stinging at times, soft and tender sometimes, and full of thoughts which flashed through brains around the world the day the war in Europe ended. . . Ellery Queen, your favorite gumshoe, is back solving another slick mystery in "The Murderer Is A Fox." Queen, this time, goes to a small town to solve the 12-year-old murder of the mother of a war hero. If you're an Ellery Queen man it's fine stuff, but if you aren't, better stick to Dick Tracy.

Sub-Conscious

Crowded, Tense Is Life Underseas

By Hamilton Faron

AT A SUBMARINE BASE IN THE PACIFIC—"We're not an ice cream Navy, we want a drink when we can get it," said the veteran submarine chief, taking a deep gulp from his glass of beer.

He and a former shipmate, both young in years, but old in experience with the underseas fleet, were trying to provide a picture of the life of submariners—a picture that can be gained only by living with them.

"I'd like to say," added Chief Machinist Ray E. (Stinky) Cain, of Seattle, "that submariners want to get tight when they get in and they do."

Chief Machinist Morris Franklin (Mick) Cain—no relation of Stinky's—whose home is Burbank, Cal., grinned agreement as his friend hammered the point.

"We're fighting a different fight now," Stinky asserted. "In the early days you could shoot anything that came along, it was fair game. Now you've got to check all around before doing anything."

"The old-timers are clannish as hell. But that's not so true any more. Now a guy gets only a run (war patrol) or so and he's off a boat again."

"But the crews are jealous of each other and of their boats," interrupted Mick, who had just returned from a patrol. "They think the boat comes first and anybody that says anything against it gets into trouble."

"Sure," replied Stinky, now on a repair job, "but the men don't have the deep feeling for their boats that they used to have now that they're out for a run or so and off the boat. But," he conceded, "the way they're running through mine fields now is pretty rugged."

"As far as getting attacked, everybody's scared. Any time you go into battle stations you get moving in the right direction quick; maybe you don't wake up until you get there. But you don't worry about individuals, you know everybody's handling his own job."

Songs My GI Taught Me

HERE are the lyrics of three of the most popular tunes currently being played and sung back in the States. They're being sung here too, only with many dum-de-dums where the words should be. Study these lyrics and you too can be the life of the party. Next week: How to shoot BBs through your teeth.

Candy

"Candy," I call my sugar "Candy,"
Because I'm sweet on "Candy"
And "Candy's" sweet on me.
She understands me, my understanding
"Candy,"
And "Candy's" always handy when I need
sympathy.
I wish that there were four of her
So I could love much more of her;
She has taken my complete heart;
Got a sweet tooth for my sweetheart,
"Candy," it's gonna be just dandy,
The day I take my "Candy"
And make her mine all mine.
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My Dreams Are Getting Better I'm Beginning to See the Light All the Time

Well, what do you know!
She smiled at me in my dreams last night;
My dreams are getting better all the time.
And what do you know!
She looked at me in a different light:
My dreams are getting better all the time.
To think that we were strangers a couple of
nights ago;
And though it's a dream, I never dreamed
she'd ever say hello.
Oh, maybe tonight I'll hold her tight when
the moonbeams shine;
My dreams are getting better all the time.
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I never cared much for moonlit skies,
I never winked back at fire-flies,
But now that the stars are in your eyes,
I'm beginning to see the light.
I never went in for after-glow,
Or candle light on the mistletoe,
But now when you turn the lamp down low
I'm beginning to see the light.
Used to ramble thru the park:
Shadow boxing in the dark;
Then you came and caused a spark,
That's a four alarm fire now.
I never made love by lantern shine,
I never saw rainbows in my wine,
But now that your lips are burning mine,
I'm beginning to see the light.
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Where Co-Prosperity Will Go Bankrupt



