

**Daily German Lesson**  
 Bringen sie uns speise  
 Bringen zee oons spy za  
 Bring us food

New York

London Edition

Paris

# THE STARS AND STRIPES

Daily Newspaper of U.S. Armed Forces

in the European Theater of Operations

Vol. 5 No. 148—1d.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1945

**Daily French Lesson**

Quelle heure est-il?  
 Kel UR ay-t-EEL?  
 What time is it?

## Allies Deeper Into Redoubt; British Inside Bremen

# Russian Armies Circle Berlin

### 3rd Army 18 Mi. From Austria Line

Thrusting 43 miles down the corridor between the Czech border and the Danube River, tanks of the U.S. 3rd Army's 11th Armored Division have reached a point only 18 miles from the Austrian frontier and about 80 miles from Berchtesgaden, as troops of three Allied armies continued to push along a wide front into the Nazi redoubt in southern Germany, dispatches reported yesterday.

In the north, Bremen was under attack by four British divisions, with some troops already fighting inside the city boundaries of the Reich's second largest port. After days of steady artillery and air bombardment, infantrymen began the assault in moonlight early yesterday, striking through the city's suburbs on west and southeast, reports said. Bremen was described as a mass of smoke and flame.

Prospects of an imminent link-up between the American and Soviet Armies were increased yesterday when the Soviet High Command announced that Red Army troops had crossed the Elbe River northwest of Dresden, capturing the town of Riesa, 25 miles north of the city. American troops were last officially reported to be about 15 miles east of Leipzig, northwest of Dresden. The area between the two armies was reported to be quiet, and cities there had white flags flying from church steeples and houses.



reconnaissance reports said. One report said U.S. troops had crossed the Mulde River, west of the Elbe, to handle traffic and regulate refugees' movements.

While 3rd Army tanks continued to drive southeast on the left flank of the three armies assaulting the redoubt, which was heavily hit yesterday by Allied warplanes striking at rail communications in the area, both U.S. 7th and French 1st Armies' troops pressed on toward Munich and Augsburg.

The 11th Armored was reported near Haibach, only 18 miles from Passau, so-called Danube gateway to Austria, and about 120 miles from Soviet troops moving up the Danube Valley from captured Vienna. Other 3rd Army units reached the Danube two miles west of Regensburg and were closing on the river for wide stretches to the southwest of this town, which has now been brought under an attacking arc to the north and on either side.

With two bridgeheads across the Danube, the 7th Army was steadily building up its positions.

South of captured Uim, on the Danube west of Augsburg, French troops reached the Iller Canal, linking up with 10th Armored Division units near Oberbalzheim. Farther west, French troops which had crossed the Rhine at Kembs drove south and captured Lorrach, three miles

### May Release 4-Year Men

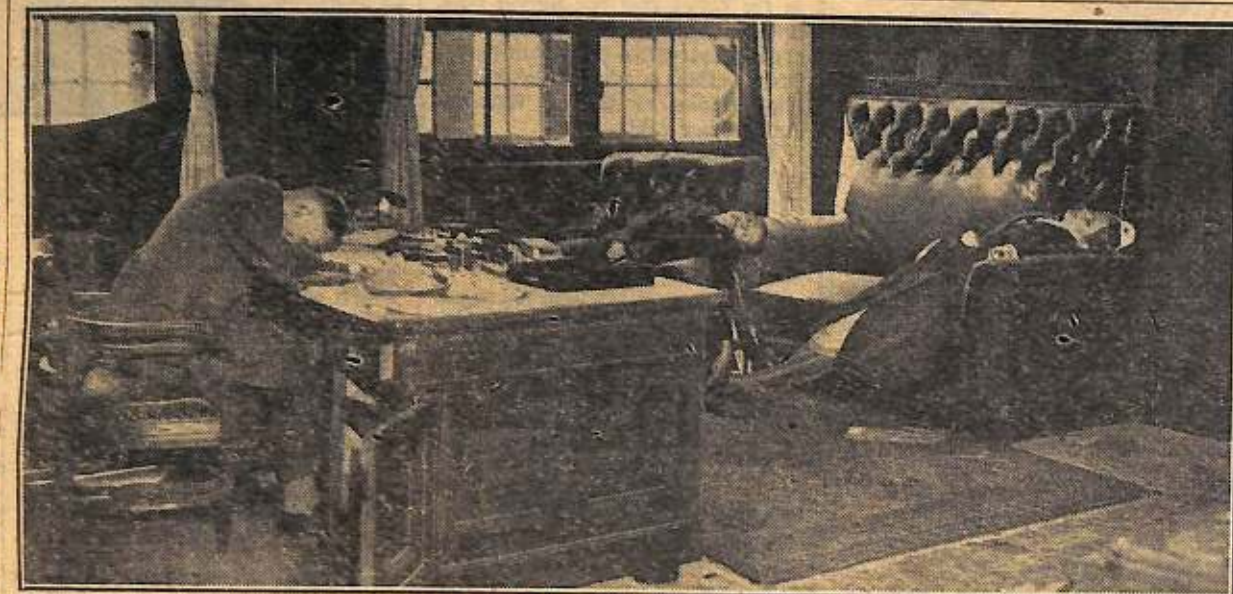
WASHINGTON, Apr. 25 (AP)—The War Department is completing plans to start discharging sometime during the summer some men who have been in uniform four to five years, it was disclosed in official quarters today.

The report said that the plan would get under way even if German resistance continued past the middle of the year.

Military sources, however, cautioned that while every effort would be made to "declare the four- and five-year-olds out, some are bound to be disappointed."

"Even a unit as small as a battery may have men who would be entitled to release but could not be spared," the source said. "Some of these veterans are almost certain to be held in the service."

Meanwhile, the Army and Navy in a joint announcement disclosed that when two or more members of an immediate



**ONE WAY OUT:** Leipzig's ruling family—the Burgomaster, his wife (in armchair) and daughter (in settee)—had no tales to tell U.S. 1st Army troops who captured the German city. Like the Nazi officer in the picture at the bottom of the page, they chose suicide to the music they might face in Allied hands.

### Allies Bomb Berchtesgaden

Hitler's Bavarian redoubt trembled under Allied bombs yesterday as both 8th Air Force and RAF heavy bombers roared deep into southern Germany to blast Berchtesgaden and areas within 25 miles north of the Fuehrer's mountain lair.

Some 250 Liberators of a force of approximately 550 U.S. bombers laid high explosives on railway targets in four localities near the mountain resort, while two separate forces of RAF Lancasters, *noted yesterday* *in one* *bombs*, attacked Hitler's refuge and SS barracks in the town itself. The Lancasters, of which two are missing, were escorted by Mustangs of the 8th and of RAF Fighter Command.

Meanwhile, more than 300 Fortresses of the 8th bombed the Skoda armament works and an airfield in Pilsen, Czechoslovakia, in what was described as the first Allied raid made after a specific forewarning from SHAEF. Before the bombers hit their targets SHAEF broadcast to slave workers in the Skoda plant to "get out and stay out," for bombers were on their way to blast the factories.

U.S. airmen reported hot barrages of flak but no enemy air opposition, although one Nazi jet plane was shot down in combat by part of the force of over 500 Mustangs which provided cover for both missions. Sixteen bombers and three fighters failed to return.

Heavies of the 15th Air Force pounded the main station and railway yards at Linz, the most important communications center left in Austria, while Italy-based Thunderbolts ranged over northern Italy to bomb and strafe enemy supply columns ahead of the advancing 5th and 8th Armies.

Medium bombers and fighter-bombers of the 2nd TAF also hit in support of ground forces, hammering fortified positions inside Bremen.

### He Shoulda Knew Blew Ain't No Hue

WITH 12TH ARMD. DIV. SOUTH OF DANUBE, Apr. 25—The Blue Danube caused some confusion at Div. HQ when Lt. Col. Clayton Wells, of Abilene, Tex., radioed in that he had reached the river and captured the Dillingen Bridge intact.

His original message read, "Have bridge over Danube and it's blue." Someone on the transmitter thought "blue" was bad English and changed it to "blown."

### Die in War or Live in Peace, Truman Appeals to Frisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Apr. 25—The long-heralded United Nations conference to build a world security organization on the framework constructed at Dumbarton Oaks and Yalta opened here today as President Truman, speaking from Washington, urged the 1,200 delegates from 46 nations to "work and live to guarantee justice for all."

"The essence of our problem here is to provide sensible machinery for the settlement of disputes among nations," Mr. Truman said. "We can no longer permit any nation, or group of nations, to attempt to settle their arguments with bombs and bayonets. If we do not want to die together in war, we must learn to live together in peace."

He called upon all delegates, in the name "of a great humanitarian," the late President Roosevelt, to rise above personal interests and adhere to principles "which will benefit all mankind."

"Differences between men, between nations, will always remain," he said. "If held within reasonable limits such disagreements are actually wholesome. All progress begins with differences of opinion and moves onward as differences are adjusted through reason and mutual understanding."

The President was introduced by Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr., temporary chairman of the conference, who spoke briefly before the introduction.

At the conclusion of Mr. Truman's short address, Gov. Earl Warren of California and Mayor Roger Lapham of San Francisco joined to welcome the delegates. Stettinius closed the ceremony with another brief talk, and in less than an hour the first day of the conference had closed.

The first session of the momentous conclave was preceded by a radio address by Stettinius on the eve of the conference which expressed the hopeful but grave attitude of delegates beginning their work under a shadow of uncertainty and confusion.

"What we do at San Francisco will not resolve all problems," the Secretary of State said, "but with strength, courage (Continued on back page)"

### Italy Advance Dazes Nazis

ALLIED HQ, Italy, Apr. 25—Allied troops in Italy, striking swiftly northward from the Po River crossings, have reached the Mantua area, 71 miles beyond, and have captured two German generals, including one corps commander, as the enemy, disorganized by the speed of the Allied ground advance, continued to retreat under ceaseless air punishment.

Troops of both the U.S. 5th and British 8th Armies were sweeping into Lombardy and Venetia Provinces from bridgeheads along a 47-mile stretch of the Po between Ferrara and Borgoforte, to the west.

Maj. Gen. Schwellwitz, a divisional commander, was captured by the 5th, while Lt. Gen. Count von Swerin Schwerin, commander of the 76th Panzer Corps, was seized by the British.

First major force across the Po was the American 10th Mountain Division, which covered 55 miles in two days and crossed at a point where the river was 200 yards wide against what was described as "remarkably fierce" concentrations of enemy fire.

Remnants of five enemy divisions remain on the Po's southern bank for 25 miles between captured Ferrara and Corbola, 18 miles from the Adriatic.

Troops capturing Spezia against rear-guard opposition found this chief Italian naval base on the west coast torn by heavy German demolitions.

### Fight Rages In Subways, Buildings

Russian troops of two Soviet armies, swinging around Berlin from north and south, linked up northwest of Potsdam last night, completing the ring of steel around Hitler's capital, as other Red Army troops battered their way into the center of the city through burning, rubble-filled streets.

The junction between Marshal Koniev's troops driving westward south of Berlin and Marshal Zhukov's forces swinging around the city from the north, was announced by Marshal Stalin in an Order of the Day, as Hamburg radio admitted that Russian forces had reached the center of Hitler's capital.

During the encircling movement, Stalin said, Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army troops occupied the towns of Nauen, Elstahl, Rohrbeck and Marquarat, while Koniev's 1st Ukrainian Army took Ketzin.

Nauen is 23 miles due west of Berlin, while Ketzin is 24 miles southwest of Nauen.

The juncture of the two Russian forces cuts all the roads leading from the besieged capital and completes the ring of armor around the city, Stalin said.

In a second Order, Stalin announced that Marshal Vassilevsky's troops had captured the Baltic port and naval base of Pillau, last German stronghold in East Prussia.

Inside the blazing, blasted capital the battle became more ferocious as the trapped Nazi garrison, fighting in wrecked buildings, along the streets and in the subways, contested every inch of ground.

### Hitler Youths Defend City

Swedish correspondents reported from the capital that the strongest defenders were thousands of Hitler Youth. German leaders admitted their setback on the Berlin front was due to disloyalty on the part of regular Nazi troops. According to reports, from nearly every lamppost in the capital hung the body of a soldier with a note tied to his feet: "He paid for his treason with his life."

The most bitter fighting apparently was in the subways, where battles of annihilation were being fought in the darkness of tunnels and passages. The Germans were reported using the tunnels to rush reinforcements from one area to another and to send troops behind the main lines to attack the Soviet assault teams from the rear.

Moscow dispatches said that after one engagement the Nazis were forced into the tunnels and mowed down by field guns brought down the stairs.

On the surface, the Nazis fought house-to-house and floor-to-floor but reports said there was so little left of the city most of the fighting progressed from one crater to another.

Soviet mobile guns were shelling the administrative section at almost point-blank range, while infantry and tank units streamed toward the Wilhelmstrasse area.

"Dense clouds are rolling over the capital," an NBC correspondent broad-

(Continued on back page)

### Solons Want Further Proof

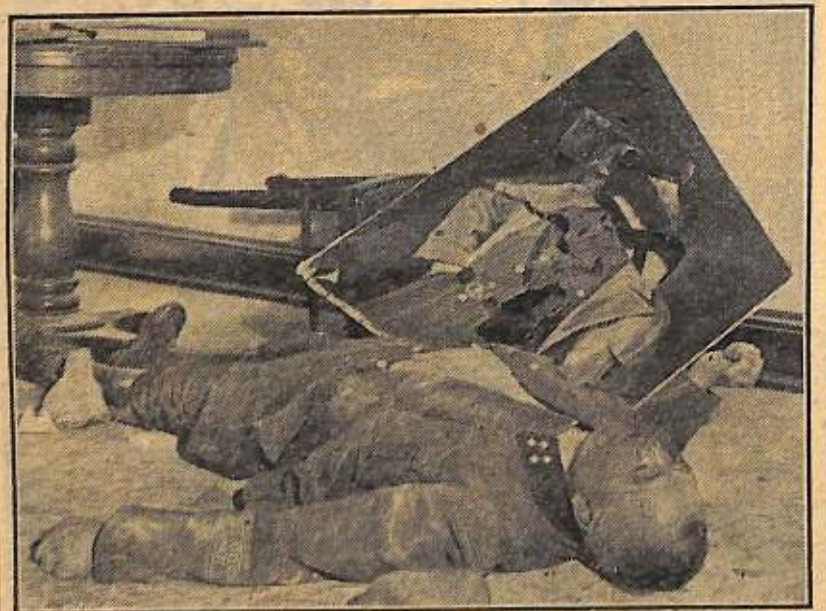
GEN. BRADLEY'S HQ, Apr. 25 (UP)—Some of the U.S. Congressmen who visited the Buchenwald concentration camp at the invitation of Gen. Eisenhower are still skeptical.

The delegation, headed by Sen. Alben W. Barkley (D.-Ky.) want to see more camps to obtain a complete picture on which to base a fair report. They are making no statements until their report is drawn up.

Some of them are said to feel that Buchenwald might be the worst of the Nazi camps, and that the picture they obtained in their visit to it yesterday therefore might not be representative of conditions as a whole.

### Truman Visits Stimson For Confab With Chiefs

WASHINGTON, Apr. 25 (AP)—President Truman broke precedent today by paying an unexpected visit to the War Department to consult with Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson. Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, Adm. Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Fleet, and Adm. William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the President. The conference lasted an hour and a half.



**THE ROUGH ROAD BACK:** A torn picture of Hitler at his side, this general of the Volksturm committed suicide in the City Hall in Leipzig rather than face U.S. 1st Army troops who captured the city on Apr. 19.

U.S. Army Signal Corps Photo

# The Pictures Don't Lie



THE men who are fighting their way through Germany and laying open the stark, naked, rotten truth of the Nazi horror camps will be reassured to know that the world press is publishing the photographic evidence with unprecedented candor.

Few of the pictures are for feeble stomachs. Few are of the type that any considerate editor would publish in normal times in a newspaper of general circulation. But in the belief that the public must know, and must see to believe, even conservative publications are opening their pages to unretouched photographs of Belsen, Ohrdruf and Buchenwald.

The displays are revolting and distasteful but they are bringing home to a civilized world as no other medium possibly could the cold truth of German cruelty and sadism.

There are those who shrugged off the reports of German atrocities as professionally clever repetitions of the amateurish stories of World War I. There are others who simply could not visualize from word pictures the ghastly realities.

But if anyone has ever doubted the animal viciousness of the Nazi mind he can no longer deny that here and now he is seeing the payoff on history's most inhuman barbarity.

There has been no picture story

since the invention of photography to match the impact of the layouts now being run on the Nazi atrocities. Even the most staid of British papers are carrying full pages of the brutally grim pictures which come out of the camps.

In London public displays for adult attendance are being made of certain photographs which are too repulsive for children to see. At the request of soldier veterans, movie houses are showing uncensored films of the camps, and it may be said for the public that most adults are managing to stick gamely through the scenes.

From America comes word that the pictures are being given similar wide publication, and it is to be

assumed that means are being provided for the showing of the movie shots. In Russia, South America and throughout the world the pictures are being published.

This is no carnival of horror inspired by a morbid thrill at seeing someone else's suffering. The reaction has been one of honest disgust and cold fury.

The men who fought through to these scenes can never hope for adequate descriptions of the sights and smells, the repulsive facts which greeted them. But they can know that within the limits of the printed word and the engraver's art a serious effort is being made to bring home to decent humans the truth of what they found.

## THE STARS AND STRIPES

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

Vol. 5, No. 148, April 26, 1945

## THE B BAG



### Hail the New Chief

Apr. 23, 1945

To the B-Bag: It was a few moments after we, a group of wounded combat men at an Army hospital in England, were informed that we were to be evacuated by air to the States that we received the news of the death of our Commander-in-Chief, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Our deep joy over returning to our country, our loved ones and our homes was mingled with intense grief over the loss of our beloved leader. All American soldiers, together with freedom-loving peoples of the world, feel a deep personal loss.

We want to tell you that we and all GIs will now close ranks around our new Commander-in-Chief, Harry S. Truman, fully determined that under his leadership we will carry through our war for liberty and complete victory. We hope and pray that his path will continue in the direction of the fullest collaboration with the United Nations for lasting peace.—Pvt. Hobert Gibson, Inf., and eight other GIs.

### Wants a Chance

Apr. 23, 1945

To the B-Bag: On this bonus question, I'm a married man with one extra dependent. On entering the Army I had a sound bank account earned by the sweat of my brow and on fairly average wages. I send every cent of my Pic's pay home. Altogether my allotments come to \$50 a month.

Now it seems this isn't quite enough to meet the high cost of living in the States, and consequently my bankroll has dwindled to a sad state. My wife finds it impossible to raise a family and work at the same time. We have no way to supplement said bank account.

Now I ask, am I being reasonable in asking for a chance to start civilian life where I left off? Only a decent bonus will enable me to do so. By the way, I enlisted.—Pfc John Graham.

### Cut the Tax

Apr. 20, 1945

To the B-Bag: Regarding Cpl. N. T.'s letter suggesting income tax exemption for vets over a period equal to their length of service, I think the idea is excellent. It would help that group not really benefited by the GI Bill of Rights—those men not going back to school.

I understand a bill of this sort has been recently put before Congress. Since our country tells us they are deeply indebted to us, then perhaps they will not be inclined to accept tax returns from us for a while. If the corporal's idea were combined with the "jobs-for-all" plan it would go a long way toward solving the bonus problem.

However, I think that some pay adjustment (I don't like the word "bonus") is necessary. It might help a lot in quashing the feeling of bitterness and mistreatment harbored by some returning veterans after the last war.—Capt. T. W. F., MC.

### Votes for Bonus

Apr. 10, 1945

To the B-Bag: In regard to Capt. S. H. O. of Ordnance, we are wondering whether he has ever been within 20 miles of the front? Or if he has ever seen any of our boys dead and cut all to hell? If he hasn't we'd advise him to see what men are doing to win this war.

We see in the papers every day where civilian workers are getting bonuses for the magnificent jobs they're doing. Yet Capt. S. H. O. of Ordnance says we don't deserve a bonus. We're not interested in a meal ticket for the rest of our lives. We are as patriotic as any other Americans.

How about suggestions on bonuses from fellows with more combat experience than Capt. S. H. O. of Ordnance?—The Purple Heart Club, Hospital Plant 4161.

### What Great Honor?

Apr. 24, 1945

To the B-Bag: When victory is ours, thoughts will turn to means of honoring those who have given their lives that democracy might live. I suggest an "Ak-cent-u-ate-positive" method of doing so. Let each citizen consecrate the dead by building toward a better future for the living. Enlightenment, based on education, is the answer.

Each country could establish a fund for a war memorial scholarship to be awarded annually to the best citizen in its high school graduating classes. Thus, in my native state of Kansas, each year 105 young men and women would realize the fulfillment of a dream that some soldier lost. Educated leaders in each community would form the nucleus of the group to battle against future wars. And what greater honor can we pay than making certain, this time, that our men have not died in vain?—Pfc Morris Jones, 3,111 Sig., Sv., Bn.

## Hash Marks

Overheard. "Did you say your WAC girl-friend was a buck sergeant?" "No, I said 'buxom' sergeant."

Today's daffynition. Spamoflage—mustards, horseradish, sauce, or any other condiment in which the eater surrounds spam prior to swallowing.

A bulletin put out by the Arizona agricultural extension claims that the nation's chickens are suffering from "war nerves"



due to high-powered demands for more eggs. The bulletin suggests that poultrymen tap on the henhouse door before entering so the chicks won't be frightened when they walk in. (To prevent further shock, we suggest that no one tell the hens that their products are so often turned into the powdered variety.)

The younger generation learns fast. Asked by his teacher to name the Great Lakes, a tot replied, "Michigan, Superior, Huron, Erie, Ontario and Veronica!"

Oddities in the News. Earl Pickle reports that a Georgia doctor put the bee on a local grocer. The doc wrote himself a prescription for two packs of cigarettes and the grocer had to fill it out of his own personal stock.

Fun on the Home Front. Two bobbysoxers were discussing their boy friends. One chirped, "Last night I went to an army dance and became engaged to the most divine boy!" "How thrilling," shrieked her pal, "what's his name?" "But, darling," was the reply, "you can't ask a man a personal question like that right off."

Silly Conversation between two Joes on furlough: "I'm forgetting women!" "Me too. I'm for getting some as soon as possible."

Ben Marsh, Washington sage, quips: "Democracy as practiced in America is the art of passing the buck to providence and the bill to posterity."

Our spy on the home front reports that a married woman keeps herself supplied with at least two handbags so she will



have at least one to leave at home with her money in it when she goes out with her husband.

Overheard in the dim-blackout. "A lot of women's husbands are getting to be almost as hard to keep as secrets." J. C. W.

### They Ignored the Rules and Fought Like Demons

## Nothing Could Stop the Reds on Road to Berlin

This is the last of a series by staff writer Tom Hoge on his escape from a Nazi PW camp to Russian lines.

By Tom Hoge  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

ODESSA, Mar. 26 (delayed)—Following the prisoner of war "escape route" across Germany and Poland provides one excellent first-hand view of the Red Army in action.

Probably the bravest and certainly the most unorthodox army in the world, the Russians combine lusty enthusiasm with cold-blooded ferocity to make for a driving force that has been shrivelling German opposition to a state of abject terror.

So fast has this terror spread that in Kustrin we saw several examples where German officers and their men committed suicide rather than meet the advancing Red forces.

Cover and concealment, standard precautions taught every GI in basic, are generally ignored by the Russians. With magnificent indifference to personal danger, the Red soldier will stand up and advance under an artillery barrage. And strafing, which has reduced many a good soldier to the shakes, has singularly little effect on the Russian.

During one of the early days of our journey—a day of fear when we crouched for ten hours in a cellar while the Luftwaffe played up and down the length of a two kilometer road, the Russians brought down five aircraft with small arms fire.

Through our cellar window we saw a

Red infantryman brace a ponderous anti-tank rifle against his shoulder and let fly charge after charge at the Messerschmitts as they came whining over. The impact would invariably send him sprawling, but each time he would get up, shake himself like a terrier and let fly another charge. Probably 50 tracers buried themselves in the sand around his feet during the raid.

That same day we saw a cavalry captain sit on his horse in the ruined courtyard and shoot at the planes with his revolver. Finally, when his mount was shot from under him, he took cover.

Sniping, favorite pastime of the Germans in France, has been a signal failure in this theater. These battle-hardened campaigners from Kiev and Stalingrad invented the game. In Zorndorf and several other villages we saw snipers take pop shots from roof tops at passing Red infantry columns. Their activities usually lasted about five minutes. The Red riflemen either picked them off or employed the more certain expedient of burning the building down.

A direct approach to any problem is customary with the Russians. Trudging along a road through Northern Germany one evening we saw a burly driver having engine trouble with his jeep. After a couple of fruitless attempts to flip the starter, he climbed out and turned the jeep over on its side. After he had tinkered with the engine for some time, darkness began to settle. Taking a box of matches out of his pocket he walked over to the side of the road and set fire to a barn.

"Good torch," he grunted to us, and went back to his repair job.

The morale of the Soviet fighter is high. Quick tempered and abounding with excess energy, it is still a rarity to hear him bitch about the Army. Even personal feuds are rare.

To GIs weaned on spam and K rations, the Soviet military diet borders on the fantastic. Consisting basically of thick black bread, they consume quantities of spiced sausage and wash the lot down

with a fiery blend of Schnapps that would set the average American on his ear.

In recent months American canned meats have been included in the Soviet diet, but the troops take little interest in them. Sausage and Schnapps still top the menu—along with lard, which they melt down or eat cold in great chunks on their black bread.

The average Russian, deeply sensitive over the fact that Russia was kept in abysmal ignorance over centuries of Czarist rule, is keenly anxious to modernize himself in every way. Machinery fascinates him and he will sit for hours poring over the workings of a car engine. They admire American civilization and try to emulate it.

As they batter their way into the Reich, there is one dominant thought in each man's mind—to take Berlin. It is a sermon preached to them daily by their officers and read to them in communiques.

And until that day arrives, they will not rest.

## SS Men Burned Prisoners Alive

By Andy Rooney  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

LEIPZIG, Germany, Apr. 20 (delayed)—Listen a minute to one more horror story.

At 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, with the Americans a few hours away, two SS guards climbed to the roof of a clapboard barracks in the concentration camp. Two more handed gas cans up the ladder to the men on the roof.

A few minutes before they had hand-picked 100 political prisoners who had given them the most trouble and stuffed them in the long wooden shack they used as barracks. The SS men carefully pulled down blackout curtains and rammed home bolts on the flimsy wooden doors.

The two men atop the barracks dumped their cans of gasoline over the roof and scrambled down. They made their way to one small exit left open for them through the ten-foot electrically-charged fence and 12 feet of curled barbed wire which fitted close around the barracks.

Several of them broke open cases of incendiary grenades, and while others stood in towers at corners of the enclosure, they tossed their grenades into the gasoline-soaked tinder box with its hundred trapped humans.

The men inside started to burn and the smell of burning flesh filled the air. They clawed at the windows and doors. Twenty struggled out and pulled their scorched bodies to the barbed wire. They were cut down by machine-guns from the towers.

A few of them got as far as the barbed wire, where they were trapped on snags and burned to death from the heat of the flames. A few lucky ones were shot as they threw themselves on the barbed wire.

Two got over the barbed wire, their bodies burned and torn, only to be shot dead by Nazis sitting quietly in the tower where they could watch the whole scene.

Four men who escaped from the camp told American soldiers the horror story, but their words were unnecessary. The story told itself in one glance at the burned ruins and the burned and hauled-

## HUBERT by SGT. DICK WINGERT



"I see where the folks back home are startin' to wonder how we'll fit in the post-war world."

## AFN Radio Program

American Forces Network—With the AEF on the Road to Berlin

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

Thursday, Apr. 26

- 1145—President Truman speech
- 1200—News: Duffie Bag
- 1300—World News
- 1315—American Sports
- 1330—Melody Roundup
- 1330—Chamber Music Soc. of Lower Basin Street
- 1400—News: The Great Guildsteve
- 1430—Hour of Charm
- 1500—World News
- 1510—AEF Extra
- 1530—On the Record
- 1630—Strike up the Band
- 1700—News: Amos 'n' Andy
- 1730—Canada Swing Sh.
- 1755—Mark up the Map
- 1800—World News
- 1810—GI Supper Club
- 1900—News: Sp's News
- 1905—RCAF Show
- 1945—Yank Bandstand
- 2000—News: Bing Crosby
- 2100—World News
- 2105—Your War Today
- 2115—Mystery Playhouse
- 2145—Johnny Mercer's Music Shop
- 2200—News: News from the U.S.A.
- 2205—Frank Morgan
- 2235—Reminiscence
- 2300—World News
- 2305—Merely Music
- 0000—World News
- 0015—Sign Off

Friday, Apr. 27

- 0800—News: C'mb't D'ry
- 0815—Personal Album with Pat Friday
- 0830—Music by G. Gray
- 0900—World News
- 0910—Spotlight on Frankie Masters
- 0925—AEF Ranch House
- 1000—News: Morning After (Bing Crosby)
- 1030—Strike up the Band
- 1100—News: News from the U.S.A.
- 1106—Duffie Bag
- On the Continent listen to your favorite AFN program over the Allied Expeditionary Forces Program: 583 kc. 514m. Also shortwave: 6.195mg. (49m. band) between 0800 and 1900 hours.

# The Man at the Helm



President Harry S. Truman . . . He'll sparkplug the team.

## 'On to Victory'

A well-knit team of U.S. leaders spearhead the nation's fight for peace goal visioned by Roosevelt

By Jack Caldwell  
Tomorrow Staff Writer

THE giant machine President Roosevelt built to prosecute war on two fronts continues its unswerving course of winning on the battlefield and at the peace table. In the same unified spirit that answered the late President's call for a total offensive, the nation's leaders—Cabinet members, legislators, military leaders and others—are rallying behind President Truman on the international road laid down by Roosevelt.

The battle cry at home and overseas is "On to victory." American troops are

dent Truman in the war effort and any efforts which mean permanent security after the war."

for us." Kenneth S. Wherry, Senate minority whip, said Roosevelt's death "calls for continued united effort to fight the war to a victorious conclusion and to win the peace."

Among the first to rally behind the newly-sworn President were members of the cabinet, whom he asked to stick to their posts. Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes assured the Commander-in-Chief that the cabinet will help him "accomplish the objectives and realize the ideals of the great general who has gone down facing the enemy."

Small, plumpish Frances Perkins has been secretary of labor since President Roosevelt first took office 13 years ago.



STASSEN HOPKINS



CORDELL HULL STETTINIUS

going on to fresh victories, while at home the nation's leaders continue to work with one goal in mind—making the next peace stick.

As Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr., speaking for President Truman, put it: ". . . There will be no change of purpose or break of continuity in the foreign policy of the U.S. government. We shall press forward with other United Nations toward victory. . . ."

In piloting the crest of world affairs, the soft-spoken, hard-working Chief Executive will be guided by able and willing leaders who put partisan and personal differences aside when the nation was suddenly engulfed in total war.

International co-operation was the theme as Republican senators pledged their joint aid in "winning the war and a successful peace." Republican House Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. declared that "all Republicans are behind Presi-



EDEN

Commons in 1923 as Conservative member. Is still strong party man and often mentioned as Conservative candidate for Prime Minister Churchill's successor. Age 48 years. Churchill has said of him:

" . . . the one fresh figure of first magnitude arising out of the generation which was ravaged by the war."

While at Oxford, traveled to Asia Minor. Said later the trip stimulated his interest in foreign affairs. Majored in

Oriental languages and is an expert linguist. Wrote book "Places In The Sun" as a result of tour of British empire. Also wrote various pieces on politics for The Yorkshire Post, paper owned by his wife's family. Once declared he'd eat his famed Homburg hat if the results of an international conference he sponsored didn't bear fruit. Resigned in 1938 from Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's government because of "appeasement" stand taken by the British toward the dictators. Later that year visited the United States to plead for Anglo-American solidarity in face of totalitarian threats. Represented the British Government at President Roosevelt's funeral. Met with Russian and American leaders to discuss the Polish situation prior to the Frisco conference.

### Soviet Russia

V. M. MOLOTOV, Commissar of Foreign Affairs and Vice Premier of U.S.S.R. Stalin's No. 1 man on foreign affairs since before the start of the war. Negotiated mutual assistance pact with England in 1942 and visited Washington to obtain informal understanding with President Roosevelt for second front. Self-educated and wrote, edited, and published two underground newspapers, Pravda and Swesda, before the revolution. Chairman of Bolshevik wing of Petrograd



Vol. 1 No. 18

She frequently was the target of Administration critics, but one of her greatest tributes came from the bitterly anti-New Deal columnist, Frank Kent, who wrote: "Far from being the worst secretary of labor we have had, good argument can be made that Miss Perkins is the best. . . . Unpleasant as it is to say, apparently the basic reason for the long, sustained campaign against her is that she is a woman."

### Support from Die-Hards

President Truman will find support from such die-hard Republicans as Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg. The Michigan legislator was the leader of the Senate Republican isolationists until January, when he deserted their ranks for internationalism. Vandenberg has urged a specific treaty binding Britain, France, Russia, China and the U.S. to jump on Germany or Japan the moment either showed signs of aggression. He was reported to have favored approval of such a treaty, which would permit the President to dispatch troops in such crises without consulting Congress.

"I do not know why," Vandenberg told the Senate recently, "we must be the only 'silent partner' in this Grand Alliance (of the Big Powers). There seems to be no fear of disunity, no hesitation in Moscow, when Moscow wants to assert unilateral war and peace aims which collide with ours. There seems to be no fear of disunity, no hesitation in London, when Mr. Churchill proceeds upon his unilateral way to make decisions often repugnant to our ideas and ideals."



VANDBENBERG

"Honest candor," he declared, "compels the U.S. first 'to reassert in high march with our armies. They sail with our fleets. . . . They sleep with our martyred dead. The first requisite of honest candor . . . is to relight this torch. 'I am prepared by effective international co-operation to do our full-part



HENRY WALLACE FRANCES PERKINS

in charting happier and safer tomorrows. But I am not prepared to guarantee permanently the spoils of an unjust peace. It will not work."

President Truman will find champions in any work embracing the aims of the late President in such national leaders as Stettinius and former Vice-President and now Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace.

Both are outspoken in their desire for global co-operation, even in the form of treaties to safeguard the nation's future course.

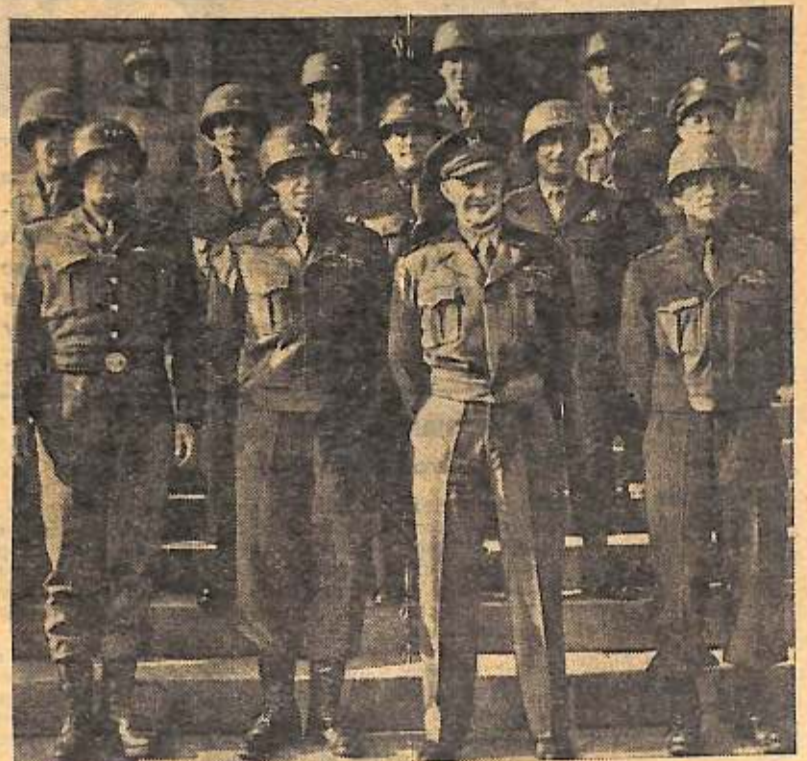
Another reliable on the nation's war

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

George Washington, 26 June, 1775

# Tomorrow

Thursday, April 26, 1945



Part of battlefield lineup of generals coached by Gen. Eisenhower: Front row (l. to r.), Patton, 3rd Army; Bradley, 12th Army Group; Eisenhower; Hodges, 1st Army. Second Row, 1st Army's Kean, Corlett, Collins, Gerow and 9th Air Force's Quesada. Rear, 1st Army's Allen, Thiorson and Hart.



HENRY STIMSON GOV. DEWEY

team Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson who, like most other leaders, has put political ties aside for the No. 1 job of winning the war.

Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York helped knock the crumbling foundation from beneath his party's once rock-ribbed isolationist stand during his unsuccessful bid for White House occupancy in the last election. The foreign policies he advocated in many ways conformed to those of the Democratic Party. During the campaign, Dewey reiterated his approval of Dumbarton Oaks and spoke for a strong international organization as a club against future would-be peace-breakers.

President Truman may also look for support for international peace machinery from former Republican Governor Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota. Stassen has consistently advocated international cooperation for maintaining the peace, and may have a direct hand in getting the ball rolling at the San Francisco World Security Conference late this month. Stassen is one of eight delegates appointed by President Roosevelt.

### Will Help Guide U.S.

In the lineup also is Harry L. Hopkins, who was in many respects the eyes and ears of President Roosevelt—roaming

the world, attending all the top conferences. The late Columnist Raymond Clapper once wrote: "Like his boss, Harry Hopkins has boldness and resourcefulness in high degree. His admirers think his judgment is not only uncannily swift, but uncannily sure to fit what the President is thinking."

Washington, D.C., is expected to be the man behind-the-scenes in an effort to put many of President Roosevelt's aims into action. Silver-haired Hull has supported White House policies both domestically and internationally.

Hull declared: ". . . His vision and the spirit of his statesmanship must continue to inspire us for the crucial task which even now is before us—the task of building world peace."

There also will be the military leaders pursuing the war on both fronts, going all-out behind the President in any move that will lessen U.S. chances of getting tangled up in another war.

Said former President Herbert E. Hoover: "It is fortunate that, in this great crisis of war, our Armies and Navies are under such magnificent leadership. We shall not hesitate. While we mourn Mr. Roosevelt's death, we shall march forward."



HAROLD ICKES A. W. BARKLEY

## 'Frisco Conference Begins: The Visiting Neighbors Who Will Help U.S. Experts Build For Peace

### England

ANTHONY EDEN, British Minister for Foreign Affairs, Britain's chief traveling political emissary, except for Churchill himself. Minister without Portfolio for League of Nations Affairs in the British cabinet, 1925-1938. In 1933 was first Englishman of cabinet rank to visit Russia since 1917, and first foreign diplomat ever to be received by Stalin. Visited the U.S. in 1938. Educated at Eton and Oxford and served in World War I, winning the Military Cross, rose to rank of captain. Entered House of

Soviet in 1917 revolution and rose with Stalin in years following. Made Chairman of Council of Commissars, or prime minister, in 1930, a position taken over by Stalin in 1941. Born 55 years ago, of working-class parents. A teetotaler and vegetarian in food habits. Says: "The foreign policy of the Soviet Union is fundamentally peaceful and opposed to aggression. The aggressor countries themselves are best aware of this."

"Molotov" in Russian means "The Hammer." Joined the Communist Party in 1906. Was imprisoned by the Czarist police six times.

### China

T. V. SOONG, Acting President of the Executive Yuan, China's No. 2 job. An expert on finance, China's best known statesman overseas. Was the link between his country, U.S. and Britain during war with Japan. Negotiated China's biggest loan from U.S., signed Declaration of the United Nations and set up China Defense Supply Corporation to expedite lend-lease. Known in Washington as the "most businesslike Oriental between Aden and Korea." Rivals his sisters in place and prestige—Mai-ling is Madame Chiang Kai-shek and Ching-ling was wife to Sun Yat-sen, father of modern China. Filled Chiang Kai-shek's first war

chest in 1925, reformed China's currency, tariffs, taxes, banks and budget, became known as China's Alexander Hamilton. Educated at Harvard and Columbia, is 49 years old. Periodically drops from Chinese political scene, but is always called back. Negotiated for release of Chiang and uniting of China in dramatic kidnapping of generalissimo in 1936. Says: "The wars in Europe and Asia are parts of one great struggle—the struggle of democracy against totalitarian aggression."

### France

GEORGES BIDAULT, French Minister of Foreign Affairs. Professor of history, militant Catholic and leader of the Resistance. Recently declared France to be more than ever the champion of collective security. Visited London in February to acquaint British with deGaulle's view that French occupation of Rhine's left bank is essential to French security. Has put down France as in concord with Allies on revival of independent Austria and as desiring restoration of normal relations with Italy. Was born 46 years ago, fought in World War I and asked to be sent to front again in World War II. Taken prisoner by the Germans and liberated in mid-1941, when he joined the resistance movement in Paris. Representative of Christian Democrats in

National Council of Resistance, became president of council in 1944. Known in France as teacher, Catholic, journalist, and politician.

Of liberated France he has said: "We are going to have a revolution and France is going to give an example to the world of a new revolution—a legal one."

Of war and peace: "Peace is indivisible. War is everywhere and we need an alliance between the nations, an alliance which will prevent war everywhere."

### The Other Nations

AUSTRALIA, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, Union of South Africa, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

Non-invited governments included Denmark (not a member of United Nations), Poland (government split into two factions: London and Warsaw), co-belligerent Italy, and such neutrals as Sweden, Switzerland and Spain.



Your hometown probably has doubled its population since you went away. Thousands of workers have moved in. Now that the enemy's bastions are crumbling much face-lifting will have to be done in U.S. towns. The following story is a peek at Boomtown, which might be any American community. Boomtown thrived rapidly under war conditions, but now it has big headaches.

By France Herron  
Tomorrow Staff Writer

SINCE 1940, Boomtown's purring aircraft industry supplied jobs aplenty for its swollen population. Women from canneries and laundries, old gaffers from around cracker barrels, and kids from study halls went to work and drew fat pay checks. The U.S. Employment Service couldn't have found an out-of-work customer if they had searched with bloodhounds. The Chamber of Commerce smiled broadly, Boomtown had reached its height of lush earning and spending.

But the Chamber of Commerce doesn't smile any more.

War industries are doomed, one day, to slow down to a snail's pace or die off altogether. Other plants, dependent on Boomtown's aircraft works, likewise will feel the squeeze.

Hayride Over

It looks as if the war worker's hayride is in the last lap. Boomtown's oversized population (drawn from cities far and near) are beginning to wonder.

What's the answer? Many civic leaders say that newcomers in Boomtown might best return to their old locales and take up where they left

off. Thousands of these workers are holding jobs which are slated to die with the coming of peace. Boomtown's permanent industries can't absorb them. Then, too, there is the question of returning servicemen.

Said Boomtown's mayor: "Our own folks and our veterans come first. It will be a tough enough problem supplying them with jobs."

Boomtown's industrial payroll soared to a 23-million dollar peak early in the year. But the mayor and economic advisers predict it'll nosedive to the pre-war level of three or four million dollars. The commissioner goes so far as to

Production skyrocketed on home front, pay checks grew fat when boom was on—but what happens when the firing stops?



say that even permanent industry in Boomtown will have to cut its payrolls. "Those industries can't absorb any more," he said. "They may have to start slicing. Our only hope lies in new industries and public works. All the same, the employment question is going to be a hard-boiled customer."

Take Care Of All

Hopes for new industries run high. Boomtown's people talk of converting war plants into wood-waste and aluminum or plastic factories, enough to take care of everybody. Others, more cynical, joke about which street is more suitable for breadlines.

Money-choked banks report tremendous pent-up purchasing power. Surveys show that workers are eager to buy refrigerators, furniture, homes, cars, tele-phones—all of which are beyond pocket-book range today.

Builders already are viewing Boomtown's vacant property, confident that a giant housing market will come into its own.

All this is expected to help business. Still, there is apt to be a fairly wide gap between the war industry slack and dull peace-time production.

One industrial leader said that he wasn't sure Boomtown's war plants will close down. "Maybe we can build airplanes on a civilian competitive basis," he ventured. "It would at least be a help, it would absorb many workers."

He added, however, that "even if the plants do remain open it is a certainty that less men will be employed." The State Manpower Commissioner



forecasts that the already falling aircraft payroll in Boomtown will take a sharp dip in July, and drop by 8,000 persons a month during autumn.

If the thousands move on, out of Boomtown, it will lessen the city's own headaches, and lessen, too, payouts by the State's unemployment compensation fund.

But how many of the thousands will move on is an unknown quantity. Boomtown's people now content themselves with thoughts of post-war industries, brand-new developments and civilian competition, to keep the inflated population at work.

There's no answer yet. But Boomtown ought to know the score in just about six or eight months from now.

That's why the Chamber of Commerce doesn't smile any more.

War's Greatest Business is War

By Simon Bourgin

AMERICA will continue to lend-lease goods to her Allies, but only to help win the war. Under an extension recently voted by Congress, lend-lease has been eliminated as a post-war aid and will be continued for 12 months after June 30 for military requirements only. The House Foreign Affairs Committee decided to add this provision after members of the Republican minority said they were worried whether lend-lease might influence American trade and reconstruction policies after the war. Their fears were seemingly aroused by the new \$24 billion lend-lease agreement signed with France on Feb. 28.

While some of the locomotives, freight cars and industrial machinery contracted for may reach France before the war's end, most of these goods must necessarily be delivered in the post-war period. Practically all items promised represent materials useful for reconstruction as well as for fighting. It's a new wrinkle in the history of lend-lease, since the agreements before this did not immediately have to take account of the prospects of peace.

New Cart—New Horse

Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, reassured the committee for the Administration that he had no intention of allowing lend-lease to be used for promoting post-war civilian economies of other countries. "Lend-lease has no responsibility after the war is over," he said. "Congress has the responsibility then. Whatever vehicle you are going to use, let it be a new cart and a new horse."

With the post-war aid curb attached, the bill whizzed through the House without debate, but barely squeezed through the Senate, where the Vice-President's

vote broke a tie to send the bill to the White House for Presidential signature. last year, the U.S. supplied Russia with a lend-lease total of 331,000 motor

From Boots to 1,000s

The United States has made large contributions to the maintenance and reconstruction of Soviet railroads, supplying 1,000 locomotives, more than 8,000 cars, and hundreds of thousands of tons of rails, wheels and axles. She helped also to overcome the electric power shortage in Russia by supplying 60 power trains—portable power plants that can be moved from city to city and industry to industry—12,000 planes, 6,000 tanks, 3,300 armored scout cars and more than 11 million pairs of boots.

This aid has not been extended without the outcropping of rumors to the effect that America was being "bled white to help ungrateful allies." To squash these rumors Foreign Economic Administrator Crowley recently listed some of the criticisms of lend-lease, labeling them for fact and fiction.

It isn't, for instance, true that American troops have had to go unequipped because of lend-lease allocations. No munitions go out under lend-lease unless the Munitions Assignments Board decides the Allies need them more than the U.S. All the munitions sent under lend-lease account for about 14 per cent of what the U.S. produced. Army equipment sent amounts to two per cent more of U.S. production, with the Army and Navy gobbling up 84 per cent.

A Third More Food

While food supplies are short in the States, it is largely for other reasons than lend-lease. Of all the food produced in the States last year civilians got 77 per cent, the Army and Navy 14 per cent and lend-lease countries 8 per cent. American farmers are producing over a third more food than before 1939. But civilians are eating more, and soldiers eat more than civilians, which accounts in great measure for the shortages.

The same goes for shoes. The Russians have taken most of lend-lease shoes, some of which were old and out-of-style models. And cigarettes, for every one exported in lend-lease, 26 were sent to servicemen overseas and 55 smoked at home. The demand of American soldiers for smokes has been heavy and civilians shouted for more, causing a scarcity of supply. All the cigarettes lend-leased amounted to a little over one per cent of those made in the U.S. last year.

The new extension of the lend-lease law provides until July 1, 1949, for the period in which lend-lease contracts can be fulfilled. The ban on "post-war relief, rehabilitation or reconstruction," however, may make American assistance through lend-lease, with the exception of the French agreement, almost a dead letter in post-hostilities Europe.

It should remain a strong feature of American assistance to Great Britain, China, Russia and possibly France for prosecution of the war in the Far East. The Foreign Affairs Committee report said it is "more vital now than ever before to continue the Lend-Lease Act as an essential part of the combined Allied organization for waging war."



THIS time, to the men who are helping to win the war will possibly be given the chance to help win the peace. A tip-off as to which way the wind blows is shown in the home front's attitude that something like ten million American servicemen have a pretty good right to present their viewpoints. The verdict so far seems to be that the soldier must and will cast a heavy shadow over the peace table.

State legislatures, the press and important personalities are proposing many and varied plans for GI representation at the San Francisco Security Conference, and at the peace table. Polled on the question, the American public has shown hearty approval to any such plans.

Commander Harold Stassen, one of the U.S. delegates to "Frisco," recently revealed that he will take two discharged combat veterans with him to the conference. The two veterans, he believes, should be present in order to explain the serviceman's viewpoint.

Congressmen have introduced resolutions for a soldier delegate to the conference, stipulating that the rank be no higher than sergeant. State legislatures have also been busy backing the rising demand that fighting Yanks get their hands on the pipe of peace when it is passed around.

Some state plans specify what type of representation is needed while others leave the details to Congress. Connecticut advocates also having a merchant marine delegate while Maryland proposes that the Army, Navy and Air Force provide one representative. Both Iowa and North Carolina plug for foreign service requirement and South Carolina designates that the selection come from the enlisted ranks. Nominating cartoonist Sgt. Bill Mauldin, the Army Times feels that he would mirror the outlook of the "foxhole fraternity."

Important national figures are adding voice to the general clamor for GI delegates. Senator Olin D. Johnston, South Carolina, and Representative Henry M. Jackson, Washington, put the bug in Congress's ear. Joseph W. Frazer, industrialist, recommends a committee of 60 to 65 combat veterans from the armed forces of the U.S., Britain and Russia to stand in for their comrades at San Francisco. He said, "I don't mean to say these boys are going to make the peace, but they are going to have a voice. . . . As customers they should say what they want."

In Iowa, 83 per cent of the people polled by the Des Moines Register thought that soldier delegates could accomplish much, 46 per cent said "a great deal" and a low 29 per cent thought they could do but little.

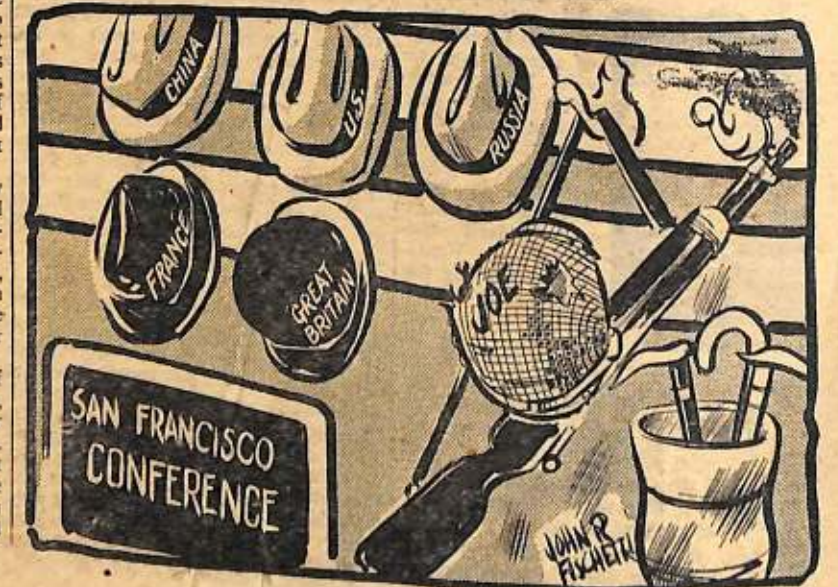
So far, all of this hue and cry has crystallized only in the two veterans accompanying Commander Stassen and in combat correspondents from Yank, The Stars and Stripes and other Army publications attending the conference.

However, keynoting public sentiment, Governor Dwight Green, of Illinois, asserted that one of the most serious problems of the Conference will be "to give voice in these important affairs to the 10 millions who fight our battles."

Whether or not the American soldier attends the peace conferences, he quite possibly will swing heavily the tide of public opinion. The American people have repeatedly expressed their desire for their fighting sons to help mold the nation's future. This desire is but a reiteration of the American belief that peace is as much dependent upon the citizen as it is upon the statesman. And the American soldier is first and foremost an American citizen.



Red Army officers watching lend-lease jeeps haul anti-tank guns toward the front. This aid is for "duration."



# The GI Huddle

# THE U.S. PRESS

### Calling Spearhead

What a tragedy that such a fine paper should print material which directly insults the fighting spirit of the American soldier. This is in reference to the article "GI Huddle" (Apr. 5), concerning an American peace-time army signed by some idiot who has the courage to call himself by the military term of "Spearhead."

We are thoroughly ashamed to have our Allies read statements such as "most of them would not put on a uniform again if the Germans were shooting at the Japs across the Mississippi River..." We are thinking of the stains, stains of American blood that will forever remain on foreign lands throughout the entire world. Surely these many thousands of men did not sacrifice their lives to establish a free world for weaklings such as this.

We sincerely hope that you are flooded with letters voicing objection to such a disgraceful article.—Resentful.

### This too . . .

Was damned mad when I saw Spearhead's article in "GI Huddle" (Apr. 5) and almost wrote you a scorching letter you a Nazi propagandist. Then I calmed down and realized two things: first, that Spearhead was asserting his right as an American to speak his piece, right or wrong; secondly, no wrong or error can be corrected if it is kept secret.

I am afraid that Spearhead was just blowing off steam—F/O troubles, latrine orderly, who knows? I don't believe he, as an American soldier, meant what he said. Certainly, if he did, the only way such an attitude can be corrected is to bring it out into the open. Perhaps publication of the letter alone made him realize how wrong he was.

Anyway, although hoping such letters won't become a habit in "GI Huddle," you have reaffirmed one American's belief that he can sound off—in the Army or not.—Sgt. C. A. P., FA.

### And This . . .

In your Apr. 5 issue was a letter signed "Spearhead." If the guy was just popping off steam, I guess that's okay. Otherwise, he ought to keep his big trap shut or else decide which side he's on. I hope, too, he's on KP for the rest of his life.

He's not a spearhead—he's a blockhead!—Five Privates, Inf.

### Not So Private

We are continually hearing about labor trouble back in the States. First of all, I don't think it is quite as bad as it is painted. Secondly, there is not one good reason why employees and employers cannot get along together. All it would take would be a little giving in on both sides.

One answer might lie in the profit-sharing plans already being used by some businesses back home. Any man or woman who knows that he or she is, theoretically, part owner and will share in the profits, will work harder and produce more. I believe most of the hard feeling arises from the belief on the part of the employer that he is paid for so much and that's all: on the part of the employee that his workers are only a means to an end. Instead of working as a team, mutually sharing in the profits, they are working against each other. Before I get slugged, I must say that I am no Socialist—instead, just believe that "private enterprise" doesn't have to be so private.—T/5, Sig. Corps.

### Insurance Conversion

Conversion of GI insurance to civilian insurance has been a much-discussed topic recently. Soldiers have been urged to take advantage of this.

If information regarding this conversion plan is available, why don't they print charts and distribute them to all GIs, showing the increase rates upon conversion for all policies in all age groups. With these it would be easy to determine whether we feel that this plan is feasible.—T/5 W. R. Underwood, Sta. Hosp.

### No Tariff

... Mr. Roosevelt's declaration to help eliminate economic warfare was a sure step in post-war reconstruction and peace.

Low tariffs mean a low cost of production and in sequence free exchange of goods, brisk demand of labor and jobs for returning veterans.

Tariffs are illegal between the states as they hamper trade. Our forefathers had the foresight to make tariffs and tax restrictions between the states illegal in the Constitution. The U.S. has thrived without interstate restrictions on trade. Why should we restrict or hamper international trade?—Pvt. A. Lea, MP Bn.

### Broadcast Congress

With all this talk about streamlining Congress going on, I would like to bring up again an idea that has been broached before. The idea that Congressional proceedings be broadcast daily so that the people whom it represents can listen to what the men they elected have to say.

A powerful radio station could be constructed to just carry Congressional proceedings—certainly would not like to hear "And now Itsy Bitsy Soap Suds brings you your Congress." Believe station could be restricted to broadcast only the official proceedings—no campaign speeches, no lobbying. The cost of the station would be well worth the education and insight it would give the American people into their government at work.—T/3, Inf.

### As Citizens

Too many soldiers are losing sight of the fact that while as soldiers they are entitled to all possible benefits, as veterans they rate no more than the rest of the civilians whose ranks they will then have joined.

The protection of soldiers' rights and veterans' benefits is the duty of the community as a whole—and in which the ex-serviceman should take an active part as a citizen.

The greatest party is the one that all Americans belong to equally and co-operatively. We are fighting for our country. Instead of placing our interests above it, let's make ours a part of it, and it a part of ours.

In looking forward to veterans' benefits, let us look even farther forward to the day when we compete and live with our fellow men as civilians—not as veterans.—Cpl. H. Rosenberg, Reinf. Depot.

### The American Legion

We've had all the arguments on forming a new organization of vets in this war, but nobody seems to agree, and we're getting no place fast.

My proposal is that we all join the American Legion, an organization that has gained considerable respect and prestige during the years since the last war. The Legion has done considerable good work. Some argue for a new organization that can be set up and run as the veterans of this war see fit. Don't they realize that we can run the Legion as we see fit? There are millions more vets of this war than the last, so if we don't like the way the Legion is being run, we can take over.

We certainly have all to gain and nothing to lose by joining. We can avoid all the trouble of organization and we'll gain more in the long run by getting into an established group. As it is, everybody is organizing, and unless we find some common ground on which to unite, we will end up with thousands of powerless little organizations who fight each other more than they fight for a lasting peace and the other benefits we hope to gain from this struggle.

Let's hear from some of the others who favor this idea, and see how the Legion takes to our proposal.—Sgt. Ed. C. Williams, Sig. Co.

### Job for PW's

... Newspaper dispatches are reporting that many innocent civilians are daily being killed or maimed by enemy mines and booby traps cunningly planted in fields and homes of formerly occupied countries and battlegrounds. And, at the same time, economic life has been disrupted in that farmers are fearful of sowing or gathering their crops or working on their land.

The War Department may deal justly and effectively with our enemies by utilizing PW's in cleaning out their destructive instruments.

The suggestion advanced would, if adopted, constitute a legitimate use of PW's who cannot be heard to say that they are not treated with humanity—the services being in the nature of policing or sanitary and not military operations against their country.

It would relieve, to some extent, the criticism the ordinary GI is making over the "fondling" of PW's. But more important, it may help prevent starvation in liberated countries which would be enabled, once mines are removed, to raise crops and feed their hungry peoples.—Pfc S. Searles, Inf.

### Plug for McCann

Pfc Raymond McCann, in "GI Huddle" (Apr. 5) has advanced one of the best ideas that I have seen in your paper for a long time, and one that is worth while pushing for all it is worth with Congress and every other power that be. Namely, guarantee of an education for the children of men killed in action. The children of men who make the supreme sacrifice for their country being given an adequate education up to and through college would certainly be a real gesture of gratitude to those men for a good job well done. It would also be a step in the right direction toward making our national educational standards the highest in the world, plus giving those children at least one of the things their fathers fought for.—Lt. Robie K. Bean, 2947th Reinf. Co.

### GI Viewpoint

So far I have noticed no GI paper for civilian consumption that expresses the views of the soldier. Considering that there are so many civilian sources that are expressing what they want to be our views, I suggest that either a regular GI paper

There is clearly a need for us to have an official voice on the home front.—Pfc Howard C. Gold and 17 others.

### Bonus Question

We can blow it out the huddle day in and day out, but the question of a bonus will not be solved in this manner. This effort of mine will be to no avail either, unless all GIs see the point and act accordingly.

We should all avail ourselves of one of the prerogatives of a free people and present our views, as servicemen and individuals, to the persons who hold the power to act in our interest. I speak of the members of Congress.

If every servicemen would write to his Congressman and Senators and ask for support (or rejection) of the bill asking for an adequate bonus, I'm sure our Congressmen would follow our advice. Everybody, of course, should state his reasons for asking the bonus.

The opinions expressed in The Stars and Stripes have merely given the writers of the letters the satisfaction of blowing off. I could bitch too, but I believe in directing my criticism to the right people. Now let's get to work. We've had enough pros and cons, so let's tell the people who can do us some good.—Pfc Paul W. Dickinson, BAD.

Address all letters to THE GI HUDDLE THE STARS AND STRIPES Printing House Square London, E.C.4

### By Carl Pierson

Tomorrow Staff Writer

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S death swept all other news aside. The nation's press paid respect to the late Chief Executive and, disregarding all past differences, mourned with the nation at the passing of one of the greatest men in history.

But, realizing that with its loss the democratic system is being put to the test of proving itself to be as great as its products, the U.S. Press immediately resumed discussion of the problems that face the nation. One of these, of course, is the actual fate of Germany.

NATIONAL COMMENT seemed agreed upon the thesis that Germany is not to be trusted, Germany must be punished—Germany must be conquered, not oppressed. The New York Times praised General Eisenhower's statement that "we come as conquerors, not oppressors" as our sole chance to severely punish the Germans and yet preserve our own integrity and possibly re-educate them.

BELIEVING that we should reserve judgment as to the moral effect of defeat upon the German people, the Newark Evening News shows caution in believing whether or not they can be re-generated. Hartford Courant says that only the fanaticism of Nazi youth is holding the Reich together. Cleveland Plain Dealer and Milwaukee Journal warn against falling for the German whining and pleading, while the St. Louis Post Dispatch thinks we have learned our lesson and this time there will be thorough and complete punishment.

The Philadelphia Inquirer believes it is the individual responsibility of America, Britain and the Soviet Union to maintain a united front not only against Nazism, but against oppression and undemocratic use of power everywhere.

SOAP DUD: St. Louis Star Times takes on Omaha judge to task for saying that a little dirt on a youngster's hands is a healthy thing. Believes that young America can put up plenty of squawks of its own against soapsuds without having the backing of judicial opinion.

EDITORIAL OF WEEK: . . . A restoration of friendly relations with Argentina based on good faith and a genuine will to co-operate will be very welcome. No one wants the current diplomatic boycott of Argentina to freeze into a permanent state of semi-hostility.—Baltimore Sun.

TIME tells of the new labor-management charter, finally evolved after two years of quiet discussion. Elements of agreement show judicious compromise between labor and industry and, it is believed, will help substitute arbitration for conflict. All that is needed is to bring 12,500 members of the National Association of Manufacturers into camp and the agreement may prove to be a whopping success.



Franklin D. Roosevelt

## Hepcats and Bookworms

Tomorrow's Correspondent

Writers

MAN of the Year in entertainment is Bing Crosby. Not only did he win the Oscar for best cinema performance in the year's best picture, "Going My Way,"—Ingrid Bergman was best actress in "Gaslight"—but he also won the fame of having the most widely-heard voice on earth. "White Christmas" and "Don't Fence Me In" have sold three million records. . . . How does Bing do it?



BING CROSBY

Books

WRITING in a cozy little private library way up in Germany, with our big guns punctuating the periods, we have just taken a look at the bookshelves which the anonymous burger left behind when he took off for Hitler's shrinking paradise. There is, among other things, a complete German translation of the works of Jack London and Mark Twain, also books by John Steinbeck, John Dos Passos, Theodore Dreiser, Ernest Hemingway and, of course, all the great Englishmen, from Dickens to Galsworthy.

GIs will find our entire American literature on those German bookshelves, probably next to such monstrosities as "Hermann Goering's Speeches" and a Hitler biography. Who did those people read for the fun of it—Goering or Mark Twain?

THE many friends of John O'Hara have long missed a collection of his sensitive short stories. They'll find them in "Pipe Night" (Duell), a fine collection of the often satirical, often depressing.

... being brand of letters O'Hara knows how to write. . . . Saw a book that should help many of us understand the argot of our flying tigers. It's called "The Aeronautical Dictionary," by Thomas A. Dickinson (Crowell) and tells everything, from "adiabatic lapse rate" (wouldn't you like to know?) to "Z-type radio marker boom." . . .

### Music

DR. MALCOLM SARGENT, Director of the Liverpool Philharmonic is now conducting the NBC Symphony Orchestra in order to introduce contemporary British music to the American public.

Bruno Walter, emerging from a year's retirement, now conducting the New York Philharmonic and the Metropolitan Opera. Carmago Guarneri, of Brazil, and Robert Doellner, of Hartford, Conn., won the two \$1,000 prizes offered by R. C. A. Victor, under the sponsorship of the Washington Chamber Music Guild for the best string quartets.

### Plays

NEW Broadway offering: Philip Barry's "Foolish Notion," based on a clever idea: a famous actress (played by famous actress Tallulah Bankhead) saw her husband off in 1939. Later he was reported missing, finally declared legally dead. In 1944 the actress is about to marry her leading man when a phone call announces that her husband is on his way back. The main persons of the play now have satirical visions of what the reunion is going to be—until arrival of the husband solves all problems.

Hollywood-Sequels-department: After "See Here, Private Hargrove" MGM prepares, "What Next, Corporal Hargrove?" (You can figure how many more movies they are going to make until Hargrove makes Master Sergeant); Paramount announces "Our Hearts Were Growing Up" (to follow you know what); and Fox follows up "My Friend Flicka" with "The Son of Flicka."

"Tomorrow the World!"  
By John R. Fischetti

BETTER LATE....

"...REPORT TO YOUR SEPARATION CENTER IMMEDIATELY... hmmm-mm"

"SEZ HERE YOUR ROTATION FURLOUGH BEGINS NEXT WEEK..."

"... BUT DAD, TWO MORE TRUCKLOADS CAME. ALL THE LETTERS HAVE YOUR OLD ARMY ADDRESS."



# Happy Chandler Named Baseball Czar

**TOO LATE:** Mike Cramer, center fielder, hits the dirt at second, but is tagged out by Don Gutteridge, of the Browns, in the first half of a double play in the American League opener at Sportsman's Park. Gutteridge is relaying throw from Vern Stephens to nab Don Ross at first. Browns won, 7-1.



## Former Minor Leaguer Backed Game in Congress

CLEVELAND, Apr. 25—Senator Albert B. "Happy" Chandler (D-Ky.) was unanimously elected to succeed the late Kenesaw Mountain Landis as baseball's high commissioner by 16 major league club owners in joint session here yesterday.

The 46-year-old Chandler, former governor of Kentucky and minor league ball player, accepted the position and was given a seven-year contract at \$50,000 per year.

The announcement was made by Leslie O'Connor, chairman of baseball's advisory board, who refused to divulge whether any other person had been considered for the post. However, it was learned from another source that Governor Frank J. Lausche of Ohio, Bob Hannegan, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, former Postmaster General Jim Farley, and National League President Ford Frick had been mentioned.

Chandler will be the second commissioner since the office was established in 1920, and his appointment was in line with the contention of many baseball executives that the commissioner should come from outside the game.

### Has Legal Background

A graduate of Kentucky and Harvard law schools, Chandler becomes the second lawyer commissioner as Landis was a federal judge. "Happy" defended baseball during the recent manpower discussion in Congress.

Contacted in Washington after the news broke, Chandler told reporters that he would be immediately available as commissioner and would resign from the Senate in 30 or 60 days.

"Happy" was enthusiastic over the appointment and said, "It's a big job and a tremendous amount of good can be done. The first thing that baseball should do after the war is help to see that all the surplus athletic equipment the government has is distributed to youngsters throughout the country."

"Give the kids a ball and a bat and you don't have to worry about juvenile delinquency in that neighborhood."

### High School Catcher

Chandler said he has been interested in baseball since he was old enough to play. In high school he was a catcher, but transferred to the outfield and later became a pitcher.

Later he played semi-pro and organized ball. He was with Grafton, N.D., in the Red River Valley League in '20 as a pitcher, winning 12 and losing one. In '22 he joined Lexington in the Blue Grass loop.

His athletic activity, however, wasn't confined to the diamond. He was chosen on the All-Kentucky basketball team at Transylvania College and as a quarterback starred on his college eleven against the great Centre College "Praying Colonels," led by Bo McMillan. Chandler scouted and coached Centre after tutoring two undefeated basketball teams at Versailles (Ky.) High School.

The new baseball boss was attracted by politics in '29 and hung up his athletic togs for good. He was elected to the State Senate in '31, became lieutenant governor and then governor in '35. He was appointed to the Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sen. Mills Logan and was elected for a six-year term in '42.

Chandler was born in Corydon, Ky., and will be 47 in July. He served in the first World War, is married and has four children and one grandchild.

Whether the new baseball commissioner will retain Leslie M. O'Connor, secretary to the late Judge Landis, is not known.



"Happy" Chandler Succeeds the Late Judge Landis

## Major League Oldsters Lead Players Sidelined by Injuries

NEW YORK, Apr. 25—Baseball's arnica and adhesive list assumed serious proportions during the past week with every manager moaning over players on the sidelines suffering injuries ranging from broken legs to just plain achin' backs. And among the patients are such key men as Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox, Jimmy Foxx of the Phils, Joe Medwick of the Giants, Eddie Miller of the Reds, and Hershel Martin and Mike Garbark of the Yankees.

Loss of Cronin to the Red Sox was the most serious blow, throwing the club's plans out of gear and upsetting the infield in addition to robbing the team of much-needed batting power. Joe broke a leg in the third game of the season while sliding into second against the Yankees.

In the same game that saw Cronin hurt, the Yank's Martin suffered a badly lacerated lip and shaking up when he collided with Johnny Lindell while chasing a fly. Garbark, the Yankee member of the catching brothers, has a badly infected ear.

**Sore Feet Bench Double X**  
Ancient James Foxx, who played a large role in the early plans of Manager Freddy Fitzsimmons of the Phils, is suffering from that old disease known to soldiers the world over as "Aching Dogs." Jim's tired pups are so sore that he has been able to waddle to the plate only twice in a pinch-hitter's role.

Boston's Braves had the roof fall in on them. Third Baseman Tommy Nelson went home to have his teeth yanked in hopes of curing a lame arm. Shortstop Whitey Weitemann had the first two joints of the little finger of his right hand amputated after stopping a line drive. Second Baseman Frankie Drews injured a knee colliding with Pitcher Al Javery, and Eddie Joost, second sacker, chipped a bone in his foot sliding into second.

Eddie Miller of the Reds hasn't recovered from a knee injury suffered while skating last winter, while Joe Medwick of the Giants is the achin' back lad.

## Majors Plan Benefit Games

CLEVELAND, Apr. 25—Before settling down to the business of naming a new commissioner yesterday, major league moguls meeting here voted to fill the three-day period set aside in July for the cancelled All-Star game to play a series of inter-league contests for the benefit of the Red Cross—providing, of course, that the Office of Defence Transportation approves.

These games, which would take the place of last season's benefits, when each team donated the receipts from one home game to war agencies, all will be played at night.

The Browns would meet the Cards at St. Louis, the White Sox and Cubs would tangle in Chicago, the Yanks and Giants in New York and the Red Sox and Braves in Boston. Other games would see Detroit at Pittsburgh, Brooklyn at Washington and Cincinnati at Cleveland.

## Minor League Results

International League						
Jersey City	2	Toronto	1			
Newark	7	Rochester	2			
Other games postponed.						
	W	L	Pct.	W	L	
Jersey City	5	0	1.000	Rochester	2	3
Baltimore	4	1	.800	Syracuse	1	3
Montreal	4	1	.800	Toronto	0	5
Newark	3	2	.600	Buffalo	0	4
American Association						
No games scheduled.						
	W	L	Pct.	W	L	
Milwaukee	1	0	1.000	Columbus	3	3
St. Paul	1	0	1.000	Minneapolis	1	2
Indianapolis	3	2	.600	Kansas City	1	2
Louisville	3	2	.600	Toledo	1	3
Pacific Coast League						
Portland	7	Oakland	1			
San Diego	7	San Francisco	3			
Other games postponed.						
	W	L	Pct.	W	L	
Portland	17	6	.739	Sacramento	11	12
Seattle	14	8	.636	S. Francisco	11	13
Oakland	12	11	.522	Los Angeles	10	13
San Diego	12	12	.500	Hollywood	5	17

## Illini Cindermen Out Of Penn Relay Games

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Apr. 25—The University of Illinois yesterday withdrew from the Penn Relays scheduled for Philadelphia Friday and Saturday because of the illness of Dave Nickols, NCAA hurdle champion.

Coach Leon Johnson said the Illini would concentrate on the Drake Relays at Des Moines, Iowa, Saturday, instead of splitting the squad and entering teams in both the Penn and Drake meets as planned.

## Lobello, LIU Cage Star, Killed in Germany Mar. 3

BROOKLYN, Apr. 25—Pfc Si Lobello, ace of Long Island University's national basketball champion teams in '39 and '40, was killed in action in Germany Mar. 3, his wife has been informed by the War Department.

Lobello met death less than a month after he went overseas. He entered the service in June of '43.

## Help Wanted —AND GIVEN

Write your question or problem to Help Wanted, The Stars and Stripes, 20, Cavendish Sq., London, W1, or APO 413, U.S. Army. Telephone U.K. Base HQ. Ext. 2131.

- APOs Wanted**  
SGT. Waddy BACON, Burns, Ore.; Lt. William BENNETT (Chaplain), Armstrong, Ill.; Capt. Fred C. COWDEN; Neil DUNNIGAN, Lansing, Mich.; Howard J. ENGSTROM, Wausau, Wis.; Wallace ETHER, Binford, N.D.; Lt. Joseph G. GOVOCEK; James GIBBONEY, Pauls Valley, Okla.; Dan LEWIS, Milwaukee; Lt. Thomas Andrew R. MONSOUR, OMC; Thomas McCLOSKEY, Sterling, N.D.; Lt. Henry L. PAYNE, Anderson, S.C.; T/Sgt. Lester B. POWERS, Lumberton, N.C.; Maj. Art ROSS, MC; F/O Earle SHERWOOD, North Bend, Ore.; WAC Pvt. Dolores Ann SCHREINER; Pfc Lambert TROVIE; Sgt. Dante VERONESI, West Bridgewater, Mass.; Sgt. Lee R. WATKINS, Waco, Texas; Lee Roy and Leonard WESTMAN, Miss.

## Major League Results

American League						
All games postponed.						
	W	L	Pct.	W	L	
Chicago	5	0	1.000	Washington	3	3
New York	5	1	.833	Cleveland	1	4
Detroit	4	2	.667	St. Louis	1	5
Philadelphia	4	2	.667	Boston	0	6
New York at Philadelphia						
Boston at Washington						
St. Louis at Cleveland						
Detroit at Chicago						
National League						
Boston	8	Brooklyn	6			
New York	5	Philadelphia	2			
Other games postponed.						
	W	L	Pct.	W	L	
New York	6	2	.750	Boston	4	4
Chicago	4	2	.667	Brooklyn	3	4
St. Louis	3	2	.600	Philadelphia	2	5
Cincinnati	3	3	.500	Pittsburgh	2	5
Brooklyn at Boston						
Philadelphia at New York						
Chicago at Cincinnati						
St. Louis, Pittsburgh not scheduled.						

## Dick Tracy



## Li'l Abner



## By Chester Gould



## By Al Capp



## By Courtesy of United Features



## By Courtesy of Chicago Tribune



Around the 48 Yesterday

Food Crisis Alters Diet For German PWs in U.S.

NEW YORK (ANS)—The Army has under consideration a plan to tighten the diets of German prisoners of war now in the U.S. without violating the terms of the Geneva Convention...

Harrold said that the new menu, already in effect in this command, provides a daily diet of 3,560 calories and features such foods as fatbacks, sausage and cabbage in place of most fresh meats...

The Colonel said the change was not being made for retaliatory reasons but rather in keeping with the current critical food situation in the country.

Meanwhile, the War Department announced that German officer PWs at a camp at Concordia, Kan., were being punished for celebrating Adolf Hitler's birthday last Friday in violation of instructions issued by 7th Service Command headquarters...

The Army said it was conducting an investigation to discover the ringleaders in the event.

At the same time, Maj. Gen. Archer L. Lerch, Provost Marshal, declared that private contractors paid the government more than \$22,000,000 last year for work done by German PWs.

Air Industry Scorns Subsidy

WASHINGTON — Executives of major aircraft production companies object to any plan providing subsidies to keep the industry in operation after the war...

"All that is needed is a clear definition by Congress and the Administration of post-war policies and the forthright action to put these policies into effect," Douglas said.

WASHINGTON—House Republicans urged President Truman to put the entire food program under a single head and to classify food production as an essential war industry.

At the same time Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York blamed the national food shortage on overlapping and conflicting government orders.

and the Office of Price Administration should be coordinated under one head.

WASHINGTON—Asked about the status of Harry Hopkins, special assistant to the late President Roosevelt, Eben Ayers, Acting White House Press Secretary, replied: "Status quo, I think."

Ayers said that Hopkins still was in at his Georgetown home here and he did not know whether Hopkins had turned in a resignation to President Truman.

WASHINGTON—Director Byron Price of the Office of Censorship submitted his resignation to President Truman, but the President insisted that Price stay at his post.

WASHINGTON (AP)—War Production Board chief J. A. Krug said today that his own "speculation" was that nearly one-third of the WPB's controls on industry would be released in the next four months.

Florida Seeks New Taxes

TALLAHASSEE—Hard up for revenues since the ban on horse-racing, the State Legislature is considering proposals to hike the cigarette tax by one cent and the tax on beer from seven-eighths of a cent to three cents for a 12-ounce bottle.

RENO—The Western Governors' Conference meeting here considered unified action to lower freight rates and develop the peace-time steel industry in the west so western states can serve their own markets.

DETROIT—Fresh strikes have closed the Packard Motor Co. plant and three factories of the Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Co. and boosted to 20,000 the number of idle in the area.

CHICAGO—Over 150 workers protesting the imminent induction of their local president struck at the Pettibone-Mulliken Corp., which makes gun carriages.

NEW YORK—The Fifth Avenue Coach Co. threatened to remove all double-deck buses in connection with a dispute with the transport workers union.

NIAGARA FALLS—Mrs. Julia Abaron told police that an unidentified man beat her up on the street... then apologized. He thought she was his wife.

GRIFFIN, Ga.—Four persons were dead and at least 20 injured following a tornado which hit a textile community a mile north of here. NEW ORLEANS—The Mississippi River was reported falling from St. Louis to Helena, Ark.

Die in War or Live in Peace, Truman Appeals to Frisco

(Continued from page 1) and faith, we shall make a real beginning."

On his arrival late Tuesday, Stettinius declared that the United Nations were determined to succeed in establishing a world security organization. But this was said "with no wish to minimize the difficulties that we must meet, both at the conference and after."

The question of representation at the conference of the Warsaw Polish government, advocated by Moscow, still remained unsettled and one of the chief problems confronting the Big 3 nations.

Union Squabble Mars Frisco Peace Picture

WASHINGTON, Apr. 25 (AP)—President Truman today ordered the Navy to seize the factories of the United Engineering Company at San Francisco, where a jurisdictional dispute had tied up work on several ships.

missar Vyacheslav Molotov had carried the discussion here from Washington. Interest was centered on a Russian ship in the harbor which is in direct radio contact with Moscow and was said to be expecting momentarily an announcement from Marshal Stalin on the Polish problem.

The Soviet request for three votes—one each for the Soviet Union and the White Russian and Ukrainian Republics—was reported to have a better chance of acceptance after Clement Attlee, British Deputy Prime Minister, declared yesterday that Britain would support the Russian request, a move expected to be approved by all British dominions and many smaller nations.

Stettinius, however, stated that he laid

15,000 WACs Now Stationed Overseas

WASHINGTON, Apr. 25—A total of 15,546 WACs are serving overseas—7,036 in the ETO—the War Department announced. Total strength of the Women's Army Corps at present is 94,000.

nothing to say about the American delegation's attitude toward the triple vote.

The veto power accorded the Big Five (the U.S., Britain, Russia, China and France) under present plans was undoubtedly headed for sharp discussion, with strong objections expected from the small nations attending the conference. Under the veto system, if one of the five great powers refused to take action against an aggressor, the new security league would have to go along with the dissenter.

Many of the representatives of the small nations were most articulate and expressive when asked about their countries' aim, but Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia and leader of the Czech delegation, met reporters' questions with a smile and:

"Little nations should be seen and not heard at the conference."

Nazi General Asks Surrender

Brig. Gen. Heinrich Kirsstheim, who was captured by the U.S. 9th Army last week when found driving his car in an American convoy taking supplies to the front, last night broadcast from Luxembourg Radio this appeal to Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, German Chief of Staff: "The war is lost and must not be continued."

This is believed to be the first time a German general taken on the West Front has broadcast a surrender appeal.

"You are the highest military adviser of the Fuehrer," he continued, according to Reuter. "It is your duty to stop the senseless slaughter of our youth and the destruction of our last cities. You must succeed in making reason conquer against the military amateurs and making the Fuehrer stop this war."

"There is no need to continue the war in order to save our honor. Our honor requires us to confess and admit our defeat and to bear our heavy fate with dignity."

"The collapse of the Nazi regime does not necessarily mean the end of the German people. Therefore further sacrifices are senseless."

Nazis Used B17 After She Bombed Berlin

Phyllis Marie Still Flies, Sergeant

By Andy Rooney

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

WITH U.S. 1ST ARMY, Apr. 25—If Blumberg has been worried about Phyllis Marie, he can stop. She's down at a German airfield at Altenburg just south of Leipzig, sitting there with eight black crosses painted big as hell all over her.

Phyllis Marie is a B17 the Germans converted to their own use after the 8th Air Force had lost her in a raid over Germany. On her nose is painted, in small white letters:

Crew Chief Sergeant Blumberg. Blumberg was obviously a crew chief who cared. Under his name are 35 little yellow bombs painted on the fuselage, indicating the big ship's raiding record. Above are six little swastikas, emblematic of enemy aircraft shot down, foot-high, yellow letters spell out the name Phyllis Marie. Underneath the pilot's window a sign reads, "Row's Rowdies."

The Fortress has apparently been used for odd jobs by the Luftwaffe. They have taken out the ball turret and the bomb sight is gone. Wooden 2x4s are

stretched across the bomb bay floor and on the outside the eight iron crosses, Luftwaffe identification mark, have been painted on both sides of the tail fin, one on each side of the fuselage by the waist windows and one on the top and bottom of each wing.

Nazi mechanics replaced the inboard portside propeller with a German blade not quite the same size as a regular Fortress propeller and removed all the guns. Back toward the waist gunner's position there are still traces of blood stains on the floor.

When did she go down, Blumberg, and who was aboard her?

Memorandum to Andy Rooney: The Blumberg you mentioned is M/Sgt. Harold B. Blumberg, 22, of Savannah, Ga. He's on furlough at present and we couldn't get to talk with him.

But we did find out the following about Phyllis Marie. She went down Mar. 8, 1944. On a Berlin raid, she was zeroed in by a flock of enemy aircraft over Brandenburg. Observers saw from two to eight parachutes open before Phyllis

hit the earth. She was piloted by Lt. Max J. Quakenbush, of Beloit, Kan. Incidentally, Blumberg a few months later became a hero in his own right. He was flying a Fort as crew chief and waist gunner on a mission to help Polish patriots who had started an uprising in Warsaw.

Attacked by German fighters over the Polish capital, the Fort was hit. The pilot was killed. The co-pilot took over. The navigator and tail gunner were seriously wounded.

Blumberg, at the height of battle, fired from both waist gunner positions, the other waist-man having taken over in the tail. Blumberg shot down one Me109 and helped repulse the German formation.

Later, on their way home, Blumberg crawled out on the bomb bay's narrow catwalk to repair a flak-severed control cable by using a cord from his electrically-heated flight suit.

Seize 3 Isles Off Okinawa

GUAM, Apr. 25 (ANS)—Seventh Division infantrymen, gaining control of an important elevation, today threatened the eastern flank of the strongly fortified Japanese line on Okinawa, while Marines of the 3rd Amphibious Corps seized three more small islands offshore.

Meanwhile, Vice Adm. Richmond K. Turner, Pacific amphibious commander, predicted that "before the Japs know it, planes from Okinawa will be over Tokyo observing movements within and without the Emperor's palace."

A communique issued at Pacific Fleet HQ announced the capture of high ground near the village of Ishin on southern Okinawa, first important change on that front since the beginning of the American offensive a week ago. Adm. Nimitz, following a personal inspection tour of the island, said the enemy defenses appeared to be "as strong and perhaps stronger than any we have tackled before."

The three newly-occupied islets—Yagachi, Heanza and Kouri—all lie off Okinawa's west coast and were valuable to the Japs chiefly as a potential refuge for fugitives from Okinawa.

MANILA, Apr. 25 (ANS)—As new Philippine-based plane raids hit Japanese shipping and shore installations at Formosa, the Japanese News Agency today reported plans to evacuate 100,000 civilians from Taihoku, Formosa's capital, and Keelung, one of the island's chief ports.

Gen. MacArthur announced that nine Jap freighters and a number of smaller craft were sunk or damaged during air attacks on Formosa, the Saigon naval base in French Indo-China and Dutch East Indian waters.

East Fronts -

(Continued from page 1)

east yesterday after a flight over the city. "Potsdam and the southern side seem comparatively undamaged but the rest of Berlin is blazing from end to end."

Other reports indicated that the destruction inside the capital by the long series of Allied air attacks and the actual battle now in progress will be greater than in any other large city in the history of warfare.

Some dispatches indicated that the Germans were fighting against two forces—the Russian armed troops and the army of Russian and other slave workers inside the city.

As the avalanche of Soviet troops, tanks and guns poured into the city for the final battle they passed long columns of vanquished German garrison troops marching in the opposite direction toward PW enclosures.

In four months, Moscow announced yesterday, the Red Army has killed or captured 2,000,000 Germans. The figure was mounting rapidly as the Berlin battle progressed.

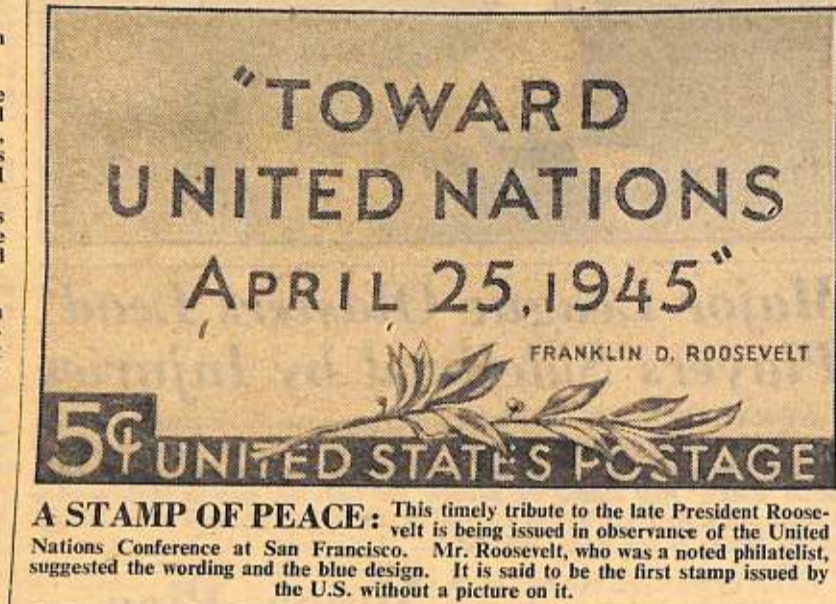
West Fronts -

(Continued from page 1)

north of the Swiss frontier. Singen, near the western end of Lake Constance, also fell to French troops.

American troops in the area where a juncture with the Russians can be expected have been instructed to hold their fire except in the event of a definite counter-attack by identified German forces, a United Press report said. Details of special markings, recognition signals and insignia used by the Soviets have been given to the GIs.

Some Germans have voluntarily entered the American lines in the area east of Leipzig rather than face the Red Army, another dispatch said. At one point 1,500 Germans gave up this way.



War Is in the Background, But Frisco's Accent Is Peace

(Stars and Stripes reporter Philip H. Bucknell will cover the San Francisco Conference through combat-wise GI eyes, concentrating on angles of special interest to GIs. A native of Ridgefield Park, N.J., Bucknell has been a Stars and Stripes reporter for two and a half years. He was invalided to the U.S. after suffering a severe leg fracture when he jumped in Normandy with the 505th Paratroop Infantry the night before D-Day. He wears the Purple Heart and a Presidential citation.)

By Philip H. Bucknell

Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Apr. 25—They come to this town, delegates from Russia, from Liberia, from the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia, to help frame a peace and the only evidence of war they have is their memories.

This is a robust town. It is gay, mad and sometimes honkeytonk. Some ODs and Navy blues surge through the brilliantly lighted streets. On the waterfront the urgent business of supplying the Pacific war proceeds every hour of the clock. But war is hard to think of here.

Yet against the background of boogie woogie, earnest men and women of all the United Nations are meeting to frame a post-war world in which nation will trust nation and stories of war will be used only as examples of what could happen were peace not assured. And despite the cynicism and smart-alecking there is a deep belief here that somehow, something good and great will emerge.

Officials are racing against this afternoon's deadline to prepare for the conference. Carpenters and painters are still at work in the Veterans' Memorial Building and the Opera House, where meetings will be held. Army and Navy trucks tear through the streets loaded with typewriters, filing cabinets and desks for the use of the delegates. Streets are being roped off around the meeting area.

At the stately St. Francis Hotel, bobby soxers stand to gape at dashing Russian officers and the dashing Russian officers walk right on with hardly a glance at their admirers. On the 10th floor, where they work, there is an air of quiet efficiency, but as none of them may speak for publication, we cannot say how they feel about newspaper headlines which shriek of their battle of Berlin.

In the Fairmont Hotel yesterday afternoon, our own delegation, led by Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr., met members of the press, 1,500 of whom have arrived to cover the conference. The Secretary assured his audience that the press would have full cooperation.

It is as yet hard to realize that history is about to be made here, that much of man's hopes for the future depend on the conference about to open, but this afternoon the curtain goes up on a scene that, for better or worse, will map for us that new world a-coming.

World Lacks Commodities

WASHINGTON, Apr. 25 (Reuter)—Shortages in coal, textiles and trucks among the United Nations are so acute that establishment of normal economic conditions throughout the world probably will be hampered, the Combined Production Resources Board announced today.

The Board's report, signed by J. A. Krug, U.S. war production chief; Oliver Lyttelton, British Production Minister; and C. D. Howe, Canadian Munitions Minister, predicted that in cotton textiles alone there would be a world shortage amounting to 1,250,000,000 yards yearly. In a separate statement, Lyttelton said he had been instructed by Prime Minister Churchill to look into all commodity shortages as well as food.

"It is not enough to bring the peoples of Europe and the Far East liberation only. They need food. They need clothing and they need work," Lyttelton said. Lyttelton said he had discussed production plans with the U.S. and Canadian production chiefs. "The first call on all our resources will continue to be given to the war against Japan," he asserted.

Reds Free Herriot From Nazi PW Camp

MOSCOW, Apr. 25—Eduard Herriot, former Premier of France, has been liberated from a prison camp west of Berlin, the Soviet communique announced tonight. A staunch supporter of the United Nations, Herriot several times had been reported to have died in confinement.

Terry and the Pirates

By Courtesy of News Syndicate

