THE STARS AND STRIPES
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Home Is the Soldier

A Corner for Comment

A RECENT Stars and Stripes story which reported that State Department jobs will be available to servicemen who meet certain educational and linguistic standards prompted a letter from Lt Col. Robert J. Levy, USFET Mission to France, who offers a plausible basis for establishment of a training program for diplomats and civil servants after the war.

Col. Levy feels that servicemen, who have been told what benefits they may expect now that the war is ended, have not been made conscious of their further obligations in assuring continued peace and progress around the world. GIs who have seen foreign peoples at close range and observed the necessity for close co-operation and understanding between nations, are ideally suited, the colonel points out, to take places in government jobs of great importance.

"A dynamic program is needed," he writes, "which will attract a reasonable proportion of our ablest men and women to government, by offering special instruction and positions of trust in government to those who are persuaded that their government needs them, as much in peace as it did in war."

Saying also that such training and schooling should be open to all people of ability—not just ex-servicemen and women—he suggests key points for a program which our government might adopt:

1.—At demobilization centers in the U.S., servicemen might be given lectures, be shown motion pictures along the lines of the "Why We Fight" series, pointing out the importance of responsible and able men and women entering the government service at home and abroad. Specific instructions should be given as to when, where, and under what conditions this training and schooling is available—along with the types of positions which can be expected upon completion of the courses.

2.—Certain prescribed courses in public administration to those taking advantage of educational opportunities under the GI Bill of Rights. He further suggests lectures by visiting statesmen and diplomats. Those who complete instruction would be given preference for government jobs.

3.—Establish scholarships to allow study both in U.S. universities and universities abroad for those especially well qualified and conversely, establish scholarship funds for other United Nations students who wish to study in the U.S. Special scholarships are suggested in such fields as foreign economics, finance, commerce and public health, these courses to be taught by outstanding men in the respective fields.

4.—Properly publicize the people in the field, and their accomplishments, to urge progress to higher jobs, and at the same time to allow those in upper brackets to recognize candidates most deserving of promotion.

Pointing out that such training would bring great benefits to the U.S. both in prestige and economic position, Col. Levy concluded: "The war effort has been staggering to all. Success was assured through skill in the training and employment of millions of men." Certainly no less an effort should be made to develop the skills and use the abilities of American men and women "after we've fought."

THE Corner for Comment last week carried a cartoon which failed to credit the artist, Cpl Ben Eisenstat, APO 117. Our apologies to the corporal. Another of his cartoons appears herewith. O.K.?

"Why must they be so undignified and whistle like that?"

From Germany comes a letter from a captain who managed entry into neutral Liechtenstein, a small principality which lies between Germany and Switzerland. Since Liechtenstein was a Swiss protectorate, it was never invaded by the German armies. Referring to Thom Yates' story on Switzerland (Aug. 19 Magazine), in which Yates reported that U.S. and Japanese diplomats in Bern snubbed each other, the captain offers this story. A wealthy resident of Liechtenstein traveled to Bern and went apartment hunting there. One of the apartments shown him was formerly occupied by the Jap legation. The Japs finally moved, the real estate agent said, because the American legation stood on one side and the British on the other, and the Japs felt that they were subject to direct espionage from neighboring windows.

IN gathering material for the story, "What About Army Courts Martial?" on Page 8 of this issue, George Dorsey attended the trial of a Negro soldier charged with the VE-Day murder of a French civilian. Although he uncovered evidence of more than one miscarriage of Army justice in the course of his investigations, our reporter was impressed with the fairness of this particular court. The president of the court was a temperate man with wide judicial experience and the defense counsel obviously knew his way around a courtroom. In fact, the case for the defense was more ably presented than that offered by the Trial Judge Advocate, who had the preponderance of evidence on his side but seemed to have a limited legal background. In one instance, the court president took over the questioning of a witness to bring out a piece of evidence the TJA had not been able to clearly establish. The trial resulted in the soldier being found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years. This sentence was subject to review by the commanding general, who might cut it down but was powerless to lengthen it.

Dorsey also discovered that one base section made a policy of choosing officers for court-martial duty who would be truly representative. That is, officers were picked from all branches of service—ordnance, quartermaster, artillery, signal—in order that a well-rounded group might sit on each court, men who know the individual problems of each branch of the service.

THE seven WAC faces we ran on the back page last week ("A woman's face is the Army's fortune") attracted quite a bit of attention, mostly on the Lonely Hearts angle. The first letter to plop on the editor's desk was from a Belgian who identified himself in the European fashion only as H. Lorquet of Brussels, who works for the American forces. H. Lorquet asked for the address of Pfc. Dawn Thorlton, of Hammond, Ind. "If the young lady does not mind, of course," he added with continental gallantry, "I would like very much to correspond with her," he said anxiously. Not being one to stand in the way of such a demand, the editor forwarded the missive to Pfc. Dawn Thorlton. The next move is up to her.

Writing from Camp Chicago AAC, Pfc. Charles A. Leonard, of the 75th Division, was interested in the whereabouts of another of the back-pagers, Pfc. Phyllis Siegel, of Morristown, N.J. "Being from Morristown myself" was the excuse for the request. Pfc. Leonard and Pfc Siegel should have quite a hit to talk about. Phyllis hit again when a civilian woman walked into the office asking how to get in touch with her. "She has the same last name as I have," the woman explained, "and since I have relatives in America, perhaps we are related." Undaunted at learning that there were thousands of Siegels in America, she set forth to find Phyllis.

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THE COVER

Pfc. Charles Ribaud of New York City, a recent vet arrival in the states, gets his first drink of real milk in 16 months.

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Letter from America

THEY haven't invented a yardstick yet to measure accurately just what the end of a world war can mean to a home front like ours, a thermometer to catch the terrific feeling of warmth and happiness that gushed forth with the black headlines that wrote a finish to the war with Japan. It's difficult to measure the elation which goes with Victory—a mother taking down the service star in the window, knowing that her son is coming home, the quickened step during the rush hour of the stenographers whose boy friends will no longer be simply postmarked memories, or the war-worker who may now drive into a filling station and say the magic phrase, "Fill 'er up?"

Let's single out one American and see what last week meant to her. We'll measure her smile against the one that served during the war years. We'll try to understand why she smiled in the kitchen while a ham cooked in the oven Sunday. And we'll try to judge the terrific change which has taken place in the U.S. now that the fighting men have given our people the greatest present ever received—overwhelming and final victory.

Mrs Evelyn B. Schmitt lives in a small village near Greenwich, Conn. She is 47 years old and a schoolteacher. Her son has served nearly four years in the Army and will soon be home from Europe. She finds it hard to believe that the war is actually over. There is, she feels, a great relaxation in the U.S. now. A satisfaction, too, which goes with knowing that the home front has outproduced the world in this war and won. Common ordinary things like canned fruit juices absent from civilian stores for months, now are available, along with other food which people have done without.

MEAT still is on the ration list, but pork and bacon are reappearing. And bacon has been a scarcity for more than two years. Gasoline no longer is rationed and every highway is a train of cars, stretching and yawing as though waking up.

The girls are overjoyed at word that cosmetic taxes soon will be lifted, and nylon which has gone for parachutes will again cover slender legs. Tired of using liquid suntan lotion, America's ersatz stocking, the girls consider this one of their greatest rewards.

Ration books, once more valuable than dollars, now are torn up like so much confetti or tucked away in a drawer for souvenirs to be shown to the grandchildren. Plenty of gags are making the rounds concerning the butcher, the baker, the grocer and local retailer who were tin gods and miniature dictators during the war and now are just people looking for a little business.

Mrs. Schmitt, like most Americans, really feels that World War II was a lesson to all mankind and that the years of sacrifice in lives, sweat, and tears won't go down the drain when politicians disagree or factions fail to work together.

THE young girls have an eye out for the young men in sports clothes who wear the gold discharge button in the lapel. To them, the end of the war is the end of a famine that has made the war years a mixture of long hours in war plants and an almost exclusively female society. They spend most of their time now wishing that the fellows overseas would hurry home to them.

Mrs. Schmitt and other mothers just can't explain how much it means that their sons are coming home. They can't stop talking about the wonderful home-cooked meals they're planning for the sons—and no one can ever convince a mother an Army mess sergeant has the faintest idea about how to cook for her boy. It's everything to them—bigger than all the other things that go with Victory.

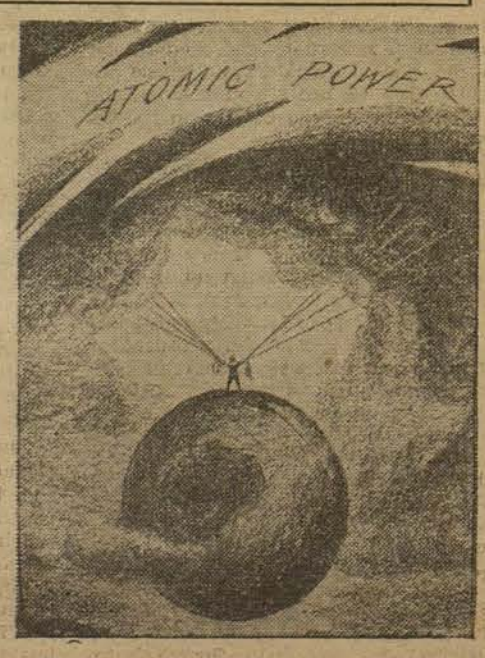
Many other homefronters want to hear about the war firsthand from the men who fought and won it. Some of them think it would be a good thing if the GIs would talk about their experiences for it might bring the civilians closer to the horror and reality of war. Unfortunately, some others who want GIs to talk are simply interested in satisfying a morbid curiosity about war. The general opinion among civilians is that returned vets don't care to talk about the war in detail, and most of them understand and don't press the conversation in that direction. They just let the boys talk about whatever they want.

THE absence of casualty lists in newspapers—a grim reminder of the war's terrible cost for years—is another great addition to the realization that it really is over—civilians pinch themselves and smile broadly.

Homefronters hadn't developed a yardstick, a thermometer, or an atomic-age gadget to measure the change that Victory made in the first week; But any soldier who watched someone like our neighbor, Mrs. Schmitt, tenderly remove the service star from the window, gaze at it for a long moment, and then place it carefully away in a chest for good would have said Victory's biggest, most important aspects had nothing to do with rationing, shortages, or nylon stockings. It was a combination of love and human emotions that will persist long undoubtedly after atomic bombs are obsolete.—**France Herron**

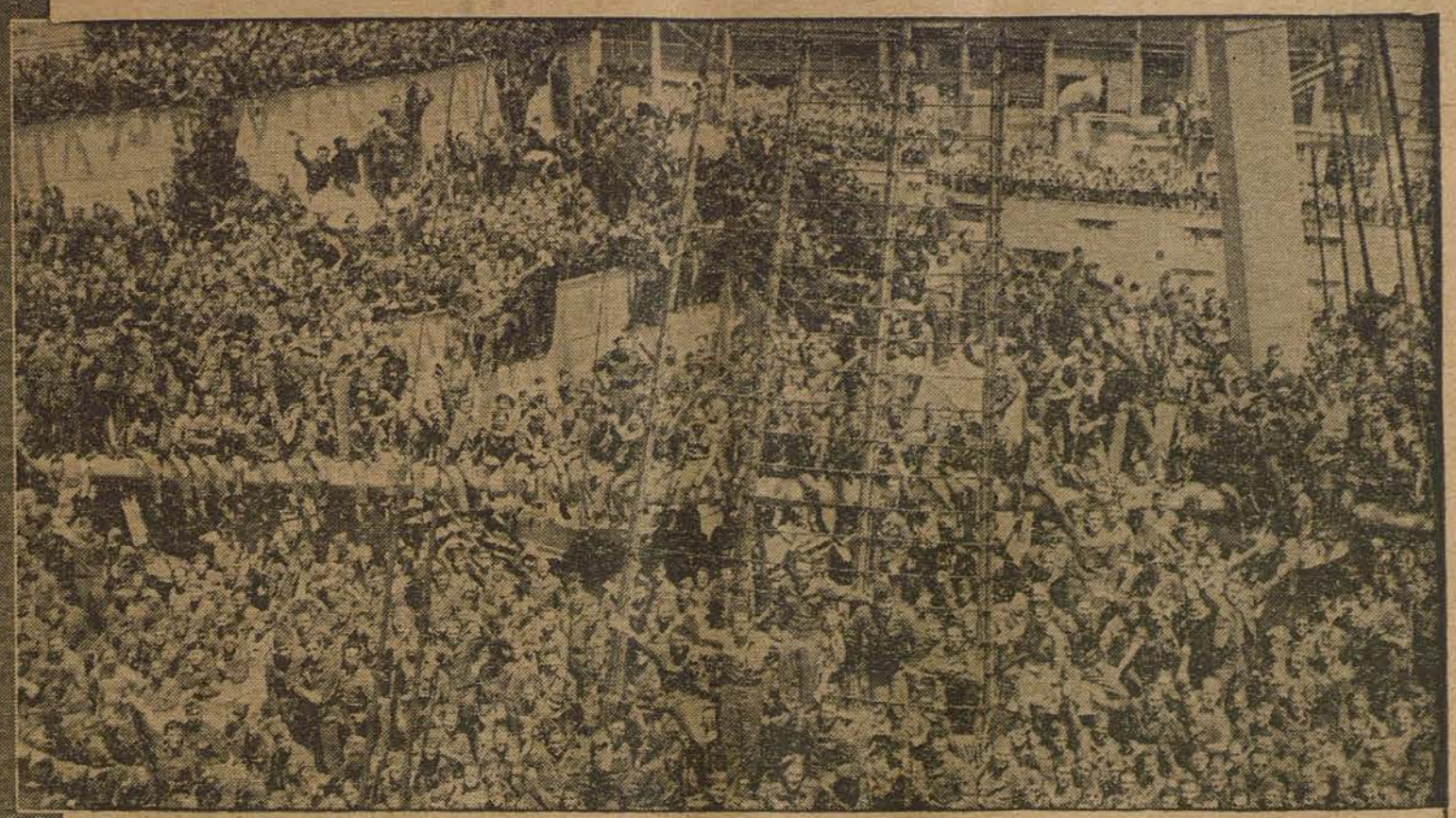
U.S. Cartoonists Comment on Atomic Energy

Future Experiment
Knott in the Dallas Morning News



Little Man, Where To?
Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Speeding the GIs Home



Shipping, Not Critical Score, Is Crux of Matter As Army Sends More Than a Million Soldiers Out of the ETO

By Robert J. Donovan
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

WITH much ceremony last Monday, the transport Exchequer sailed from Le Havre carrying the 1,000,000th soldier to leave the ETO since the Germans capitulated three and a half months ago. The gleeful troops of the 35th Div.—who lined the decks—searched out some object on which to fasten their hilarity as the ship glided away from the wharf. As luck would have it, they sighted a white-helmeted MP standing by a motorcycle, and the hapless MP got the bird with all the feathers. He took an unmerciful ribbing and wasn't very happy.

"Look at those guys," he fumed. "Most of them have one or two Hersney bars and are going back to the States. I've got half a dozen and can't get home. Ain't that life!"

With that he kicked over the motor and thundered off through the ruins of Le Havre.

The case of the MP who didn't go home and the men with one Hershey bar who did was typical of a period in redeployment that is almost at an end. A new phase has arrived and it promises to be a much happier one for the MP and all the others with long service overseas. From now on the high-point men will sail from Le Havre in ever greater numbers, while the low-point men cool their heels in Germany, Austria and France.

AFTER the collapse of Germany, the Army selected seventeen divisions and hundreds of smaller units for deployment against Japan,-which still was fighting. For the most part, men in these organizations eligible for discharge on points were culled and their places taken by low-score men. The high-point men were sent to divisions like the 75th and 99th, which were scheduled to be eventually returned to the United States for inactivation. These so-called Category IV units would, when the time came, go home and their men be discharged.

While the Japanese war continued, however, divisions like the Second, Fourth, Fifth and others chosen for redeployment had priority on shipping space, and Category IV units had to wait. Every so often these units could send certain numbers of men home under a quota system, but there was no wholesale movement of high-point men. For most of them the prospect of getting home this fall was discouraging.

When Japan quit, the whole situation changed. The shipping priority at last went to men eligible for discharge on points. No longer would these men have to dribble out of the theater in small quotas. The way would now be open to them to return in large numbers, just as the low-point men in redeployed divisions had been doing.

IN less than a week eleven divisions—the 63rd, 69th, 70th, 99th, 103rd, 106th Inf., 17th Airborne, and the Fifth, Sixth, Ninth and 14th Armd.—which are composed largely of men eligible for discharge, were alerted for shipment, with most of them due to depart in September.

The number of men in the ETO with 85 or more points were scheduled, before the end of the Japanese war, to return home this month was about 35,000. The number of high-point men now scheduled to return to the United States in September is almost 200,000. Of these, 170,000 will be former combat men of the Third and Seventh Armies and the XVI Corps.

Service troops, who must await their turn under a quota system, will not fare so well next month. Their rate of return will be retarded in September to make way for former combat men. USFET has held out hope, however, that quotas for service troops will be increased in October.

Returning with the high-point men next month will be at least several thousand men with less than 85 points. For each returning division has been authorized to take as administrative personnel at least 800 low-point men. While these low-point men will not be discharged on their arrival in the U.S., they will certainly find themselves in a very favorable situation when the critical score drops down to their level. At least the Atlantic Ocean will be behind them. Gen Eisenhower has received authority to send home men with 75 or more points in numbers sufficient to fill shipping quotas. But there has as yet been no statement from his headquarters as to how many of these men may be sent home in the near future.

ARMY authorities have made no statement concerning possibilities of diverting cargo space to troop movement. However, it may be pointed out that a troop ship and a cargo ship can't be used interchangeably without refitting. Now that redeployment of troops direct to the Pacific is curtailed, there is a possibility that "some" of these ships, which formerly moved separately with heavy equipment, may be used to speed the high point men en route home, leaving the equipment for later.

Most soldiers, of course, feel that the equipment can wait and that the important thing is to get the men home as quickly as possible. It is safe to say that if cargo ships can feasibly be used to carry troops to the U.S., it will be done. There have been cases, it might be pointed out, where cargo ships, faced with a long awaiting period in N.Y. before loading, were alerted for a quick trip to Europe to carry additional troops back to the U.S.

The two "Queens," the Mary and the Elizabeth, both in use since VE-Day ferrying 45,000 soldiers a month back to the States, will continue to be used in redeploying troops to America until November —perhaps longer. The original announcement, which reported that the British government had allowed the U.S. to use the two huge luxury liners, said that the two boats, along with the Acquitania, would be loaned for a six-month period. Whether that agreement will be renewed is anyone's guess.

While the 265,000 July quota for men going back to the States was dropped this month, optimists think that there will be an effort made to raise the quota above the 200,000 a month mark during the remaining four months of 1945.

Also to be considered in maintaining a peak schedule in getting men home is the internal transport picture in Europe. The more men moved to the staging areas and ports, the less transports remain for moving rehabilitation and relief supplies to the hard-pressed Low Countries and France. Liberty ships which have been carrying supplies to Europe to help rebuild the battered cities, if converted to troop shipment, would cut supplies coming into these countries to a dribble.

Shipping is also necessary for the 40,000 Army of Occupation troops who visit the British Isles on leave every week.

AS for ETO men with very low scores, their future still is uncertain. Many of them will remain in the Army of Occupation. Some may still be sent to the Pacific. As men of the 86th and 95th Divs, who have returned to the States are finding out, the end of the Japanese war has not put a stop to the movement of troops to the Orient. The 86th and 95th are now being prepared to move to the Pacific for occupation duty. The same fate may be in store for men of the 35th, whose sailing seemed such a stroke of luck to the MP at Le Havre. Some service units in the ETO may have to go to the Pacific.

And what of men with, say, 65 or more points? What are their chances of getting home in six months? The fact is, if the Army can move another million men from Europe at the same rate it moved out the first million, their chances would seem to be good.

But will the second million men be moved out in three and a half months, as were the first? Transportation Corps officials meet this query with a shrug. They say, in effect: Yes, we'll get them out just as fast—if we get the ships.

It's not so much a question of "What is my score?" that is at the crux of the matter, but, rather, "How much shipping is available?" The Atlantic can't be sailed in a critical score. Some of the liners that hauled troops out of Europe in huge numbers early in the summer have gone on to the Pacific with other troops. It will take time for these vessels to put into Le Havre again. On the other hand, ships that had been engaged in carrying troops and cargo from the ETO directly to the Pacific will now be available for taking troops home.

The Army does not encourage too great optimism on prospects of getting home soon. Probably the most hopeful statement that can be made with any reasonable degree of certainty is that 65 points will begin to look pretty good by the time the snow flies.

Iceland looks especially good...when you leave it.

A Return to the Rock

Bleak Iceland Hadn't Changed Much to These Fifth Div. Vets—No, Not Even the Wails

By John Wentworth
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

REYKJAVIK.

MANY times during our two long years here we had told ourselves that one day we would return to the *Rock*. "I'm going to come back to dear old Iceland some day," we use to say. "I'm going to come back and wander to my hearts content—and then I'm going to think how nice it is somewhere else and fly right out again." And this was that day. As usual, the fog was dense, the wind strong and the rain came down in sheets as we went ashore. Iceland had changed little in our absence.

On one side of the little pot-bellied stove in the transient hut we entered were nuddled a group of ATC men who had ust arrived from the States to take over joos at the near-by Army airfield. They made it clear they were not too impressed with Iceland's jagged, lava-covered rocks, the mountains and the unending stretcnes of treeless countryside—not to mention the weather.

Across from them squatted several serious-faced GIs each of whom boasted seven overseas stripes and numerous battle awards. Mer. bers of the Fifth Division which had been stationed in Iceland before going into action in Italy, they had returned to visit their stulka wives or to get married. But now they were sweating out a plane to England—and then home. They're hoping their wives will be able to join them in the States by next autumn.

The men with the red diamond shoulder patch nonchalantly puffed away at their cigarets or pipes, silently listening to the conversation from the new arrivals. It sounded familiar, like what they had uttered when they first landed back in the summer of '41.

"They tell me," said one of the newcomers, "that we'll be here a year and maybe two. I don't know what the hell for, out that's what they say." There was a lengthy pause and then one of the other new men said he'd probably be ready to blow his top if he had to be there more than six months, to which a young private chimed in: "This isn't so bad Wait until we get into town and get a look at some of those blondes I've heard about."

IT must have sounded especially familiar to red-headed Pvt. Otho Strait of Mason City, Ia., who sat as though asleep at the rear of the stove. Red served for nine months at Murmansk, Russia with a QM outfit before he got his first look at Reykjavik in Sept. 1941 Shortly after his arrival he was given the job of patrolling long stretcnes of the east coast— and one helluva lonely job that was.

As Red would say when he would return from his tour of duty, it was "pretty rough and plenty lonesome." And at first he hated the place. Then one day he wandered into the near-by sleepy little village of Ryammstanga and shortly after met a pretty stulka. Before long Red forgot how he hated the way the wind blew and how the lava rocks made his feet ache. It wasn't long before they decided to get married, but rules then prevented a GI from marrying a stulka. They overcame that obstacle by renting an Icelandic fishing boat and having the ceremony performed by the skipper off the coast. It has since been made official in Army eyes by another ceremony. Since leaving the Rock in Dec., 1943—Red has picked up a Purple Heart, four battle stars, and three other "items" worth 36 points—namely triplets, three rugged boys.

Strait and his buddies did notice a few changes on their return, the main one being that the citizens seemed more friendly And the traffic problem, formerly aggravated by the rip snortin' Icelandic cab drivers who would put even New York's cabbies to shame, had been heightened somewhat by the influx of jeeps Uncle Sam since had sold a lot of jeeps to the Icelandic government. Just now you can't tell at a distance whether it's an Army or civilian vehicle bearing down on you, but the speed-loving Icelanders are alleviating the suspense for GIs by painting their jeeps a glaring red or yellow.

DOUBLE feature at Reykjavik's Gamma Bio theater this week features a rootin' tootin' western and a gangster film in which beer trucks are hijacked all over the place. The Icelanders still go big for the cowboy stuff, and their faces light up with happiness when the gun-toting villain of the big city epic gets himself a good smack in the kisser from the hero.

After four years of watching GIs from Boston, Denver and even Hollywood wander around their Arctic neighborhood, the locals are convinced that movie producers sometimes exaggerate the wildness of America's males. Icelanders may have suspected some of our jeep drivers of being former cowboys, but no Icelandic kid has ever been swished away and held for ransom, and no Pfc has become implicated in a raid on a fish cannery.

Many a GI oldtimer here will remind you that he spent a good many months without ever getting an invitation into an Icelandic home But many more will admit that, taking into consideration such things as the language barrier and the fact that for thousands of years before the British and Americans moved in these people lived undisturbed, things weren't so bad. The Icelanders just aren't the backslapping type, but neither are they troublemakers. To add up their feelings in a line, they just want to be left alone and be friends with everybody.

At any rate, evidence of America's protective visit to Iceland is mostly evident now in empty "ghost camps" stretched all over the barren countryside, from Reykjavik to Akureyri in the north—Ghost camps and jeeps with red and yellow wheels.

CONDITIONS in this city, populated by one-third of the country's 120,000 people are pretty much the same as they were four years ago in many respects. There are no apparent shortages in the food line, and the women are as smartly dressed as the gals in Jersey City. The people are among the most education-

Continued on Page XI)

Wallah Life They Lead!

India's Colonial Society Demands That GIs Have Servants

By Andy Rooney
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

DELHI, India.

WHEN an American colonel posted a notice on a barracks bulletin board in Delhi to the effect that all American soldiers were to fire their servants and start making their own beds, cleaning their own barracks and polishing their own shoes, a storm rose over India.

Hearing of the order, British authorities in town came to the commanding officer and pleaded with him. Americans were new in India, they said, and did not understand. The position of the white man in India, they argued frantically, was a traditional one based on prestige and face. If the American soldiers started doing menial jobs the whole social complexion of India would be altered.

The Englishmen won their point. The colonel took down the order and told his GIs to hold on to their bearers.

Most American soldiers at headquarters in India have the full time service of one native servant and the part time service of three or four more. Every one has his own bearer—a servant who performs every service one man can for another. When a GI comes in from a hard day at the office, he can lie down on his bed and his bearer will take off his shoes, put on his slippers and get him a drink of cold water and his pipe, if he smokes one. In other words, a Joe in Delhi really lives.

The part time servants a GI has working for him are called various kinds of "wallah." Wallah literally means "one who does." Thus a soldier's "dhobie wallah," is one who does the dusting; his durzi wallah in one who does the tailoring.

IN some barracks where 15 or 20 GIs live together, the services of one bearer are shared among two or three of them. If they get a good man he takes care of their laundry, lays out clean clothes for them every day, fixes their mosquito netting and is generally in charge of keeping them well-dressed and comfortable. If a soldier stands an inspection and has his name taken because his pants aren't pressed, he can go back to the barracks and give his bearer hell.

The use of Indian servants by American soldiers isn't as much of a throwback to slavery as it may sound. They treat the Indians as men who are doing a job for them for a price. Indians are puzzled when, as a matter of course, Americans offer them a cigarette from a pack. GIs are constantly confounding both the Indians and the British in India. In Calcutta, for instance, it is not unusual to see a couple of Americans careening down the street between the wooden traces of a rickshaw with the bewildered Indian rickshaw boy perched in the carriage. The GIs "just wanted to see what its like."

IN offices there are often educated Indian men and women working as stenographers. Because they come from the upper strata of the caste system they won't touch a broom or empty a waste basket. So if the wallah, whose lot it is to empty waste baskets, is not around when it needs emptying the nearest American, and he may be a corporal or a captain empties the basket.

For all these services, it costs the average GI in India about 10 to 15 bucks a month, depending on whether he has his own or shares one, and depending on whether he "backsheesh" (tips) the dhobie wallah, the duster wallah, the wallah who waits on the table and all the other wallahs who makes life easy for him.

The whole thing works out nicely for the American soldier in headquarters areas in India. And there won't be any hitches until one of them goes home and mistakes his wife for a wallah

Franco still controls the guns in Spain

On Borrowed Time

Europe's Last Fuehrer, Generalissimo Franco, Has Plenty of Worries Since the Fall of His Bosses

By Klaus Mann

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

THE dictator of Spain, Generalissimo Francisco Franco, has plenty of worries these days. Ever since the fall of his former bosses and protectors—Hitler and Mussolini—El Caudillo, which is the Spanish equivalent of Der Führer, has been living on borrowed time.

What is the origin of Spanish dictatorship? Why is the nature of this regime so incompatible with the principles and purposes of the United Nations? What is General Franco's record?

The government which established itself in Spain, in 1939, after three years of civil war, owes its existence to two foreign powers—Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy. It was with the military, economic and political support of Hitler and Mussolini that Spanish generals, including Francisco Franco, started their revolt against the legitimate government of their country. The tenacity and determination with which the people of Spain resisted the rebellious officers indicated clearly that the Fascist movement was not popular with the majority of the nation. It took Franco and his followers three years to overcome this resistance. This was all the more remarkable, as the rebels, or "nationalists," as they chose to call themselves, continued to enjoy the material and military help of their Italian and German friends whereas the Republicans, or "loyalists," were not able to obtain the most essential supplies—not even on a cash and carry basis. The non-intervention policy maintained by the democracies worked one-sidedly in favor of the Fascists.

SPAIN'S civil war was indeed a prelude to World War II, a dress rehearsal in which the powers of evil tested, in a moral and military sense, their war of aggression upon the cause of humanity. When Franco's troops marched into Madrid on March 28, 1939, the dictators in Berlin and Rome could congratulate themselves on the victorious conclusion of a major campaign. Franco was right when, in a speech delivered on July 17, 1941, he said that the first battles of World War II "were joined and won on our soil."

When the real thing started, Franco's interests and sympathies were naturally on the side of the Axis. Even before the outbreak of hostilities, the Caudillo had co-ordinated his policy with the Italo-German line by joining the Anti-Comintern pact and withdrawing from the League of Nations. His hesitation in declaring war on the democracies resulted partly from Spain's physical and moral inability to face a new war after three years of devastating internal strife. He was hesitant also because Spain's status as a non-belligerent ally of the Axis powers promised to be more advantageous than an open military partnership would have been.

THE masters of Nationalist Spain made no secret of their loyalty to the Nazi-Fascist cause as long as Hitler held the upper hand in Europe. During the opening phase of the war, Franco and his government-controlled press were jubilant about Allied setbacks. In 1941, the Caudillo stated triumphantly in an official proclamation addressed to members of the National Council: "The war has taken a bad turn for the Allies, and they have lost it."

Some months later, in February, 1942, he was still certain of a German victory, and promised that if there were one moment of danger, it would not be one division of Spanish volunteers that would go but a million Spaniards would offer themselves. The next year, however, found the generalissimo somewhat less confident. On March 6, 1943, he appealed for peace, suggesting that it would be senseless to go on fighting as the war had reached a dead point at which none of the belligerents had the power to destroy his opponent.

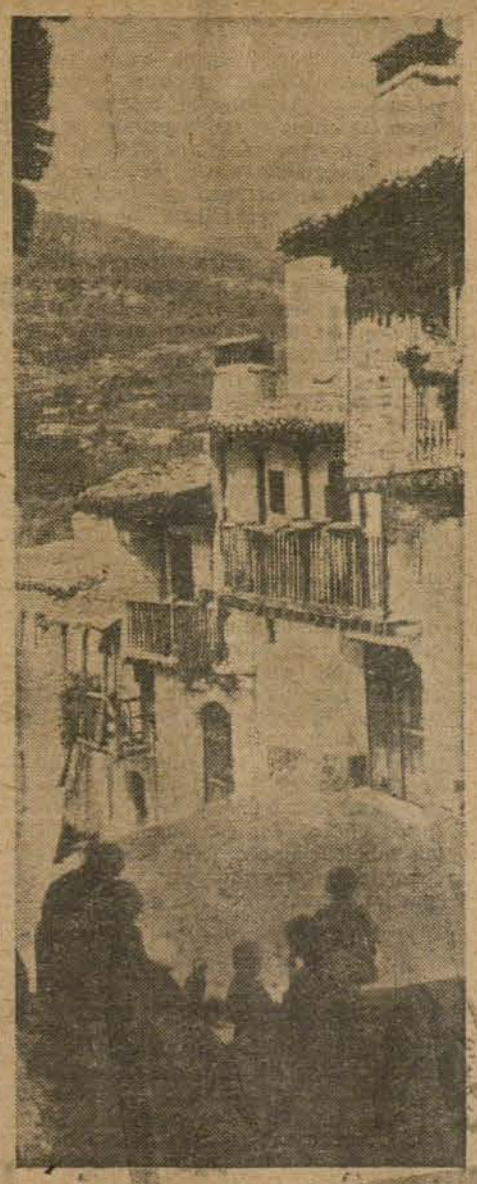
But the war continued and Franco went on assisting by deed and word those whom he was wont to call "our Fascist comrades." He sent his Blue Division to fight with the German Army against the Russians. He let Spain serve as a convenient supply and espionage base for the Nazis. Hitler's agents were free to use Spanish consulates and embassies throughout the world for the transmission of information to Berlin, and as headquarters for their world-wide intrigues. Spanish ships reported the position of Allied merchantmen to German U-boats. Spanish workers were sent to Germany to aid in Hitler's war plants. The so-called neutral press of Franco Spain was a valued Goebbels mouthpiece. Nazi operations were tolerated within the Spanish police, the Spanish radio system and in every department which could aid Hitler in his war against the Allies.

THE dossier on Franco's pro-Axis activities bulges with evidence. Even so conservative an observer as Sir Samuel Hoare, now Lord Templewood, had to admit that Spain was practically a semi-occupied country in which German influences pervaded important sections of national life. Having served for five years as British Ambassador in Madrid and having been widely criticized for his pro-Franco leanings, Lord Templewood astounded the House of Lords in London with a detailed description of how he, the representative of His Majesty's Government, was besieged by the Gestapo in Madrid. Said he: "I had many instances in my own experience of this non-military occupation. I had the Gestapo living in the next house looking over a wall watching every movement I made and constantly trying to suborn my domestic staff."

Of course, the democratic world in general and Allied authorities in particular were well aware of what was going on in Madrid. Yet, the U.S. and Great Britain maintained diplomatic relations with Franco. As for the Soviet Union, it has never recognized the Fascist Spanish regime. It is true that occasional frictions developed between the western democracies, on the one hand, and the Caudillo, on the other, in July, 1941. Washington even went so far as to impose an embargo on oil shipments to Spain only to lift the embargo again a few weeks after Pearl Harbor. The general line, however, adhered to by both London and Washington was to accept Franco's neutrality at its face value. No doubt, this conciliatory attitude on the part of the Allies was due mostly to considerations of military expediency.

THE usefulness of this policy was particularly obvious at the time of the Allied invasion of North Africa. It was then that the Allied Combined Chiefs of Staff insisted that every step possible be taken to keep Spain neutral and to prevent the Germans from entering the Iberian Peninsula. Years afterwards, in 1944, Churchill appeared in Commons to speak kind words about Spain which, as the former Prime Minister put it, had done the Allies a great service by overlooking the concentration of air and sea power at Gibraltar for the North African invasion.

At that point, however, this kind of leniency toward the Spanish brand of Nazi-Fascism was no longer in keeping with the general mood and tendency of democratic world public opinion. Mr. Churchill's pro-Franco statement was widely criticized. President Roosevelt himself, at a press conference on May 30, 1944, indicated that he disagreed with his British colleague, suggesting that Spain's conduct as a neutral had been less than satisfactory.



... and Spanish living standards steadily drop.

TWO things had become clear by now: First, that the military situation no longer necessitated or justified a policy of appeasement toward Franco Spain; second, that the Spanish dictatorship remained essentially adverse to the interests and ideals of the United Nations no matter what kind of conciliatory gestures the generalissimo might make to curry favor. When Allied victory appeared to be just over the horizon, Franco began to take steps obviously calculated to improve his position with the winning side. The Madrid government forbade German commercial planes to land in Spain and set up an inspection system to prevent German war criminals from entering the country. Some Falangist — Fascist — ministers were removed from Franco's government and replaced with men of monarchist leanings. Last April, the generalissimo even went so far as to break diplomatic relations with Japan.

But it was too late to jump on the band wagon. Francisco Franco was politically doomed. The distrust with which his regime was regarded abroad was matched or exceeded by its unpopularity at home. Today, as many as 5,000,000 political prisoners are still held in Spanish jails and concentration camps. The regime has utterly failed in improving the low living standards of the Spanish masses. Even before the present crisis of Franco's international situations, an unbiased English observer, Vernon Bartlett of the *London News Chronicle*, wrote: "After a visit to Spain at the end of last year, it is astonishing to discover how many people who were passionately pro-Franco during the civil war now criticize him with a vehemence and openness which is almost staggering for a foreigner. The Falange Spanish Fascist party is hated by the Monarchists hated by the Catholics, hated by the people.

PRESIDENT Harry S. Truman, Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee and Generalissimo Josef Stalin, in their joint proclamation summing up the results of the Potsdam Conference, singled out the present Spanish government as unfit for membership in the United Nations with the explanation that the Franco regime is unqualified because of its origin, nature, record and close association with aggressor states.

Clearly the Caudillo has become an unbearable liability to his nation. He will have to go and he knows it. The question is only who is going to replace the generalissimo and his discredited clique. If it goes according to Franco's wishes, his successor will be a monarch of the House of Bourbon. Only a strong and flexible monarchy, as the Dictator put it in a recent speech, would be able to preserve the spirit of Falangism.

The trouble is that the pretender to the Spanish throne, Don Juan, 32, youngest surviving son of the late King Alfonso XIII, happens to be on bad terms with the generalissimo, whom he recently attacked in an open letter. Franco would prefer Prince Alfonso Jaime, nine-year-old, son of Don Juan's elder and deaf brother, Don Jaime, 37, who renounced his claim to the throne in 1933. At the same time there are rumors that the worried Dictator has approached an illegitimate son of Don Jaime, who is reported to be living in Guernica, which was destroyed by Nazi bombs during the civil war, under the name of Count Arana.

WHILE the generalissimo is desperately searching for a king to place on the throne of Spain, Spanish Republicans in exile insist that a restoration of the monarchy would be diametric to the wishes and interests of their nation. It is true that these refugee politicians have not yet quite suceeded in reaching a definite agreement among themselves. Rivalries continue between such groups as the anti-Communist Committee of Liberation represented by the former Republican Minister of National Defense, Indalecio Prieto and the followers of Dr. Juan Negrin, last Premier of the Republic. The exile Republican leaders recently took a far step towards advancing their cause when their Parliament in Mexico City elected a new President of the Republic in Exile. He is Martinez Barria, former head of the Parliament in Exile. The future of the Republican cause may in large measure depend on the backing the exile leaders give the new cabinet. The new government will petition other governments for recognition and seek to bring about Franco's downfall by diplomatic pressure.

Just how this may be accomplished is not clear. Britain's new Labor government has stated that it is not favorable toward forceful intervention in Spain. And, as far as forceful opposition is concerned, it is to be remembered that Franco, so long as he has the army at his back, still controls the guns which keep his enemies at bay.

The World...

FAR EAST

Nippon Tuck

Japan's far-flung army last week finally learned that the war was over, and never before in history was there such a peculiar capitulation.

The main surrender began in Manila, where a planeload of Japs landed early in the week to discuss technical details. Gen. MacArthur made sure to keep out of the way, making plain the preliminary character of the parley. Although no details were released, MacArthur announced that he would land in Japan within ten days, with ground, sea and air forces on a war basis. Emphasis was added to this last point after Tokyo Radio warned that some not-headed officers might forget themselves and fire at the landing party.

The Russian armies in Manchuria ignored Japan's outstretched hand and kept advancing until they occupied all of Manchuria, including the chief cities of Hsinking, Harbin, Mukden and Kirin. Only then did they begin to consider Japan's frantic plea for the Red Army to stop moving. Russia evidently had her own motives for wanting to have her troops over all of strategic Manchuria before the peace settlement was completed.

Complications in China

China's situation was complicated by rival claims of government troops and Chinese Communist forces for Japan's surrender. By the week's end, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had the upper edge. The Japanese high command in China accepted his arrangements for formal capitulation. Surrender was delayed when the American-trained Chinese First Army decided to march, instead of fly to Canton for the surrender of south China. Chinese Communist armies, however, took little notice of these developments and themselves advanced into north China.

Burma was a few days behind Manila. With the Japs playing mum, Supreme Commander Lord Louis Mountbatten broadcast the same type of instructions to the Japs as in MacArthur's first announcement to Tokyo. Then he waited to see what the Burma Japs would do. Isolated garrisons also were falling into line. Japs in the Wewak area of New Guinea gave up to Australians, Luzon outposts talked turkey with Yanks. Jap radios in Singapore and Batavia announced that they knew of the cease-fire order.

The whole situation was made more fantastic by Japan's blithe announcement of a mysterious invasion and a non-existent version of the peace terms. One day Tokyo Radio noted that "some Allied forces" had landed on Shimushu, in the Kuriles, off the northern tip of the Japanese homeland, and Japs "are obliged to resort to arms for self-defense." The next day, they forgot about it. Then they gave a curious version of the yet-to-be-decided-upon peace terms.

The Jap Version

"U.S. forces will not commandeer our food supplies, living quarters and such people's necessities, or seize funds in the banks," they said. This was followed with other presumed details—"Formal surrender of our troops on all fronts, means of disarming the Japanese troops; transfer of ships, planes and other weapons; disposition of the army; transfer of prisoners of war; landing points of the occupational armies; territories for reparations and occupations, and the signing of such agreements regarding them. Such subjects as the enforcement of free vote, revision of school books, official recognition of political parties and accommodations for the occupying army will be decided upon."

This was news to MacArthur, who hadn't yet seen the first Jap negotiator in Manila. This was followed by the even more fantastic assertion that unconditional surrender referred only to the military phase of the war and did not apply to the civilian economy of Japan. All this led uneasy America to wonder whether Japan was really sincere or had some diabolic trick in the offing. After all, it was the first time, as one commentator pointed out, that a large nation at war had surrendered with its land army for the main part intact and its homeland uninvaded.

Lt. Gen. Wainwright
Rescued at Last

Back to Corregidor

In the headquarters mess of the First Cavalry's First Brigade in the Philippines is a glass ash tray set apart from all the others on the table. "That's General Wainwright's," brigade officers tell visitors soberly. This week, they spoke those words with jubilation. The ash tray will be used again, because "Skinny Wainwright of the Philippines" was back.

The hero of Corregidor, whose fate until last week was a mystery, was found "safe and well" in a Jap PW camp at Sian, 100 miles northwest of Mukden, Manchuria. After telling his story to the world at Chungking, he was expected to return to Manila in triumph. The setting was far different from 62-year-old Wainwright's first arrival in the Philippines, when he took part in the punitive expedition against the Moros. That was in 1906 the same year he was graduated from West Point. Later, he shuttled between the staff school sessions in the States and routine cavalry posts. The last war found him in staff work with the 82nd Division at Toul, St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne.

Back in 1939 at Fort Clark, Tex., as a chicken colonel, he took over the First Cavalry's First Brigade and got his star. He was transferred to the Philippines a year later as a major general. As a three-star he made history when MacArthur left for Australia in 1942, and Wainwright led the heroic defense of Corregidor until the surrender on June 6.

Wainwright was only one of the many thousands of Allied prisoners rescued last week. Others included Lt. Gen. Percival, former British commander in Malaya; Sir Shenton Thomas, former Governor of Singapore, and the ex-Governor General of the Netherlands East Indies, Jonkheer von Sparkenborgh.

The rescues were made by nine specially-trained medical teams which dropped in areas of known camps. Although leaflets had informed the Japs of their arrival, they had no idea of their reception and faced the danger of massacre. Luckily, everything worked out according to plan, although in several camps the Japs were sullen and refused to help.

'Black' Blood Plasma

Army censors in Manila last week released a story by Lt. Ogden R. Reid (a special to the New York Herald Tribune), which described joint efforts to smash the growing Philippine black market, which traffics in American military supplies—even blood plasma—to the tune of $120,000 a month. Cracking down at the beginning of the summer, authorities recovered $240,000 worth of every imaginable type of Army supplies and equipment during June and July, placed 400 Manila shops "off-limits" permanently for dealing in illicit goods.

Current black market prices, Reid said, tag gasoline at $125 a drum, canned milk at $20 a case, rice at $12.50 a bag, a case of C-rations at $17.50, soap at $12.50 a case, and cigarets at $250 a case. Blood plasma, he said, is a choice commodity because most Filipinos are undernourished and run-down.

The Manila black market, Reid said, is not a well-organized group, but is made up mostly of individuals or disorganized small combines. Ora De Castro, the new chief of the Emergency Control Commission (the old chief had been misappropriating supplies and showing favoritism) sees the smashing of the black market as a purely economic one. He plans to double the daily wage, put a ceiling on food prices in the islands.

The Army whose own detective bureau of 54 men has done a land-office business in rounding up operators and recovering the illegally-sold goods, seems to favor a hand-picked, efficient law enforcement group to do the job, economic consideration aside. Reporting that fountain pens, clothing, fruit, spices, cheese and coconuts were still bringing fabulous prices, Reid observed that the combined efforts thus far had been only a "partial success."

AT HOME

Crime and Punishment

The *Christian Science Monitor* pondering recent delays in agreement between the Allies on procedure to be followed in the trial of German war criminals, offered a suggestion to those who might some day ponder Japan's war guilty. Where the Japs are concerned, the *Monitor* observed, a course for such tribunals has long since been laid down "by a Mikado more famous than Hirohito":

My object all sublime
I shall achieve in time—
To let the punishment fit the crime—
The punishment fit the crime.

Tempest Ahead

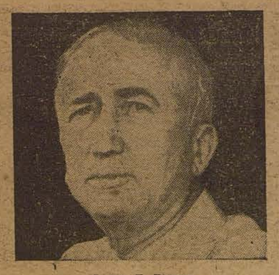
The fresh winds of reconversion blew across the U.S. last week. They were not gentle or soothing zephyrs. Rather, they were rough, irritable blasts, with the threat of full tempest always behind them. In Washington, men said "the next hundred days" would be the hardest, would determine the pace to peace-time living, and the methods of approach. The reconversion period promised to contain more friction than the war period, when the common struggle held people together. Already, in Chicago, this spirit of discontent had manifested itself at a big parade and rally staged by the CIO to draw attention to the worker made idle by reconversion.

The change over of industry from war to peace-time production would mean a lot of things to America, but far and away the most serious problem presented was unemployment. Reconversion Director John W. Snyder himself predicted that 5,000,000 men and women would be out of work by November. Others, more pessimistic, saw the unemployment figure reaching 8,000,000 by late winter. The national income, some observers forecast, would fall from 165 billions to 125.

The responsibility for curbing the growing unemployment was going to fall straight into the lap of Congress, scheduled to reconvene Sept. 5. A sample of the proposed measures was one sponsored by Sen. Elmer Thomas (D-Okla.) which would authorize the government to spend two billion on public works in the next three years—not only to provide jobs but to improve neglected roads, schools, and establish flood control and land reclamation. But with hundreds of thousands of discharged servicemen entering the labor market, some economists felt that such moves were only a partial solution at best.

On the bright side, reconversion would mean the return in an ever-growing flood of hard-to-get consumer goods. The OPA halted publication of 187,000,000 ration books, indicating that curtailments on food, tires and other commodities were nearing their end. Industrialists promised that new automobiles would be turned out swiftly. Post-war models would appear by next June, perhaps earlier, and would be produced at a faster rate than ever before—6,000,000 a year. Other things expected to be easy to get by next summer were radios, washing machines, baby carriages, razors, refrigerators and dozens of electric appliances.

Ernest Bevin



James F. Byrnes
Rap "undemocratic" election

'Chow Was Good'

U.S. troops disembarking in the States from the huge British liner Queen Mary generally were agreed on one thing about the trans-Atlantic voyage. As a GI from New Jersey put it succinctly: "Chow was good."

There were bound to be some slight irritations in the packing of 15,000 restless men into a single ship. Every inch of space had been converted into sleeping quarters, mess halls or recreation rooms. The lush furniture of bars and cocktail lounges had been replaced by tiers of bunks; even the liner's two swimming pools housed returning soldiers. Each man was given a colored button on boarding the ship, which was divided into three zones—red, white and blue. Troops were confined to their assigned zones, because wandering would cause confusion and possibly upset the equilibrium of the great vessel.

But when it came to food, all stops were pulled. Stored in the ship's hold for one voyage were such items as 50,000 cartons of ice cream, 200,000 eggs, 155,000 pounds of meat, 53,600 pounds of butter and 29,000 pounds of fresh fruit. The Queen Mary's chief chef thought nothing of boiling 30,000 eggs for one morning's breakfast, so that each soldier might have two. The slicing of 21,400 pounds of bacon and ham starts the minute the Queen leaves New York, because it takes nearly five days to slice enough for the return trip.

Only two meals were served a day, because of the time element—there were six seatings for each meal. But soldiers could take away cold meat and sandwhiches when they left the dining room, they could eat as much as they wanted while they were there, and they and a *choice* of entrees. This was one menu:

Cream of tomato soup
Codfish, poche with lobster sauce
Braised veal jardinière
Roast Vermont turkey with cranberry sauce
Cauliflower Hollandaise or fresh Lima beans
Roast or boiled potatoes
Assorted cold cuts
Sans Souci pudding
Ice cream Cheese Coffee

The Queen further endeared herself to GIs when it was learned that enlisted men would eat in what used to be the first-class dining room, while officers sweated it out in the tourist-class dining room.

Fontana Powwow

California last week was busy playing host to its second United Nations Conference in as many months—this time a colorful Indian powwow of nearly 2,000 representatives of 102 different American Indian tribal nations, camping in the shadow of the huge Kaiser steel mills at Fontana.

Traveling vast distances in every imaginable means of conveyance—many on foot—the delegates and their families brought their tepees and provisions to house their families during the month-long confab. They come from as far south as Mexico and as far north as the Canadian border and with a single purpose: to improve the lot of the of the American Indian.

SOUTH AMERICA

Down Argentine Way

Soon after Juan quit, three American fliers strolling down Buenos Aires' Florida street were surprised to confront a crowd of happy surging Argentines. The Yanks were swept off their feet, raised to the shoulders of the crowd and carried along in an impromptu victory parade to shouts of "Viva los Estados Unidos." The incident was one of many in which progressive Argentinians coupled their armistice celebrations in defiance of their government's anti-American and anti-democratic actions.

Colonel Juan Peron's regime answered the demonstrators with tear gas, sabers and guns. His troops rallied forth daily to disperse paraders, who used the occasion to demand that the people elect their own government. Late last week, casualties reached four dead and several hundred injured.

Argentina's high schools and colleges were emptied for 48 hours as students and teachers held the biggest school strike in the country's history as a protest against the terrorism. The strikers threatened to stay out for seven days after Peron fired 24 high-school teachers for backing the walkout. The four major political parties, just legalized, made plans to hold mass demonstrations against the government.

These groups were heartened after a speech by U.S. Ambassador Spruille Braden denouncing Fascist-inspired dictatorships in rank, undiplomatic language. In what was undoubtedly a slap at the Peron regime, Braden lashed out at "petty tyrants" who assumed "the disguise of a spurious democracy."

INTERNATIONAL

In Darkest Europe

Little news has come out of the countries of eastern Europe since their liberation by the Red Army, and what has slipped through has run the gauntlet of tight censorship. The Allied governments have been unsuccessful in practically all their efforts to obtain permission for newspaper correspondents to enter these areas.

The initial encouraging step to open up the region was taken at the Potsdam conference, where Moscow agreed to let Allied newspaper men operate freely in Finland, Poland, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria. One of the first correspondents to take advantage of this new arrangement was a Herald Tribune reporter who had no trouble going from Stockholm to Helsinki to get relatively uncensored news material.

The news blackout, however, last week still existed over the rest of Eastern Europe, keeping the Allied peoples in ignorance of what is happening there. As one result official voices in both Britain and America were raised in criticism of Russia's occupation policies.

Ex-Premier Winston Churchill, no longer one of the Big Three, lashed out at Moscow's political policy in the occupied areas. He decried the expulsion of millions of Germans from Poland and spoke of what he called the "terror" existing in Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. His inclusion of Czechoslovakia in this list came as a surprise, since all reports from Prague had indicated peace and tranquillity under the independent Czech government. "Almost everywhere in Eastern Europe, Communist forces have obtained or are in the process of obtaining dictatorial powers," Churchill exclaimed. Observers recalled that during his election campaign Churchill warned that a Labor victory in Britain would encourage the Russians to "communize" eastern Europe.

The leader of the Tory party was supported by none other than the foreign secretary of the new Labor government, Ernest Bevin, who spoke sharply about the "totalitarian" governments of Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania. "One kind of totalitarianism is being replaced by another," he declared. He said the electoral laws of Bulgaria were so undemocratic that Britain would not recognize any government resulting from today's scheduled election.

His statement on Bulgaria echoed a previously-issued warning by the U.S. State Department on the same question. Secretary of State James Byrnes, in an undiplomatically-frank pronouncement, charged that the existing provisional government of Bulgaria was not truly representative of all shades of democratic opinion, and declared that the U.S. was not satisfied that the elections would be free.

Bulgaria reacted quickly and was quoted by Moscow as insisting that the election would be democratic. Moscow itself was silent.

EUROPE

Crowded Courtroom?

Nuremberg, next to Munich, is the most Nazi of the Reich's cities. Nuremberg gave its name to the notorious racial statutes of Hitler, and it was there that the greatest Nazi pageants were held. For that reason the four-power War Crimes Commission picked Nuremberg as the site for the trials of big-wig Nazi war criminals. But the start of the trials postponed again and again, last week seemed as far off as mid-October, with the possibility of being put off even longer.

Delays have been the theme of war criminal prosecution since the Big Three brought up the suoject during the last year of the war. Russia could not see eye to eye with the Allies, and insisted on a separate trial procedure. Finally Russia, Britain and America, together with France, got together in a War Crimes Commission to try Nazi chiefs jointly. Late in June representatives met in London for negotiations on setting up a military tribunal to lay down legal principles for the trials. With U.S. Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson insisting on speed, meetings dragged along until the beginning of August when a formal agreement was signed creating a new international law on war crimes.

Goering May Be First

No announcement has been made of the German and Italian war criminals to be tried. The Potsdam declaration promised to make such a list public by Sept. 1. But it seemed fairly evident that the first defendants would be pudgy Hermann Goering, Luftwaffe chief, and Joachim von Ribbentrop, oily Nazi foreign minister. Others who were awaiting their turn were Rudolf Hess, Hitler's deputy before his sensational flight to England in May 1941; Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, who supplanted Hitler after the Fuehrer's reported death; Robert Ley, leader of the German Labor Front, and Julius Streicher, notorious Jew-baiter.

No difficulty was found in housing the defendants—they will be put up in Nuremberg's municipal jail. But housing conditions were highly unsatisfactory in the rest of the city. Nuremberg, one of the worst bombed cities of the Reich, must be rebuilt to accommodate the many officials and observers due to arrive. The German Palace of Justice where the proceedings will unfold, was criticized as being much too small for such a grand spectacle. War crimes officials, on the other hand, pointed out that the palace would comfortably seat the court, newspapermen and special observers, and that this should be adequate for all.

The 'Scholar'

"It showed a feeble irresponsibility, if I may venture a personal word, to paint an inoffensive scholar like myself as the head of the Socialist Gestapo."

The "scholar" who spoke these words was not quite as "inoffensive" as he styled himself. In fact, he had been quite "offensive" to Winston Churchill in the recent British electoral campaign. Churchill had made Harold J. Laski, chairman of the Labor Party's executive committee, one of the chief issues of the campaign.

In his first election speech, Churchill painted a lurid picture of a British Gestapo coming into power in the event of a Labor victory, with Laski as its head. Turning again and again to Laski, Churchill accused him of being the real formulator of Labor Party policy and charged that Clement Attlee and other party leaders took their orders from him.

Churchill was touching on one of the peculiar features of Labor Party organization, in which little distinction is made between the parliamentary party and the national party. Laborites in and out of Parliament are bound by the somewhat rigid discipline of the party's constitution. For that reason, statements by men like Laski, even though they are not in the government, carry some weight in parliamentary circles.

However, Premier Attlee has been taking particular pains to point out that Laski's utterances have no influence on the government. That might be true in another sense, due to the well-known hostility between Laski and Attlee. Laski has made no secret of his opposition to Attlee's leadership of the Labor Party.

Last week, Laski, in Paris for the Socialist convention, wrote an article for a French paper in which he called on Britain to back an exiled Spanish government as a means of ousting Generalissimo Francisco Franco. He was promptly taken to task for this and similar statements in Winston Churchill's first speech as leader of the opposition in the House. As if the election had not taken place, Churchill again demanded that Laski's relation to the government be clarified. Wearily, Attlee answered, as before, that policy would be formulated only by his ministers.

New Heidelberg

The German students applauded by pounding their desks with their fists. When the noise died down, the new acting rector, Dr. Karl Heinrich Bauer, made the dedicatory address. Old Heidelberg, Germany's No. 1 university, was, on a limited scale, performing its historic function again.

First branch to re-open was the medical school. The initial course was a ten-weeks' refresher for 500 discharged Wehrmacht doctors who had received hurried wartime training. Heidelberg's medical school was much less perverted by Nazism than other studies, such as the economics, sociology, and psychology, but there was some tampering. Example: the introduction of the notorious "race hygiene" course. Dr. E. Y. Hartshorne, an instructor on leave from Harvard's department of sociology, has supervised the de-Nazification and reorganization of the medical school faculty in collaboration with the Seventh Army's surgeon's office and MG officials.

Chief speaker at the opening ceremonies was Dr. Karl Jaspers, Heidelberg philosophy professor dismissed by the Nazis in 1937. "Thousands of persons in Germany sought or met death through their resistance against the Nazi regime, most of them anonymously," said the professor, whose thin face and white hair testified to his own sufferings.

"We survivors did not choose to die in resistance. We preferred to survive in the weak, though perhaps justified belief that even our deaths would not have changed anything. Our guilt consists in our being alive.

"After the loss of our dignity, all that remains to us is truthfulness. We want to earn the lives that have been saved to us."

Student-doctors interviewed by *The Stars and Stripes* artist Al Lichtenberger condemned for the most part the old race hygiene course. But one cocky six-footer, still in Wehrmacht boots and uniform, was cynical. "Don't you in the U.S.A. believe in the superiority of the white race?" he asked.

Dr. Karl Bauer
Heidelberg rector

Chiang, China Reds at Odds Again

At the end of 14 years of fighting with the Japanese, troubled China last week was on the brink of civil war. Clashes between government troops and Chinese Communist forces were followed by Communist denunciations of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek for ordering Japanese armies to surrender only to Chungking. Bitterly attacking Chiang as a Fascist, the Communists demanded their inclusion in a broadened Chinese regime. Furthermore, they advised the United States not to meddle in internal affairs by supporting Chiang. The breach between the two opposing factions was growing wider than ever. Unless they came to agreement, there was a chance that Chinese unity would be a victory casualty.

The roots of the controversy go back to the revolution of 1927, when the nationalist Kuomintang came into power. At that time they worked in close alliance with the Communists. A split soon occurred and Chiang Kai-shek turned the Kuomintang against his former Allies. The Communists at first set up an independent regime in the east but after many bloody campaigns they were ousted from this region by Nationalist troops and made their legendary "Long March" to Shensi in the northwest. Chiang continued to launch periodic campaigns to wipe them out, but never succeeded.

Finally, in December, 1936, occurred the dramatic kidnaping of Chiang by the "Young Marshal," Chang Hsuen-liang who was sympathetic to the then widespread demand for a united front against the growing menace of Japan. Shortly before the Japanese attack in 1937 the Chungking government agreed to stop fighting the Communists and the Communists agreed to place themselves under Chiang's leadership.

Relations between the two groups were never satisfactory. The Communist Red Army commanders charged Chiang has not paid them nor sent them any armament for the past five years. Everything they have in the way of munitions has been captured from the Japanese. No munitions have ever been shipped to them from Russia. Even if Russia wished to do so, which is doubtful, Russia couldn't, because the Communist areas have been blockaded by half a million Chungking troops.

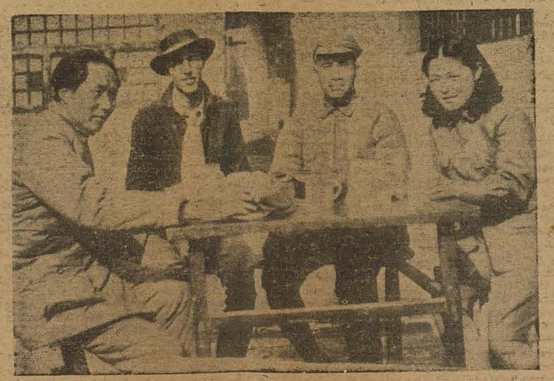
LAST year the Communist area for the first time was opened to visits by American military observers and newspapermen. Their observations, as reported by such men as Brooks Atkinson, *N.Y. Times*; Richard Watts, jr., *N.Y. Herald Tribune*, differed on certain details, but agreed on the following points. Kuomintang claims to the contrary, the Chinese Communists were effectively fighting the Japanese, perhaps more effectively than Chungking government troops, even though they received no outside help. These so-called Communists, far from being concerned with communizing China, were intent on building a progressive democratic non-feudal China, with a social program roughly paralleling the U.S. Farmer-Labor party's during the 20s. While deep with admiration for Russia's accomplishments, the Chinese Communists operated independently of Russia and were anxious to make friends with the United States.

During the past year an uneasy truce has existed between both forces. The United States played an active role in attempting to bring them together, mainly by pleas from former Vice-President Henry Wallace and Republican presidential candidate Wendell Willkie. When Maj. Gen. Patrick Hurley replaced Clarence Gauss as Ambassador, that was one of his main jobs. Last winter it looked as if he was succeeding. The Kuomintang blockade against Yenan relaxed somewhat. Communist representatives were permitted in Chungking and this spring the Chungking delegation to the San Francisco conference included a Communist.

The past few weeks, however, have seen an alarming deterioration. Last month large-scale fighting broke out between troops of both armies. Yenan charged Chungking was using lend-lease armaments against the Chinese Reds, a charge that American military chiefs were ready to substantiate. With the sudden Japanese surrender, the Communist armies prepared to seize control of nearby key cities in north China before government troops could reach there. They ordered Japanese troops to surrender to them. This alarmed Chungking, which feared the Communists would not only entrench themselves in important regions but would be immensely strengthened by huge supplies of Japanese armaments. United States authorities made diplomatic efforts to heal the schism although they followed Ambassador Hurley's lead in backing the Kuomintang position.

The only hopeful sign in the entire picture was the accord signed by Moscow and Chungking. The mere fact that Premier Stalin initiated an agreement with Chiang Kai-shek at a time when Chungking was at odds with the Communists was encouraging, although the terms of the accord were not known.

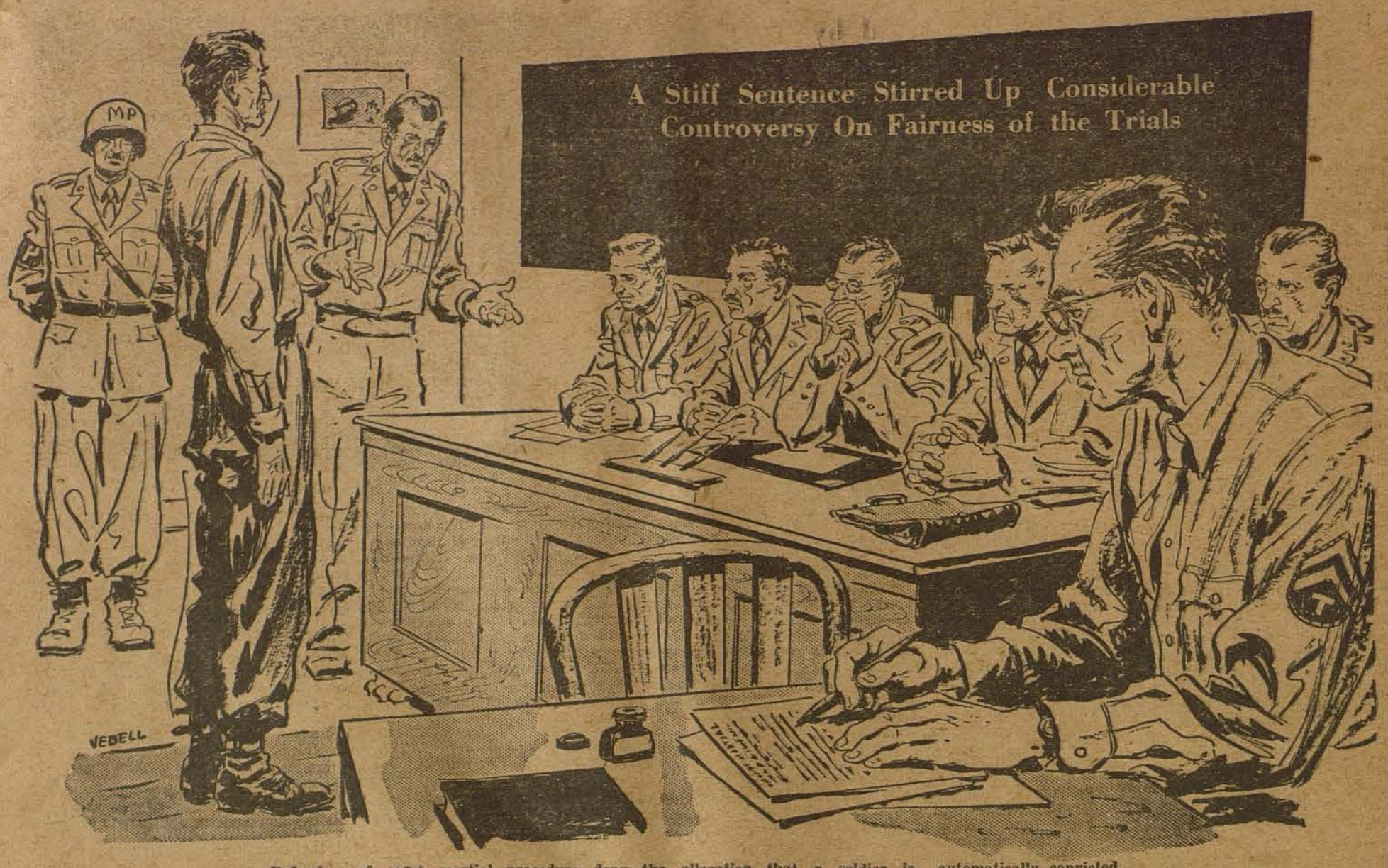
Russia's role was a big question mark. Russian troops had seized a great slice of Manchuria while waiting for a formal Japanese surrender, thus getting closer to North China and an inevitable junction with the Chinese Reds. What will happen when they meet was a subject for conjecture. But the Chungking-Moscow accord lent hope that Russia, with the United States, would try to induce both parties to make a peaceful settlement. If the U.S. persisted in favoring the Kuomintang over the Communists, and if Russia threw her weight on the side of the Communists, the result might be more than civil war.



Chinese Communist leaders, Mao Tse-Tung (left) and Chu-Teh (third from left), lunch with U.S. reporter, R. W. Reef and Yeh Fan-Kuei.

...We Live In

What About Army Courts Martial?



Defenders of court martial procedure deny the allegation that a soldier is automatically convicted.

By George Dorsey
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

IT all started with Private McGee. Sentenced to two years for slapping some Nazi prisoners, Pvt. Joseph McGee, of Worcester, Mass., focused the attention of the nation on the Army's court-martial system. McGee was not a very good choice for the martyr's role. Soon after his release on the slapping charge he was picked up for being AWOL, drunk and wearing the Purple Heart and Silver Star without authority. And it turned out that he had had 12 previous court-martial convictions—but his case caused:

1) Deep rumblings in Congress with promises of investigation of all heavy court-martial sentences;

2) And—more important—re-examination of its punitive machinery by the Army itself and the creation of a clemency board to help Under-Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson review court-martial convictions.

Although formation of the clemency board followed close by the furor over McGee, the War Department made it clear that plans for the board had been under way for some months. Whatever the reasons for the clemency board's creations, reporters who gauged the reaction of U.S. troops in Germany, found that soldiers generally favored the idea.

One recurring complaint was that a soldier who comes before a court martial is automatically convicted. This frequently-heard allegation brings defenders of Army court-martial procedure to their feet in hot rebuttal. They insist that the nature of the Army's pre-trial investigations is such as to make it almost impossible for a man to be brought before a court martial unless he is guilty. In its conduct of preliminary proceedings against an accused, the Army claims a fairness which transcends civilian practices.

THESE are the prescribed steps in bringing a soldier to trial: First, charges must be proffered by a member of the military service. Then the accused soldier is called in, advised of his rights and asked if he has anything to say in his defense. If the case still stands up after this procedure, it is referred to an officer considered capable of conducting an impartial investigation. This officer brings one witness at a time into a room with the defendant, for interrogation. The defendant at this time has the right to question each witness thoroughly. He may also bring in his own witnesses in an effort to convince the investigating officer of his innocence.

Supporters of the present Army court-martial procedure point out that the case against the accused may be dropped anywhere along the route of this investigation if it is found that the evidence does not hold up. Furthermore, the investigator's final report must go before a reviewing authority who may decide against trying the case. Thus, it is Army policy never to put a man on trial unless prima facie evidence of his guilt is established.

An important consideration in evaluating the fairness of Army jurisprudence is the fact that the accused is thoroughly familiarized with the government's case against him before he comes to trial. This is not the case in U.S. civil courts. The defendant in civilian life is not allowed to examine government witnesses beforehand and may be surprised and taken off-guard by evidence of which he has no foreknowledge.

IF his case does come to trial, the accused is provided by the Army with defense counsel. But he has the privilege of augmenting or entirely replacing this counsel with a defender of his own choice. One other way the Army protects a soldier's rights: He may not be convicted on the strength of his own confession, if it can be shown that any pressure was used to obtain the confession. In one case where it was found that MPs had wrung an admission of guilt out of a soldier by threatening to denounce his Belgian girl friend as a Nazi agent, his conviction on a charge of currency exchange dealings was set aside and he was given a new trial. In another trial, where MPs had threatened to have the accused's family investigated by the FBI, the confession obtained under such duress was thrown out.

In theory, the Army takes every precaution to see that justice is done. Even the Trial Judge Advocate, who prosecutes the case, is duty-bound to bring out evidence in favor of the accused, if the defense should overlook something. Unlike the district attorney of civil courts, the TJA is not supposed necessarily to obtain conviction.

There are those, however, who point out that in actual practice the Army system sometimes misfires. The great weakness, they claim, of the Army scheme of justice is the lack of legal training and judicial experience on the part of many of the men who sit on the courts, conduct preliminary investigations, serve as defense counselors, prosecute the cases as Trial Judge Advocates or review convictions and sentences. I was told this by men with years of experience as lawyers and judges in civilian life and who now serve in the Judge Advocate's branch of the Army. Without exception, these officers expressed earnest loyalty to the basic principles of Army jurisprudence and spoke warmly in its defense, but they were willing also to offer constructive comment on its failings.

ONE of the big troubles, they declare, is that many of the officers who serve as cogs in the Army's judicial machinery must do so in time taken from their normal duties. This may be particularly harmful to the defendant's interest when it is the defense counselor who must prepare his client's case in spare time. There was the case in England where the counsel for the defense, a Special Services officer, never had seen the accused until they met in court. The accused, an enlisted man charged with assaulting a captain, was sentenced to ten years. Fortunately, a chaplain discovered the negligence with which the defense had been prepared. The soldier was given a new trial, new facts were brought out and he was acquitted.

The Special Services officer said later that he had been ordered to carry out a mission 300 miles from the place where the accused was being held and pleaded that he simply wasn't able to be in two places at the same time. Of course, he should have asked for a postponement of the trial until a satisfactory defense was prepared—but that's how theory and practice sometimes differ. If not well versed in Army law, the officer may not even have known that he was allowed to request a postponement.

In another case, again in England, a soldier charged with statutory rape was defended by an officer who was conscientious but who knew nothing about legal procedure. After an incompetent defense, the man received ten years. Later, the case was reopened with evidence that the defendant had been framed and he was freed. The fact that such cases are reopened is certainly a credit to the Army, although it may not mitigate initial decisions.

All too often, the officers conducting a trial, from the president of the court to the defense counsel, not only perform their roles without interest but unwillingly, according to those who have constant contact with courts martial. It is common knowledge, they say, that most officers shun court-martial duty.

FURTHERMORE, as close observers point out, the members of a court-martial board may be totally unprepared by temperament and background competently to render the serious judgment necessary to pass on the soldier who stands accused before them. The Army does not ask a shoemaker to pull a tooth, yet it may ask an ex-shoemaker to assume a judicial role to which, in civilian life, a man may aspire only after years of preparation.

THE solution offered by some ex-lawyers in the Army is the establishment of permanent courts employing only trained officers, who would be required to devote all their time and talents to the operation of the judicial machinery. In this manner it is felt that the Army would get speedy, uniform justice handed down by men who are experienced and interested in the functions of the law.

Many former lawyers now in uniform also feel strongly that such courts, if established, should be immune from pressure from above. What is meant by this was set forth in a recent dispatch from Germany by Kenneth Dixon, well-known Associated Press correspondent.

IN an article on courts martial, Mr. Dixon declared that "the biggest gripe of the average GI" is that "he is never, according to Army regulations, tried by a jury of equals. That is, no enlisted man ever is permitted to sit on a court-martial case . . . To say that GIs feel the cards are stacked against them on this score is putting it mildly."

Here, indeed, Mr. Dixon has touched on a sore point. I found few officers regularly engaged in court-martial work who cared to speak in defense of the all-officer court and quite a few expressed the belief that inclusion of enlisted men would prove to be an important morale factor. The idea is not without precedent. When an enlisted man is on trial for a major offense in the French Army, for instance, one of the members of the court must be a non-com.

However, it is certain that the uninitiated often get a biased and confused picture of Army justice, one which is grossly unfair to the many efficient officers who labor wholeheartedly to protect the rights of the soldier. It is the exceptional case which generally catches the public eye. Under-Secretary of War Patterson recently went to some pains to point out to Washington newspapermen that the Army system is in most respects more lenient than civilian justice.

The Army is primarily interested in making over offenders into good soldiers. Of approximately 24,000 men sentenced to rehabilitation centers since Dec. 1942, for infractions of all types, more than half have been restored to duty, according to War Department figures. Many have since distinguished themselves.

"The guiding principle in all procedures before courts martial and in the imposition of sentences," said Mr. Patterson, "is, first, to rehabilitate the defendant so that he may be returned to service; and, second, to make the penalty severe enough to deter others from breaking the law."

League of Nations Still In Business

But Its Affairs Will Be Liquidated by 1946 When United Nations Take Over

By Thom Yates
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

GENEVA.

THE League of Nations, though but a ghost of its former self, is still in business at the same stand. The footsteps of a few lone clerks now echo through the high-ceilinged corridors of the Palais de la Societe des Nations where diplomats once gathered. The comfortable, luxurious Assembly and Council meeting rooms of the palace have not been used since Germany touched off World War II in 1939. Virtually the only sounds heard are the long swells of Lake Geneva heaving over the breakwater near the front door of the palace.

"It's the war," an official spokesman explains, almost apologetically. "Actually, the League's technical work has never ceased. In fact, it has increased in volume and importance during the past two or three years. But we have found it necessary to transfer many of our activities to London and Washington and Princeton, New Jersey."

Few, if any, of the League's workers fail to see that the organization is breathing its last. Death, in the form of liquidation of all its affairs, will come no later than the end of 1946, the League's sympathizers freely admit.

AFTER 1946, what?

"We stand ready to make what we think would be valuable contributions to the new security organization born at San Francisco," the spokesman says. "We will make all our documents, records and knowledge available, as well as our physical plant here in Geneva. We but await the decision of the United Nations organization in this respect."

Considerable pressure exists for maintaining Geneva as the seat of the United Nations organization. For one thing the work of the new group would be off to a flying start without having to wait until suitable quarters were found or constructed and then moving into a new home. On the other hand, Geneva, home of so many international bodies, has two strikes against it at the outset. There is the psychological objection deriving from the League's failure, and there is the fact of Russian-Swiss relations, which, at the moment, are not the best.

IN any event, the road the League will follow to its end is already forecast. It will summon its Assembly to name a special committee whose main chore will be to confer with the United Nations preparatory committee on "joint action." At the Assembly meeting will sit representatives from the 44 nations still members of the League. Only 12 of the 44, however, will be members of both the old and new peace preservation groups.

The World Court, a subsidiary organization of the League, though it maintained its seat at The Hague in the Netherlands, will be retained in substance in the new world security framework. So, in all probability will The International Labor Organization, whose budget ($1,830,000 in 1945) was provided by the League. So the ILO may pursue its avowed purpose of promoting "social justice in all countries of the world and thereby. . . help to secure permanent peace and well-being."

HOUSED in a pretentious building of its own a stone's throw from the League grounds, the ILO transferred its war-time headquarters to Montreal under the guidance of Ireland's Edward Phelan, who is interim director. Its 41 member states, including America, last met in Philadelphia in the spring of 1944. They are scheduled to come together again in Paris this October.

The foundations upon which the International Labor Organization built its house was recemented at the Philadelphia conference. The delegates there reaffirmed that: (1) Labor is not a commodity; (2) freedom of expression and association are essential to sustained progress; (3) Poverty anywhere constitutes a danger to prosperity everywhere; and that (4) the war against want must be carried on with unrelenting vigor within each nation. The declaration into which these fundamental principles were incorporated led to President Roosevelt's declaration that "future generations will look back upon it as a landmark in world thinking."

In the 20 years before the second world war, the ILO had secured nearly 900 formal ratifications by the various governments on labor matters dealing with hours of work, holidays with pay, protection of child workers, prevention of and compensation for industrial accidents, insurance against unemployment, sickness, old age and death, and regulation of work conditions for women.

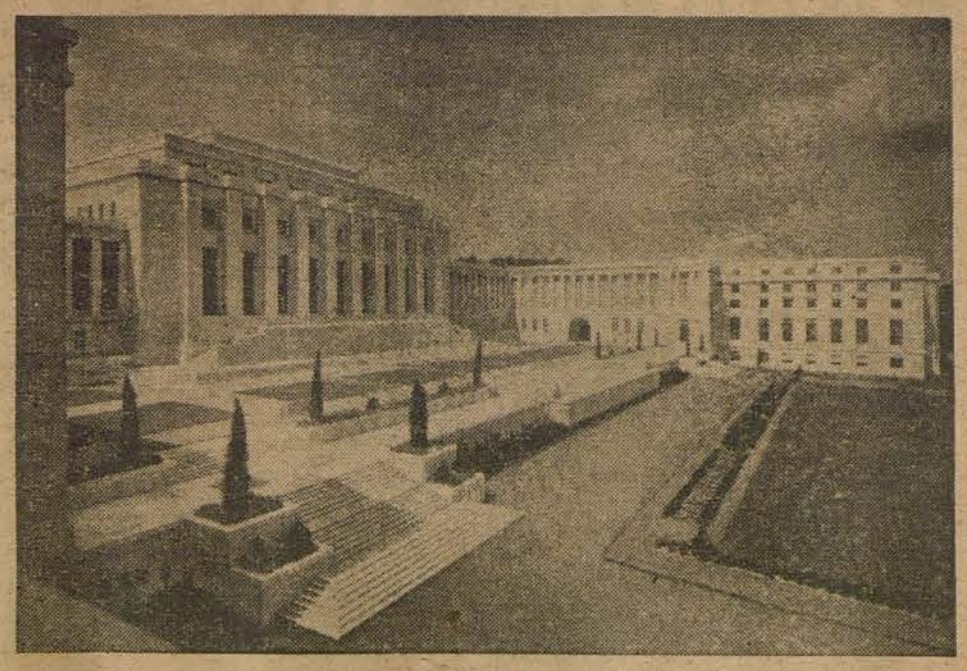
During the same two decades the League of Nations settled fully two score wars, border incidents and campaigns without allowing them to break into greater disorders. It was the League which awarded the Eupen and Malmedy districts to Belgium; laid down the frontier separating Poland and Germany in the Silesia area; settled the long-standing Bolivian-Paraguayan boundary dispute; and attempted, though unsuccessfully, to withdraw all non-Spanish combatants from the Spanish civil war.

But on the debit side of the ledger, the League failed ignominiously in its efforts to terminate the Chinese-Japanese war over Manchuria. While its supervision of the Saar election was almost a model plebiscite, the return of the coal-rich territory to Germany which followed acted as a spur to Adolf Hitler's territorial ambitions. For more than three years, as Mussolini's airmen and desert fighters cut down Ethiopian tribesmen, the League debated the Italo-Ethiopian dispute. Neither the war of words at Geneva nor the limited economic sanctions which followed stopped the Italians. Finally, on May 12, 1938, the League Council expressed the opinion "that with regard to the situation of Italy in Ethiopia, it was for the individual members of the League to determine their attitude, in the light of their own situation and their own obligations." The final blows against the prestige and power remaining to the League came with Hitler's march into Austria, Czechoslovakia, Danzig and Poland, which wrote a finish to the League's efforts to avert a world war.

In its premature old age, the League of Nations—unsuccessful in its prime mission of averting war—has busied itself with efforts to abolish opium smoking in the Far East, with aiding refugees and promoting improved social welfare conditions.

"From the moral standpoint," says Sean Lester of Ireland, acting Secretary General of the League, "the maintenance of the League of Nations, especially in the darkest hours of the war, has constituted an act of faith in the re-establishment, with more or less profound modifications, of the world organization."

In effect, those who sit in the almost-deserted Palais de la Societe des Nations say: "Our hope is that the new League may succeed where we failed. This can only be done if the Big Five stick together."



". . . still in business at the same stand."

By Theodore Handelman
Stars and Stripes Special Writer

LAST week's feature for the future was the headline, based on a Commerce Department report, that "7,000 Firms Plan Expansion Program of 9 Billion in Year." Some economists expressed themselves as suprised, though nappy, over the results of the survey. They shouldn't have been surprised. Other authoritative surveys and a multitude of items in the country's trade and technical press have given ample indication that American industry is thinking big and planning big.

But perhaps more important for the individual serviceman is the fact that nearly every community in the U.S. is planning. Here's a representative list:

BOSTON: Development of the port is No. 1 on the city's program. The planned modernization of this city's waterfront area calls for an expenditure of 15 million dollars.

PHILADELPHIA: The public works program will exceed 350 million dollars, the state roads project alone employing 45,000 to 50,000 men in this area; approaches of the Delaware River Bridge will be widened in a project requiring two years to complete; plans include a five-mile elevated super-highway.

NEW YORK CITY: Biggest construction and housing boom in New York City's history is sheduled as soon as materials are available. A postwar housing development, financed by seven local savings banks, will be built near the Polo Grounds at a cost of $7,584,000. The City Housing Authority has proposed 13 housing projects. In all, the Housing Authority has plans for 300 million dollars worth of construction of hospitals and [illegible] and medium-cost housing.

CHICAGO: A Public Transit Authority has been created to acquire and modernize the city's elevated and surface lines. There is a 100-million-dollar replacement program for transit lines scheduled for the next ten years. An initial fund of 10 millions for slum clearance has been approved; complete postwar program may amount to 100 millions. The Chicago Park District has been voted 24 million dollars to finance first four years of a 10-year program for bringing green open spaces to the city's congested areas.

TOLEDO: Plans an airport only 5 minutes away from business center to serve as a rail and bus terminal as well; consolidation of 8 railroads into one belt line; garden apartments and parks to aleviate blighted areas near tracks and yards; separate business and residential districts; zoning laws to restrict factories to lower Maumee River section and to a new industrial district at Maumee Bay on Lake Erie; 20 self-contained communities to replace the rows of obsolete frame houses that reach into present industrial areas. Hardboiled Toledo business men expect peacetime jeep production to boost Toledo more than its plan, and look to Willys-Overland to give the city an economic shot-in-the-arm.

HOUSTON, Tex.: Expects 250 millions in public and private construction: 38 million for industrial expansion; 48 million, non-industrial, covering a new medical center, schools and churches; 78 million for city, county, school and navigation district plans, with funds already approved by voters; 84 million for residential construction to cover an estimated shortage of 21,000 housing units. Also planned is a superhighway to Galveston and toward Port Arthur, and a new 2-million-dollar county courthouse. Work is progressing now [illegible] an eight-million-dollar permanent navy hospital. And, a man by the name of Glenn H. McCarthy will erect the "most modern apartment-business center in the U.S." Cost: 16 million dollars.

NEW ORLEANS, La.: It hopes to become the Aviation Hub of the Americas. In August it will open its huge Moisant International Airport. Forty-four existing and prospective airlines have plans for serving New Orleans. 97 applications for New Orleans routes call for service between New Orleans and almost every Southern city, with direct service to Los Angeles and to Boston.

ILLINOIS: The International Harvester Co. plant to be erected on the east bank of the Mississippi River between Alton and Wood River and to be devoted to the production of farm tractors, will cost more than 44 million dollars, and will employ more than 3,500 persons.

MINNESOTA: Postwar major projects include the $1,100,000 high school building planned in Mankata, the $500,000 airport at Ortonville, and the $300,000 library at Hibbing. St. Cloud has a program to cost over one million. Minneapolis expects to spend 70 millions on various projects within five years after the war.

NORTH DAKOTA: Brookings has public works construction program to cost $973,000. Planning is active in Bismarck, Devils Lake, Fargo, Grand Forks, Knox, Mandan, Minot, Valley City, Wahpeton, Williston. Chief state-wide program is the Missouri River development providing for irrigation and reclamation work.

Workers won't stream from a shipyard any [illegible] have closed down

Dancing Into GI Hearts

The Corps de Ballet of the Radio City Music Hall Revue in one of their rehearsals. The troupe is soon to tour the ETO.

Rockettes' Show Real Family Affair

By Hugh Conway
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

RHEIMS.

ON the stage were about 30—count 'em—30 beautiful girls, dancing, whirling and kicking. They were wearing a pleasant but startling array of costumes. Very abbreviated costumes. Blue shorts, red sweaters; khaki shorts, green sweaters; striped shorts, striped sweaters, even ballet costumes. A tall, attractive blonde in ODs was singing but you couldn't hear her. It looked like a girl's sorority suddenly gone mad, in a delightful sort of way.

"It's the Radio City Music Hall Overseas," explained Gene Snyder, general manager of the troupe. "Biggest show ever brought overseas. They're rehearsing. We have 50 people, twelve tons of scenery, 128 costumes. It's not a vaudeville show. It's a real revue. Lasts two hours."

The music crescendoed to a finish and a couple of dozen GIs, free-loading a sneak preview began to applaud and whistle. Victor Miller, the conductor wiped his forehead and glanced at Snyder.

"It looks okay from here, Gene," he said. Snyder nodded. "Take a break, fellows," Miller said to the 659th AAF Band, which provides the score for the show.

"We're ending our Assembly Area camp run. Been here a month. Now we're going to Germany," said Snyder. "I hope we'll be able to find stages big enough to hold the show. We need one at least 24 feet deep, 40 feet wide and with an 18 foot opening."

STAGE trouble was the biggest headache for the Radio City show when it began its ETO tour several weeks ago. Even the big outdoor stages in the redeployment camps were too small. Seven of the stages had to be rebuilt for the tour to start.

"They are so used to thinking in terms of small USO units over here," said Snyder, "that they don't seem to know exactly how to handle ours."

And no wonder, either. The Music Hall show has a chorus line of 16 of the world-famous Rockettes, a 12-girl ballet corps and engineers created a portable unit, complete a number of headliners and specialty acts, including Dixie Dunbar, the petite tap dancer, Joe and Jane McKenna, a top notch comedy team; The Chords, a girl trio; Marion Carter, a blonde mezzo-soprano, and Norma Gentner, ballerina of the show.

When the show travels, it needs ten vehicles, including portable generators for lighting equipment, two large trailers and three 6×6s. The scenery is perhaps the most elaborate ever designed for a traveling show. To keep as much of the Radio City Music Hall atmosphere as possible, with special curtains and lightning, that is almost a duplicate of the original. There is even a proscenium arch to carry out the motif.

RELATIVELY speaking, the Radio City Music Hall Overseas is unique in other ways besides its size. The show is practically a family affair, including four husbands and wives, a brother and sister, two sisters, three sisters and even a pair of twins.

Joe McKenna, comedian and master of ceremonies, has both his wife, Topsy, and his sister, Jane, in the show with him. The Rockettes include the Kress sisters—Virginia Anne, 19, Martha, 21, and Marianne, 22 and the Kaplan twins, Edith and Gladys 22. The ballet has the Hyatt girls, Dorothy, 19, and Cathy, 22. The married folks also include Gene Snyder, general manager, and his wife, Dixie Dunbar, and Mr. and Mrs. Canfield Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Carter.

The show will tour the ETO for six months. For most of the girls it has been the first time on this side of the ocean. They've had more dates here than you'll find in an African fruit market.

To get a date with a Rockette or any of the other pretty gals in the show requires one main thing—being the first to ask them. Makes no difference if you're an officer or a buck private. The first guy to ask, other things being equal, usually gets the date. Or, at least, that's what the girls said

Gypsy Markoff
Mrs. Roosevelt Encouraged Her.

ETO Troupers

GypsyMarkoffRecovers Is Overseas Again

GYPSY Markoff, the pretty brunette who has done fore the accordian what Larry Adler did for the harmonica, is overseas again for USO—her fourth trip abroad to entertain the troops and her first engagement since the 1942 Lisbon Clipper crash which hospitalized her for nearly two years.

Rescued along with Jane Froman and other survivors, Gypsy spent four months in a Lisbon hospital with a compound fracture of her right ankle, a broken left ankle and knee, a broken shoulder and spinal tendon, a badly mangled left hand (which cost her the use of two fingers) and severe facial burns.

Two years and 17 operations later, the Gypsy was out of the hospital but hardly back in show business. With two fingers of her left hand paralysed, she felt that she could never play the accordian again. But with a $30,000 hospital bill to whittle down she couldn't afford the luxury of being despondent.

She happened to run into Eleanor Roosevelt and told her of her predicament. Mrs. Roosevelt told her to get busy again with her accordian. "Did you ever hear of anyone with two fingers paralysed who tried to play the accordian and couldn't?", the First Lady asked. Gypsy said that she hadn't and promised to try. A few months later she was making great progress in developing a new left hand technique in which she uses her third and little fingers instead of the injured two.

IN April Gypsy launched her comeback with a Town Hall concert which brought her a terrific amount of publicity and helped take care of part of the hospital expenses. Then, after she had proved to herself that she still was an attraction, she agreed to come overseas again for Camp Shows—with the stipulation that she fly the Bermuda route where the 1942 crash occurred.

One accused of "preferring the society of siamese cats to men" by *Time* magazine, Gypsy also beat that jinx on her trip over—she became engaged to an ATC officer.

"And after we're married," she says, "I'll always get my own way with him because the clipper crash broke my tear ducts and it doesn't take much to make me cry quite realistically."

Along with Gypsy in her "Fun With Music" show are the Nethane Brothers (acrobats), Bob Storm (her accompanist), Alan Ames (Master of ceremonies), and Katherine Chang (vocalist). Miss Chang, who is a Japanese-American, hopes to be able to get down to Italy and play for the Japanese-American 100th Infantry Battalion. Born and raised in Pittsburgh, Miss Chang is married to a Chinese-American now in the army in England.

CAPTAIN Alan Campbell, Hollywood script writer now with Special Service in Paris, is collaborating with Gertrude Stein on a new play tentatively entitled "In Savoy." The plot, as far as Campbell has been able to learn after reading it the first four times, concerns life during the Ger- who wrote the script for "A Star Is Born" and is, incidentally, the husband of the Dorothy Parker, claims that he is acting largely in an advisory capacity on the play. "She asked me if I would help out and make suggestions and I presume she will follow them," he said.

Special Services, which had had reams of bad publicity after USO stars registered gripes after overseas tours, is reported about to begin soliciting "testimonials" from entertainers who are satisfied customers. The story goes that there are plenty of show people who have nothing but praise for Special services and the job it has done and that only the names who pass unfavorable comments get into print. One USO comic gagged: Just tear the tops off of three Spscial Service officers and in 25 words or less tell why your USO tour was more fun than Frankie Sinatra's."

FIFTEEN years ago a New York songwriter, Harold Arlen (*Over the Rainbow, Stormy Weather*) made a bet with a friend that he could write a blues song bluer than "Stormy Weather" and it would never become a hit. He then went ahead and wrote a very blue tune called "Ill Wind," which never impressed anyone except jazz musicians around Harlem and a few assorted connoisseurs in other cities. Here is the O'Henry twist which may make Arlen cough up the money he won more than a decade ago: In battered Berlin, GIs rate "Ill Wind" tops on their Hit Parade, and now it may become another Lili Marlene. The girl who gets the credit for making the tune a favorite with GIs is a Russian MP-ette who sings a mean bit of song around Femina and the other Berlin niteries, and she claims that she first heard the song ten years ago in Shanghai from a Negro pianist named King Wilson.—**Ed Wilcox.**

Skiing comes close to being Iceland's national pastime.

Back to the Rock...

(Continued from Page IV)

conscious in the world and every third or fourth store is a book shop, with both Icelandic and American versions of the latest best sellers. The big change you'll find on the "main stem" are to be two soda fountains, and both do a rushing business.

Icelandic bjor is still the one percent variety, but soldiers are now allowed to buy spirits from the state store at 75 kroner ($11.25) a bottle. They also get a ration of American beer in camp. And if you belong to a sergeant's club in one camp we visited, you can get whiskey four nights a week—with soda and coke.

The GIs who were stationed here don't want to be known as heroes—they'd just like the folks at home to know that for a long time before Pearl Harbor and long afterwards they knew little else but boredom and hard work. A good share of the men were living on distant outposts in those days, constantly on the alert for Nazis. Their only entertainment was an occasional movie. If they wanted a little drink they waited for a rare pass to Reykjavik and paid a bootlegger (yes, they had 'em here) upwards of 100 kronur for a bottle of brennivin (burnt wine) or acqua vita.

There's still a lot more boredom than bourbon available. And when a GI has some time off it's still a long ride from the camps where most of the men are located, to Reykjavik. Once there, there is no place to stay overnight. Enlisted men still aren't permitted to enter this city's only big hotel and their one place to go in town is the Red Cross club.

THE Red Cross, incidentally, has done a good job here. They have even gone so far as to install bowling alleys in two of their clubs; they serve coffee and doughnuts, and Red Cross-sponsored dances are usually fairly well attended by stulkas. At the height of things, the average turnout at the Reykjavik club is now 150—not a gal for every guy by a long shot but not bad when you think back to the days when if two fellows in a camp had dates the same evening it called for a bull session of at least an hour's duration.

As for sports, the men play softball from around May until late in September, and for a couple of years there were football teams playing here. The program took its biggest jump for the better in Nov., 43 when the Andrews Memorial Fieldhouse was completed outside of Reykjavik. Although it was sold to the Icelanders the first of last month, it more than served its purpose. For more than a year crowds ranging between 1,000 and 2,000 jammed the place for basketball games and boxing shows and Icelandic boxers and glima experts (wrestlers) did a lot to help relations. It even had its Harry Balogh in the person of Capt Dave Zinkoff, former Philadelphia sports announcer, who did an amazing job each and every week of mispronouncing the difficult Icelandic names.

What's New in Book World

New York Newspaper Strike Boomed Sales Of Established Best Sellers

BOOK-REVIEWING has been a much maligned art, and skeptics insist that good or bad reviews have no effect on the sales. But the recent newspaper strike in New York apparently disproved this contention. The sale of new editions showed a marked decline, lending credence to the fact that readers couldn't buy papers, were unable to read the opinions of their favorite critics, and therefore refused to take a chance. Established books continued a steady sale, however.

* * *

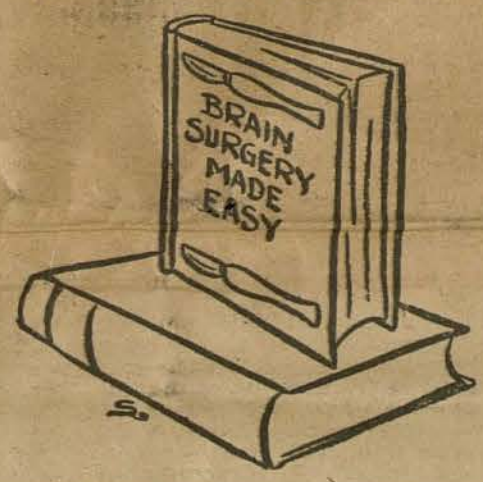
The prolific Sinclair Lewis delivers his nineteenth novel, *Cass Timberland* (Random House, $2.75). The author of "Arrowsmith" and "Dodsworth" offers another of his indicative analyses of marriage with the locale of the story an imaginary city in Minnesota.

* * *

The widespread possibilities for getting the most profit out of a best seller have heretofore included serialization, pocket editions and the inevitable movie versions. Now, the American Broadcasting Company has hit upon a new angle: presenting a series of radio programs devoted to dramatizations of best sellers. Each book is presented in five daily half-hour programs.

* * *

Books on the precarious post-war period are now flooding the market. Most recent is Wenzel Brown's *Dynamite on our Doorstep* (Greenberg, Publisher, $2.75), in which the author takes up Puerto Rico long-overlooked snafu in American democracy. *Time Bomb*, by E. J. Piller (Arco Publishing Co., $2.00) is another expose of un-American activities in the States. Similar to John Roy Carlson's provocative story, *Under Cover*, "Time Bomb" lambasts American fascist groups and the phonies who plan to "use" the returning war veterans.



GI Bookshelf

The Outlaw Years (T-15), by Robert Coates, is history written with color, dash and a sharp sense of drama. Coates' description of the land pirates who terrorized the Mississippi frontier between 1800 and 1835 of Harper, Samuel Mason and John Murrel—all leaders in the wild tribe who swaggered across one of America's lustiest periods—make for absorbing reading.

* * *

The amazing baseball records of the New York Yankees will probably remain unequaled for many years to come. The record-breaking exploits of Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig, Joe DiMaggio, plus the real low-down on the building of this great baseball machine, are to be found in an engrossing sports yarn by Frank Graham, noted New York sports scribe. *The New York Yankees* (T-24).

* * *

GI legitimate theater fans have been forced to do most of their playgoing via the dramatic reviews from home town newspapers. With the annual publication of Burns Mantle's *The Best Plays of 1943-1944* (T-25), GIs have the next best thing to a seat on the aisle. Mantle's current edition includes such Broadway hits as "Winged Victory," "The Voice of the Turtle," "Over 21" and "Jacobowsky and the Colonel." Critical complaint against the book has been that Mantle's plays are rewrites of the originals, and emerge as short stories rather than plays. But the meat is there, and the dialogue remains substantially the same as in the plays. Theatergoers should enjoy the volume.

* * *

IN London several years ago, Mrs. Eslanda Goode Robeson, wife of singer Paul Robeson, had a sudden urge to see her own "old country," Africa. She prepared for her voyage by taking courses in anthropology at the London School of Economics and at London University.

The story of the trip with her son, Pauli, is described by Mrs. Robeson in *African Journey* (The John Day Company, $3.50). Written in diary form, it is not merely a travelogue but a treatise on the color line. Mrs Robeson also employs Pauli as a vivid, literary device for pointing out developing consequences of present race discrimination.

Crosswords

By Pfc Charles D. Jacobson

Special to Stars and Stripes

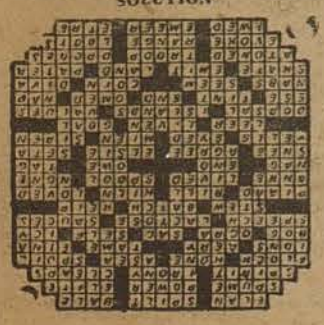
ACROSS

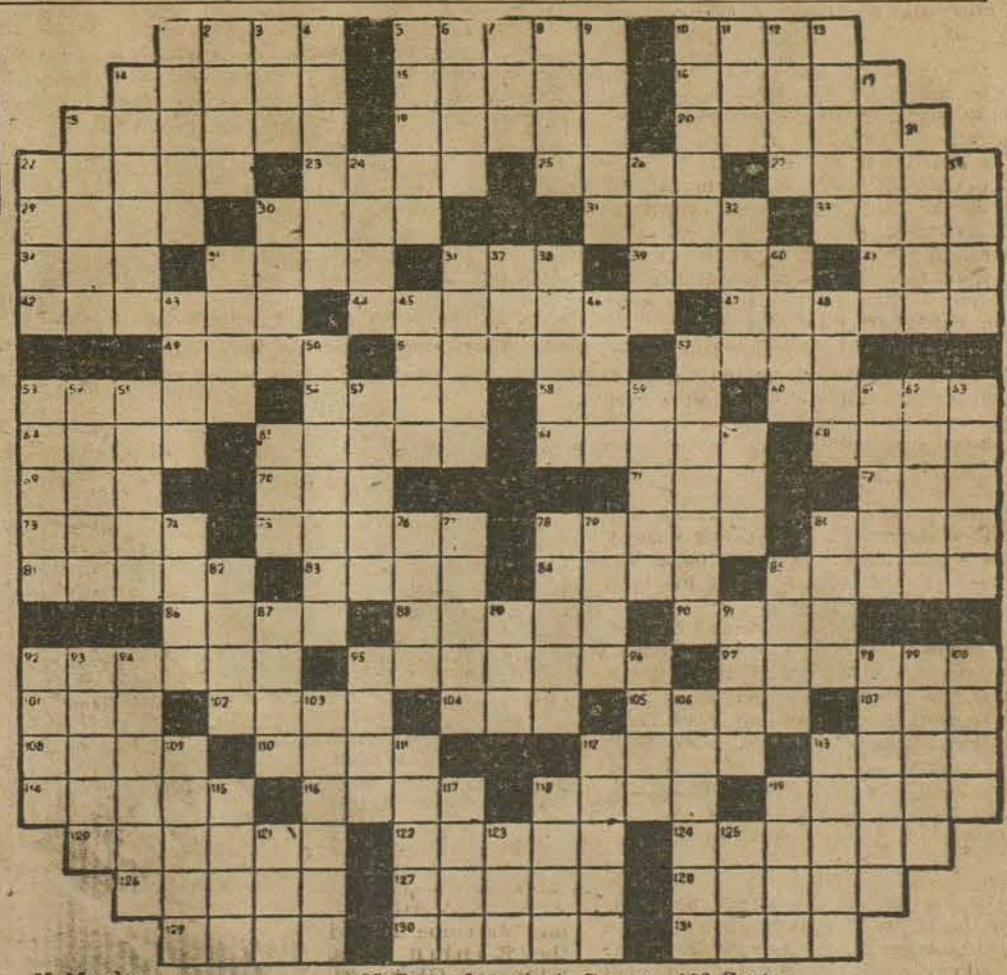
1 Dash.
5 Overturned.
10 Pressed bundle.
14 Foam.
15 Potency.
16 Chosen few.
18 Ghost.
19 Sarcasm.
20 Becomes lucid.
22 Hero.
23 Sharpen.
25 On the ocean.
27 Turn rancid.
29 Electrical particles.
30 Eagle's nest.
31 Docile.
33 Volcano in Sicily.
34 Swamp.
35 Seed used for seasoning.
36 Baglike part.
39 Ego.
32 Other.
41 Frigid.
42 Oration.
44 Milk sugar.
47 Liquid seasoning.
49 Boil slowly.
51 Group.
52 Seaweed.
53 Musical instrument.
56 Small stream.
58 Brick oven.
60 Suitor.
64 Girl's name.
65 Existed.
66 Spindle.
68 Not one.
69 Old norse.
70 Game of chance.
71 Be in debt.
72 Label.
73 Dagger.
75 Be consistent.
78 Girl's name.
80 Bristle.
81 Shouts.
83 Ogled.
84 Facial expression.
85 Claxon.
86 Crooked smile.
88 Cheer up.
90 Aim.
92 Pertaining to the back.
95 Isolated areas.
97 Rates.
101 Compass point (abbr.).
102 Hue.
104 Finish.
105 Hebrew weight.
107 Short sleep.
108 Seizes.
110 Appear.
112 Money.
113 Prima donna.
114 Slide.
116 Throw out.
118 Earth.
119 Father.
120 Made amends.
122 Cavalry unit.
124 Lazy bees.
126 Call forth.
127 Gamut.
128 Despoils.
129 Gave birth to lambs.
130 Mohammedan judge.
131 Ireland.

DOWN

1 Long narrative poems.
2 Lie in hiding.
3 Friend (Fr.).
4 Rear.
5 Bony.
6 Small hole.
7 Pacific victory.
8 Siberian river.
9 Meeting place.
10 Turned into.
11 Sum total.
12 Reclines.
13 Storeroom.
14 Washing implement.
17 Amorous.
18 Kind of sailboat.
21 Because.
22 Lies.
24 Spoken.
26 Leisure.
28 Sets.
30 Pain.
35 Eight (comb. form.).
36 Dinner course.
37 Siamese coin.
38 Male chickens.
40 Autumn.
43 Anglo-Saxon slave.
45 Capable.
46 Boat.
48 Atop.
50 Twister.
52 Being aware of.
53 Flower.
54 Futile.
55 Heavenly being.
57 Elephant tusk.
59 Unbound.
61 Elector.
62 Growing outward.
63 Daughter of King Lear.
65 Meadow.
67 Sheltered side.
74 Units of cloth measurement.
76 Elongated fish (pl.).
77 Roman magistrate.
78 Correct.
79 Swedish Nightingale.
80 Edge.
82 Chair.
85 German industrial region.
87 Part of ancient Greece.
89 Large truck.
91 Baking chamber.
92 Lairs.
93 City in Japan.
94 Refund.
95 Article.
96 Anon.
98 Joins.
99 Overhanging roofs.
100 Mast.
103 Wanted.
106 Center.
109 Cooking unit.
111 Bishop's staff.
112 Antic.
113 Italian poet.
115 Enough (poetic).
117 Trolley.
118 Theater box.
119 Needy.
121 Stretch.
123 Unity.
125 King (Fr.).

SOLUTION





A course in motor surgery, rather apropos from what one hears about home front car conditions, interests these students at the GI A & M College. On the right, a group of earnest, but not too seductive "milkmaids," demonstrate udder work.

How to Keep 'em Down on the Farm

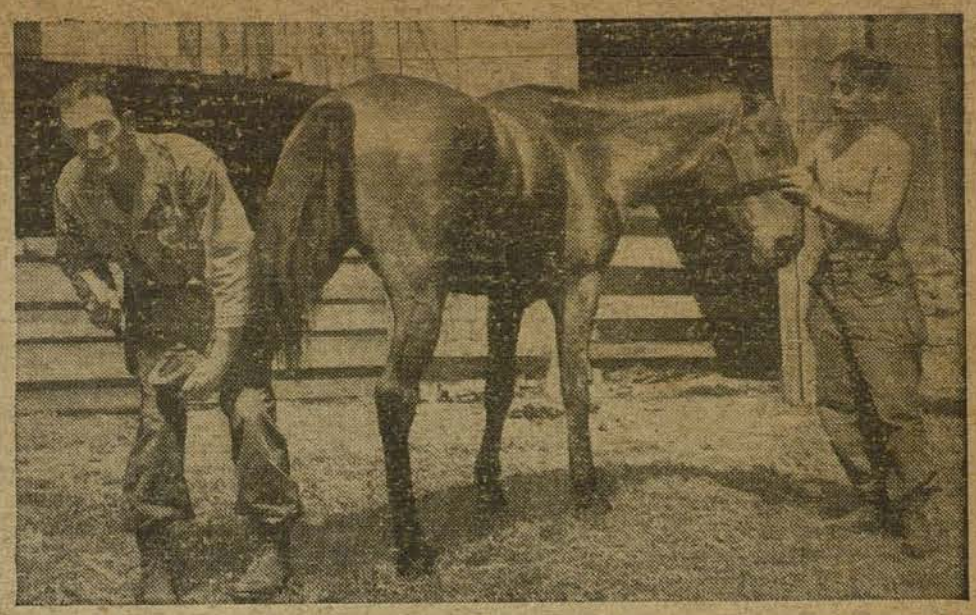
94th's A & M College Opens

HOR PLANA, Czechoslovakia.

THE question of "How ya gonna keep 'em down on the farm?" has long been a mystery but the 94th Division's 302nd Infantry hopes to have found a solution with its GI Agricultural and Mechanical College.

The college was opened recently to 80 prospective students and its agricultural course consists of classes in crop management and animal husbandry. The mechanical phase is made up of a Woodcraft and an Automotive Maintenance School.

The care of infants is an important factor in the 94th's A & M College but it isn't the kind that doctors write books about. Above, three students show how to apply the proper treatment to a baby's skin, this one being a spry young colt.



When Dobbin has to have a new pair of shoes to be hitched to the shay, he need never worry. Cpl. Paul Zaring, a DSC holder, shows further courage as he drives a nail while Pfc Howard Ellington does his best to soothe the beast at the other end.

A group of students follows the reaper on their farm in Czechoslovakia. A good portion of the student body is composed of city slickers who have learned that it is possible to mount a horse without a ladder.

Details of every gadget on a machine are discussed by a member of the motor classes. In subsequent classes cars and motors will be stripped for instruction and honor students will graduate to two and a half ton trucks.