

S & S Weatherman
LONDON and MIDLANDS
Fair and Warm.
W. ENGLAND, WALES
Scattered Showers, Warm.

New York

London Edition

Paris

THE STARS AND STRIPES

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in the European Theater
THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1945

... Predicts for Today
N. E. ENGLAND, S. SCOTLAND
Mainly Fair with possible
Showers, Warm.

Jap Envoy Ordered to Manila; Services to Release 7,000,000

Snyder Sees Many Freed Within Year

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Army lowered today to 38 the age at which enlisted men may be discharged as one step toward the demobilization of 5,000,000 men within a year. The 38-year-age group, Secretary of War Stimson announced, will be eligible for discharge within 90 days after they ask for release.

The Army estimated 300,000 men will be affected under this policy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Army and Navy will discharge 7,000,000 men during the next 12 months, Reconversion Director John W. Snyder said today.

Predicting that the demobilization rate would be stepped up to 500,000 men monthly, Snyder said that the Army the current discharge rate of 175,000 monthly. Snyder said that the Army point-release system would remain unchanged. Men with the longest combat records and most dependents would continue to get the preference, he said.

The Navy, Snyder added, has a demobilization plan set to go into action "almost immediately."

Snyder's statement followed President Truman's declaration last night that 5,000,000 to 5,500,000 men could be released from the Army during the next 12 to 18 months. At the same time, the President said that monthly draft quotas would be reduced from 80,000 to 50,000 monthly and future requirements would demand no man over 26.

The President said the new draftees were necessary to replace veteran combat men already overseas in occupational forces.

Meanwhile, the War Department announced that civilian personnel would be used "to the maximum extent" to facilitate rapid demobilization of servicemen.

United Nations Delegates Here

The United Nations—victorious in war—will begin today their first peacetime efforts to keep the peace for all time.

The Executive Committee of the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations will hold its first meeting in London. Fourteen statesmen, each representing a United Nation, including former U.S. Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr., as the American delegate, will gather at the Church House, in Westminster, to set the wheels of the new World Security Organization moving.

Besides the U.S., the countries represented will be Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Iran, Yugoslavia, Mexico, the Netherlands, U.S.S.R. and England.

While the people of London frolic in their holiday, the 14 men will begin the task of making arrangements for the first sessions of the United Nations General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council, as well as establishing the new organization's secretariat and convening the new International Court of Justice.

U.K. Base to Speed Closing Operations

U.K.-based soldiers, hoping for a stepped-up schedule of return trips to the U.S., were informed yesterday in a statement from Brig. Gen. F. S. Strong, Jr., commanding general of U.K. Base, that efforts to close down operations "as efficiently and as expeditiously as possible" would be redoubled.

Gen. Strong, who took over command last week with the specific mission of closing U.K. operations, did not expand upon his statement.



AP Wire Photo and Keystone Photos

Offensive Ends, But Some Japs Keep Fighting

Five Japanese planes were shot down attempting to approach the 3rd Fleet and two "suicide" aircraft crashed into Iha Island, 30 miles north of Okinawa, as fighting continued yesterday at many points on the scattered Pacific battlefronts. Moscow radio broadcast a statement by the Soviet chief of staff that fighting would keep on until the "Japanese actually lay down their arms."

Whether the planes shot down by 3rd Fleet gunners were bent on treachery or whether the pilots had not been notified of the surrender was not clear. Tokyo admitted the attack, but claimed Imperial Headquarters was endeavoring to transmit the surrender order to every branch of their armed forces.

Vice-Adm. John S. McCain, however, said his task force was taking no chances. "This task force is maintaining every precaution," he said.

Adm. Nimitz flashed word throughout his command to cease offensive operations, but warned that any enemy planes approaching U.S. warships would be destroyed.

Adm. Halsey's "cease fire" order came just in time to save Tokyo from another hammering by carrier planes. American Broadcasting Company reporter Norman Paige said hundreds of planes were in the air near Tokyo when Halsey radioed: "Looks like the war is over. Cease firing but if you see any enemy planes in the air shoot them down in a friendly fashion."

Two American soldiers were injured in the "suicide" plane attack on Iha Island and one U.S. soldier was killed in a sharp skirmish with counter-attacking Japanese on Northern Luzon.

Soviet Far Eastern armies heard Marshal Alexander Vassilevsky announce the Jap surrender, but no cease fire order was given and hostilities apparently continued. A communique Tuesday night indicated that the Russians were crushing Japanese resistance on all fronts in Manchuria, Korea and Sakhalin Island.

Southeast Asia Command ordered suspension "consistent with the safety of the Allied forces." Isolated clashes were reported, however.

Adm. Lord Louis Mountbatten, SEAC commander, disclosed that the Jap surrender came as troops were preparing to launch a new invasion.

AT LONG LAST: In two of the world's greatest gathering places, in Times Square (New York's Piccadilly Circus) and in Piccadilly Circus (London's Times Square), crowds gather elbow to elbow and cheek to cheek to ring in the new peace.

ETO Stops Sailings to Pacific, Steps Up Redeployment to U.S.

By Robert J. Donovan
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

PARIS, Aug. 15—Theater Service Forces, disclosing a radical revision of the entire redeployment and readjustment program, announced tonight that all troop movements from the ETO to the Pacific had been canceled, and that five divisions filled with high-score men, most of them eligible for discharge, had been alerted for shipment to the U.S.

The divisions, all scheduled to embark within 30 days of VJ-Day, are the 63rd, 69th and 103rd Infantry, the 6th Armored and the 17th Airborne.

Two more armored divisions, identities of which are not revealed, have been scheduled for return to the U.S. soon after the first five have departed, but have not yet been alerted, TSF said.

The TSF announcement said the new plans would "result in a speed-up of personnel returning to the U.S.," but gave no figures to indicate the extent of acceleration.

In various stages of redeployment in the ETO at the time the Japanese surrendered were 292,000 troops, most of them low-score men, TSF said. Many of these troops, according to the announcement, probably will be withdrawn from staging and assembly areas to make way for high-score men eligible for discharge.

There was evidence, however, that divisions like the 30th Infantry, 35th Infantry and 45th Infantry, which already had reached an advanced stage of processing, would sail, rather than pull back and leave empty boats waiting at docks until other units could be processed. TSF announced yesterday, for example, that main elements of the 35th Infantry Division, which is full of low-point men, had begun moving from the Assembly Area Command near Rheims to Le Havre to embark for home.

For the time being, it was understood, the critical point score will remain at 85 for soldiers and 44 for WACs. Nevertheless, TSF disclosed, each of the five divisions alerted for shipment home has been authorized "as administrative personnel" a maximum of 800 officers and men with fewer than 85 points.

"Two methods will be used at first for the return of high-score veterans," the

(Continued on back page)

Dead of War II Twice Those of '18, Casualties Triple

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (ANS)—Nearly twice as many American fighting men gave their lives in World War II as were killed in World War I, Army and Navy casualty figures indicated today.

Killed in the nearly four years of this war were 251,717; in the last war 126,000.

Overall casualties this time nearly tripled those of World War I, when 364,000 were listed. This war's total is 1,069,218. The Pacific war alone was estimated to have cost the U.S. 300,000 casualties, about one-tenth the estimated Japanese casualties.

There are 44,736 Americans missing in action included in the casualty total for this war. Many of these may be listed later as killed.

12th AF Dissolves; Was First in Africa

ROME, Aug. 15 (Reuter)—The 12th Air Force, first U.S. Air Force to enter the war in North Africa, was dissolved today, Brig. Gen. Charles T. Myers, commander, announced today.

The 12th flew 430,681 sorties and dropped 217,156 tons of bombs. Its pilots shot down 2,857 enemy planes and lost 2,667 of its own. Casualties were: killed, 1,788; missing, 5,425; wounded, 1,735.

MacArthur Will Dictate Instructions

Japan will be told the details regarding its formal surrender in Manila on Friday, according to orders issued to them yesterday by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who wasted no time in telling them what he, as Allied Supreme Commander, wanted them to do.

The meeting in Manila, it was suggested, would be followed by another at which the formal surrender would be signed, with representatives of Russia, Britain and China attending, as well as MacArthur.

Surrender negotiations, however, did not seem even this far advanced on the Russian Far East front, where, according to Gen. Antonov, the Red Army's chief of staff, the Japanese were still fighting.

Reuter reported a Moscow Radio broadcast quoting Antonov as saying: "The announcement made by the Japanese Emperor on Japan's capitulation is only a general declaration of unconditional surrender. Orders to the armed forces to cease military operations have not yet been issued and the Japanese armed forces continue to offer resistance."

Would Continue to Fight

As a consequence, he then said, the Russians would continue to fight in the Far East until the Japanese cease hostilities and lay down their arms.

In his first communication with the Japanese as Supreme Commander, MacArthur ordered Emperor Hirohito and the Japanese Headquarters to cease hostilities immediately and to place a radio station at his disposal so that he could tell them instantly and constantly what to do to implement their surrender.

In his second communication, which followed shortly afterward, he gave them specific instructions regarding the surrender formalities on Friday.

In this message, he ordered "an immediate cessation of hostilities by the Japanese forces" and asked that he "be notified at once of the effective date and hour of such cessation, whereupon the Allied forces will be directed to cease hostilities."

In the meantime, following President Truman's announcement of the surrender Tuesday night, MacArthur issued a directive to the Allied forces under his command to cease offensive action.

He then directed that the Japanese surrender envoy fly in a plane painted all white and decorated with green crosses visible at 500 yards. He is to be accompanied by competent advisers representing the Japanese army, navy and air force, the air force representative to be thoroughly familiar with airport facilities in the Tokyo area.

Should Fly to Ie Island

The Japanese plane, MacArthur directed, would fly to the island of Ie (the tiny island on which war correspondent Ernie Pyle was killed). From there, the Japanese representatives would be flown to Manila in a U.S. plane.

The Japanese plane was directed to leave from Sata Misaki, on the southern tip of Kyushu, one of the chain of Japanese home islands, weather permitting, between midnight and 3 AM (British time) on Friday. Notice of the plane's departure was to be given MacArthur six hours beforehand, and the plane was to leave only after his acknowledgement of this information.

The careful detail of these instructions was taken by observers to be a precautionary move by MacArthur to avoid any Japanese treachery.

Ironically enough, the word "Bataan" was chosen by MacArthur as the code

(Continued on back page)

MacArthur Thanks President for Post

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—In a telegram to President Truman, Gen. MacArthur expressed gratitude on his appointment as supreme commander to conduct the Japanese surrender negotiations.

Released today by the White House, the message said: "I am deeply grateful for the confidence you have so generously bestowed upon me in my appointment as supreme commander. The entire eastern world is inexpressibly thrilled by the early termination of the war. I shall do everything possible to capitalize this situation along the magnificently constructed lines you have conceived for the peace of the world."

America Swings Into Action for Reconversion

WMC Controls End; OPA Lifts Curb On Gasoline Sales

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (ANS)—America today wasted no time in starting its reconversion to peace-time operations.

Just minutes after President Truman revealed the war was over, the nation also heard:

1—The War Manpower Commission announce the ending of all controls on manpower.

2—The Navy Department announce the cancellation of another \$6,000,000,000 in war contracts. Only last week, the Navy had ordered halted \$1,200,000,000 in shipbuilding work.

3—The War Department announce the reduction of \$23,000,000,000 a year in the procurement of munitions and supplies.

4—OPA announce the immediate termination of rationing of gasoline, canned fruits, vegetables, fuel oil and oil stoves.

OPA Administrator Chester Bowles said that meats, fats, oils, butter, sugar, shoes and tires would stay on the ration list until "military reductions and increased production bring civilian supplies more in balance with civilian demands."

Simultaneously—even as Americans still were recovering from a night of celebrations—President Truman put the whole machinery of government to work to carry the nation swiftly and smoothly along the path ahead.

Know It Won't Be Easy

That things would not be easy, all Americans knew. Already the number of unemployed in the country stands at almost 1,500,000 and officials are estimating that the number of idle will soar to perhaps as many as 9,000,000 within 18 months.

The President himself issued the statement:

"The emergency today is as great as it was on Dec. 7, 1941."

War Mobilization and Reconversion Director John W. Snyder, meanwhile, announced his master plan for return to a normal economy, citing the following as rules which would be followed in the switchover:

1—Many war-time production and distribution controls will be removed immediately.

2—Until the dangers of inflation completely disappear price ceilings, rent controls and wage stabilization will be retained.

3—Congress will be asked to enact laws for increased unemployment benefits and also to pass a tax program designed to stimulate production and maintain markets.

Snyder commented that "we cannot make millions of job shifts, cut off billions of war contracts and radically change the character of our national output without meeting many unexpected situations."

He added, however, that the outlook for a peacetime victory were bright but it won't be won easily nor immediately.

Government's Main Objectives

The Government's main objectives, he said, were providing jobs for all willing to work, a steadily rising standard of living, stabilizing the economy, avoiding inflation or deflation, and increasing opportunities for farmers and businessmen.

The War Department said that telegrams had been sent to chief contractors, notifying them of the "cut-backs" reducing Army procurement from \$2,400,000,000 monthly to \$435,000,000 monthly.

Of the procurement which is continuing, \$268,000,000 monthly represents food purchases.

The production of most types of weapons and equipment has been halted entirely. Those which are still being manufactured on a limited basis are primarily experimental types.

Heads of government agencies having the most to do with trying to steer America smoothly from war to peace have plans ready to announce. John Snyder, War Mobilization and Director of Reconversion, is expected to release shortly his overall plan for reconversion.

As the surrender order was given, most of the nation's war workers kept at their jobs, turning out the tools of war. In southern Illinois, however, 12,000 coal miners declared a holiday for themselves and at Aliquippa, Pa., 15,000 steel workers walked out to celebrate.

Peace Comes to Time, Too

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (ANS)—Radio station WOR changed its time signals at ten last night from "Eastern War Time" to "Eastern Peace Time."

THE STARS AND STRIPES

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Congress Gets Call to Return A Month Early

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (ANS)—Congress will reconvene Sept. 5, Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D.-Ky.) announced yesterday. Barkley said he and Rep. John W. McCormack (D.-Mass.), House majority leader, will file a joint call for the return of the lawmakers under the terms of a resolution which recessed both houses until the tentative date of Oct. 8. The House quit July 21, the Senate Aug. 1.

Barkley has announced a five-point program for the Senate, topped by measures designed to provide jobs and to expand unemployment compensation. Other items on his agenda are the creation of a one-man surplus property disposal system, consideration of what war-time agencies should be retained and power for the President to reorganize the executive department of government.

The Senate Banking Committee will resume hearings Aug. 21 on a so-called full employment bill, while the unemployment compensation measure will come before the Senate Finance Committee Aug. 28.

Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D.-N.C.) of the House Ways and Means Committee, left a White House conference asserting that "taxes won't be reduced today, probably tomorrow." But he made it clear he was not talking about taxes actually going down Wednesday.

Doughton reported he talked Social Security and tax reform with the President and with War Mobilization Director John W. Snyder.

Federal Employees Continue to Soar

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (ANS)—Sen. Harry Byrd (D.-Va.) reported today that government employment rose by 126,130 last month.

As chairman of the joint Congressional committee on reduction of non-essential federal expenditures he announced that during last month 16,081 employees were added to the public payroll within continental U.S. plus 110,049 extra employees hired by the War Department abroad for a grand total of 3,543,326.

Byrd estimated the additional payroll expense at more than \$252,000,000 annually. He expressed the view that with the end of the Japanese war the Federal payroll should be cut to less than 1,000,000.

First Peace-time Baby

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15 (ANS)—Philadelphia's first post-war baby came into the world at 7:01 PM (EWT) yesterday. His mother is a former Navy nurse. His father, Marine Cpl. John T. Lesinski, is a veteran of Guadalcanal and now is in Portsmouth Naval Hospital.

New Year's Eve in Times Square Was Never Like This

New York Rings in the Post-war Era With a Whoop

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—New York staged a VJ celebration last night that, in a long and historic line of memorable demonstrations, will go down as the noisiest, the most universal and certainly the most joyous on record.

Even all the false starts—the on again, off again fiasco of the past few days—couldn't dampen the riotous enthusiasm with which New Yorkers received the President's announcement that peace finally and officially was here.

Within 30 minutes after the announcement at 7 PM there were 1,000,000 persons packed in the Times Square area and by 8:30 PM police estimated that 2,000,000 were packed into an impenetrable throng that milled around, shouting and roaring. Veteran city reporters thought it was an underestimate.

GIs, the young ones, greeted each man in uniform with "Hyah, mister, where's your tweeds?"

One blissful private raised a terrific highball to a passing major and after the officer had returned the salute, the GI yelled, "You better keep walking back and forth, major, it's your last chance."

Streets had begun to empty just before seven—not because of flagging interest but in order that celebrators could get close to their radios. But as the Presi-



He Rests in Peace All Is Quiet At FDR Grave

HYDE PARK, N.Y., Aug. 15 (ANS)—The Hudson Valley grave of Franklin D. Roosevelt lay in stillness punctuated only by the footsteps of a lone sentry as complete victory for which the late President worked so hard and long finally came.

There were no visitors at the grave, but in the nearby village residents had not forgotten their neighbor who had led them through most of the war.

Supervisor Elmer Van Wagner said at a community church service, "We are all happy that it's over, but we all regret that the late President Roosevelt couldn't have lived to be with us in this celebration."

AFL Maps Aid Scheme for Vets

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 (ANS)—A four-point program for aiding returning war veterans to obtain jobs emerged today from the quarterly meeting of the AFL executive council.

The program, as announced by President William Green, provides for special committees of all affiliated and national and international unions to help veterans get work, seeking of employer agreements to provide for training and employment of veterans "on a fair and equitable basis," accumulated seniority to veterans for time in service, and support of all legislation providing veterans with education, help in buying homes and starting businesses and the "highest practical" unemployment compensation.

Rejected was a petition for a hearing on Cleveland AFL proposals that AFL take part in the world federation of trade unions meeting opening next month in Paris.

15 Billion U.S. Building Program Seen in Year

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15 (ANS)—O. L. King, Director of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee of the American Society of Civil Engineers, yesterday predicted a \$15,000,000,000 national construction program for the first year after VJ-Day.

Death, Injuries Mar Victory Celebrations

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—VJ celebrating wasn't without its tragedies last night. A survey today showed that 12 died—ten of them in auto accidents—and thousands were injured throughout the country.

In Scottsdale, Pa., a mother of two servicemen died from a heart attack when she heard the surrender news. An excited Marine in San Francisco suffered fatal injuries when he fell down a flight of stairs in a hotel.

hours of jubilation cascaded from buildings. The barrage of kisses given and taken by servicemen opened again. People laughed and people cried.

They danced conga lines, they raised glasses to each other, to soldiers and sailors and marines and to America. Through the open doors of churches and synagogues a happy people went to give

PEACE TWOSOME: President Truman and Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, who were together Tuesday when the Japanese reply to the Allies' surrender terms came through, are shown at a White House ceremony when the President signed the United Nations Charter, completing U.S. ratification of the historic document.

'Harry's a Wonderful Man' President Remembers to Phone Mother With the Good News

GRAND VIEW, Mo., Aug. 15 (ANS)—President Truman called his 93-year-old mother, Mrs. Martha Truman, only 30 minutes after he had announced the surrender of Japan.

"I'm glad Harry decided to end the war," she said afterward. "He's no slow person. He gets where he's going in short order."

Shortly after 6:30 PM (central war time), just after she had heard commentators announce that President and Mrs. Truman were waving to crowds around the White House, the telephone rang.

She answered and paused.

"Yes, I'm all right," she said. "Yes, I've been listening to the radio. No, I'm all alone. Mary's gone to the city. No, she'll be all right. I told her to call the secret service man if there was any crowd. I heard the Englishman speak. I'm glad they accepted the surrender terms. Yes, I'm all right. Now you come and see me if you can. Yes, all right. Goodbye."

She turned around from the telephone and went into the living room.

"That was Harry," she said.

"Harry's a wonderful man. He has a noble disposition and he's loyal to all his friends."

"I knew he'd call. He always calls me after something that happens is over. He said the announcement he made was all that was necessary. The Englishman talked and told the whole story. There wasn't any need of Harry going on the air. He's not one to want all the glory."

Atlantic City Eateries Sued for Overcharging

CAMDEN, N.J., Aug. 15 (ANS)—Nine Atlantic City restaurants were named yesterday in OPA suits charging them with taking above-ceiling prices for food and drink from servicemen and others.

J. Harold Dempsey, OPA district inspector, alleged overcharges of from five to 15 cents for sandwiches and drinks to a dollar for food. Damages totaling \$78,000 were sought in the federal court actions.

Major Named U.S. Senator

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 15 (ANS)—Gov. Earl Warren today announced the appointment of Maj. William Knowland, a Republican and former state senator, as successor to U.S. Senator Hiram Johnson who died last week. Knowland currently is serving in Paris.

Wounded Welcome Victory News Quietly

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (ANS)—Maybe they should have shouted, but few of the patients at the Army's Halloran General Hospital here did last night when the peace announcement was read.

Veterans of both the ETO and the Pacific, the patients knew too well what the war had cost.

usually every one of the village's 375 inhabitants drove to nearby Bingham to mark the Japanese capitulation. Thus, as one remaining resident described it: "Moscow was duller than a rusty sickle."

Not too far away in Paris, Me., fire broke out in the Oxford County Fair Grounds. Sirens sounded but nobody paid any attention, figuring that it was merely a VJ-Day signal. Damage amounted to \$25,000.

San Francisco, port of embarkation for

London Howls, Sings, Dances in Mad Hilarity Binge



A jubilant GI flashes a copy of *The Stars and Stripes* extra in the early hours of yesterday morning as jam-packed Piccadilly rocks with peace celebrations.



Two officers and gal friends get in the mood in Leicester Square (left) as Allied soldiers and civilians hit it off around Old Glory.



U.S. Army Signal Corps

Beaming GIs put on victory march in Regent Street (left), and soldier-musicians and WACs, routed out of bed by surrender news.

Guadalcanal To Okinawa—A Long Trip

As U.S. Marines swarmed ashore on Guadalcanal on Aug. 7, 1942, afternoon newspapers throughout the U.S. carried headlines implying that America had started her long-awaited attack on Japan's far-flung island empire.

Won on Feb. 9, 1943, Guadalcanal was merely the first act in the long, grueling drama of the Solomon Islands.

Four months later, on June 30, U.S. and Australian troops invaded New Guinea, grabbing a firm beachhead before the astonished Japs were able to return fire.

After monotonous mopping up operations in conquered parts of the Solomons, Marines turned north to Bougainville, largest of the Solomons Islands and on the flank of Rabaul.

It was in the New Guinea campaign that Japan made many of the mistakes that cost her an empire.

Again in the fall of 1942, the Japs pushed a token force of Australians back to within 32 miles of Port Moresby.

Every additional battle in New Guinea was fought to secure new airfields from which U.S. bombers would eventually rain destruction on Japan herself.

The attack on Tarawa—to open an American offensive on the straightest route across the Pacific to Japan—was the first seaborne assault on a fortified atoll.

Moving the offensive 1,900 miles west from Tarawa, battle-tested U.S. Marines and soldiers conquered the Marianas in the summer of 1944.

Only weeks after mopping up Iwo Jima, where thousands of Americans had died to secure a fighter-base for the bombing raids on the Japanese mainland, the new U.S. 10th Army charged onto the southern beaches of Okinawa.

But this stepping-stone to victory with a whimsical name was the hardest of all to climb. Over 11,000 U.S. casualties could attest to the effectiveness of the Jap rear-guard actions.



JAPS FLUSHED: Stubborn Jap resistance made the final capture of Guam a painfully slow process after the initial invasion July 20, 1944. Two Yanks, shown above, are trying to flush diehard Japs out of their holes.



THE GENERAL WADES ASHORE

HALMAHERAS

PHILIPPINES

BORNEO

Amphibious invasions meant fighting men from privates to generals got their feet wet. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, called "the wadingest man in the world" by correspondents, is shown above following the first waves of invaders on three separate Pacific beachheads.

Japs Gambled—and Lost War In Mighty Struggle for Leyte

While the spectacular battles of Luzon stand in the public mind as the major engagements in America's reconquest of the Philippines, historians will chronicle the battle for the once obscure island of Leyte as the decisive victory of Gen. MacArthur's triumphant return.

Luzon held the names which were burned into American memories—Manila, Bataan, Corregidor—but Leyte was the battleground on which the Japanese military gambled their biggest stakes and lost the war.

By the time the troops of Gen. Walter Krueger's powerful 6th Army landed at Lingayen Gulf, Luzon, on Jan. 9, 1945, the steady blows of American Army and Navy planes had won air supremacy throughout the islands.

During the Leyte campaign in the fall of 1944, the Japanese still had air and sea power. They were able to pour 50,000 or more reinforcements into the Ormoc corridor in a serious but futile threat after three of four American divisions had swept forward in the first three weeks without any strong challenge.

MacArthur kept his "I shall return" promise, made in Australia in March, 1942, by wading ashore at Leyte with the liberating Yanks.

But his timetable there suffered a severe setback when only one small airfield could be put into operation in the first weeks.

Even the weather gods, who long had smiled upon MacArthur's Southwest Pacific operations, deserted him on Leyte. The rains came in torrents to turn the island into a quagmire.

Japanese in the Ormoc corridor, across the island's mountainous backbone.

Krueger's forces finally smashed the enemy by pushing one division across the island far to the south and landing another behind the enemy in Ormoc Bay.

By contrast, the Luzon drive moved with clocklike precision toward the main strategic objectives—conquest of the central plains, capture of Manila and re-opening of Manila Bay.

There were more Japanese troops on Luzon than there ever were on Leyte, but the sprawling size of Luzon made it necessary for the Japanese to spread over vast areas.

Whether or not the Japanese were surprised at the choice of Lingayen, only the enemy commander, Gen. Yamashita, and his officers could say, but it seems certain that they were caught by surprise by the choice of landing beaches in the gulf.

On the northerly shore, where there was firm land in from the beaches, the Japanese artillery was trained.

MacArthur's choice was the southern sector, where marshes and rice paddies stretched inland from the beach. It was



Gen. Walter Krueger

a gamble that paid off. The Americans landed with small losses and started their speedy push down the 120-mile plains route toward Manila.

The defensive strategy of Yamashita isn't clear. His tactics boiled down to a series of delaying actions.

He may have realized his Luzon goose was cooked, and chose delaying tactics as the only possibility, while trying to pull his troops northward in the mountains and Cagayan valley.

Krueger swung strong forces to the north and northeast to prevent any enemy push from the flanks.

At the end of January two additional major landings drove prongs into the enemy to the south.

It was followed promptly by a landing to the south of Manila Bay at Nasugbu for a drive on Manila from the south, with the aid of a paratrooper jump on Tagaytay ridge to further confuse the harried Japanese.

The 1st Cavalry's motorized flying column broke into Manila the night of Feb. 3 to relieve hungry but deliriously happy Santo Tomas internees.

The battle for the burning capital city was on, as a vengeful enemy blasted and burned "the jewel of the Orient" which MacArthur had tried to spare in 1941 by declaring it an open city.

Paralleling the fight for Manila, the first blow to open the bay was struck Feb. 16 with the 38th Division landing unopposed at Mariveles, on the tip of Bataan, across the channel from Corregidor.

On Corregidor the next morning the Japanese were caught by surprise as the 503rd paratroopers jumped on to The Rock's topside and a battalion from the 24th Division assaulted a heavily mined beach at the base of Malinta, the tunnel-famed hill, and seized the peak.

MacArthur later reported that the force of 3,038 Americans killed nearly twice that many Japs in the first ten days of bitter fighting.

As the campaign against the remaining Japanese on Luzon moved in the mountains, encountering amazing systems of caves and tunnels, Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger's new 8th Army took over the big job of retaking the central and southern islands.

Eichelberger launched a series of rapid-fire landings, starting with small islands in the shipping channel south of Luzon and reaching to the southern tip of the archipelago.

Throughout the Philippines campaign the guerrillas and a friendly populace were of inestimable value.

History Reflects Jap Hatred For Domination From the West

The fanatical Japanese soldier, who formerly would blast himself with a hand grenade rather than give up, was the direct product of his history and careful training.

Japanese history until the 16th century is a confused story of the growth and quarrels of great feudal families. They made the emperor a puppet, with real power residing in the shoguns, or "generals."

In this period arose feudal military traditions, still strong in the Japanese army.

Westerners came to Japan in the middle of the 16th century after Portuguese shipwreck survivors landed on the coast. Traders brought firearms and missionaries brought Christianity.

Following the world war, Japan found herself lining up with Britain against Germany: Japan, professing a desire for peace, signed a series of naval limitation treaties with Britain and the United States.

The Hitler Government was then firmly in the saddle and Japan realized that in Fascist philosophy and ideas of world expansion she had similar interests with Germany.

Japan's motives in becoming part of the Axis were not mainly of friendship to Germany, but more to neutralize Russia and assure freedom of action against the United States when the time was ripe.

from outside contact for 216 years. No Japanese could leave the islands and no foreigner could enter.

This isolation was broken in 1853 when Commodore Perry, an American naval officer, knocked on Japan's door asking for resumption of trade relations.

Japan became a modern nation overnight, building an industrial civilization of the first order.

The first Japanese war in centuries was with China in 1894-95, when she seized Formosa.

The Russo-Japanese war of 1904-05 made her a great power and mistress of the East.

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Men Who Carried From Bataan to Tokyo

GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR—Retiring as of the U.S. Army in 1935, Douglas MacArthur became during the dark days after Pearl Harbor, directing the defense of Bataan Peninsula.

ADM. CHESTER NIMITZ—Shorebound at a desk job when Pearl Harbor was attacked, Nimitz's gear and headed westward as commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet.

JOSEPH W. STILWELL—In command of the Chinese armies in Burma in 1942, "Vinegar" Joe led a sound pasting from the well-trained Japs opposing him.

ADM. WILLIAM F. HALSEY—A rabid Jap-hater, Halsey earned the nickname of "Bull" in his attitude toward pressing the attack against the enemy and hitting the home islands.

MAJOR GENERAL CLAIRE LEE CHENNAULT—1937 after 15 years service, Chennault came back into months before Pearl Harbor, leading the famed "Flying Tigers" in China.

mand of the U.S. 14th Air Force which pounded the southeast and central China, Hainan, Formosa, supporting the Chinese army.

VICE ADMIRAL MARC ANDREW MITSCHER—genius behind Task Force 58, Mitscher revised the plan from "hit 'em and run" to "hit 'em and stay."

LT. GENERAL SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER—Alaskan defense command from 1940 until 1944, Buckner commanded as CG of the 10th Army on Okinawa.

LT. GENERAL JONOTHEAN HEW WAINWRIGHT—MacArthur was ordered to defend the Bataan Peninsula, 62-year-old Wainwright took over and led the 10th Army until Corregidor fell.

GENERAL ALEXANDER VANDERGRIFT—Now top Marine Corps, Vandergrift earned his combat spurs in marine encounters in Haiti, Nicaragua, Mexico.

GENERAL CARL A. SPAATZ—Apostle of strategic bombing, General "Toey" Spaatz was one of the first 25 Army men to get their wings.

General Spaatz's strategy for World War II was simple and clear: knock Germany out of the air and crush Japan.

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NIMITZ



MITSCHER



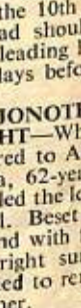
CHENNAULT



BUCKNER



WAINWRIGHT



VANDERGRIFT



SPAATZ

World Amazed by China's Long Resistance

For This, The Japs Will Pay



FOR PEARL HARBOR



BATAAN DEATH MARCH



BOMBING OPEN CITIES



EXECUTING AIRMEN

—From Life Magazine



MISTREATING PRISONERS

Spellman to Visit Pacific

Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York, military vicar of the armed forces, has left for a tour of the Pacific war theater. He will visit Guam, Saipan, Okinawa, and the Philippines.

Attrition War For 7 Years Hindered Japs

When the Japanese intensified their effort to drag China bodily into their "greater east Asia co-prosperity sphere" in 1937 few people in the world held much hope China could long resist. The imperial armies of Nippon had seized Manchuria in 1931-32 and by 1935 had taken five of China's northern provinces.

Now, it appeared, they were ready to chop up and devour the rest of the stricken dragon.

Using the "China incident"—an alleged attack by Chinese soldiers on Japanese near Marco Polo bridge outside Peiping on July 7, 1937—as their excuse for renewed aggression Hirohito's troops encountered little difficulty in overrunning most of northern China.

The Chinese served notice the national government would fight to the utmost and defended Shanghai bitterly. The important port city fell after a three-month siege.

With the fall of the lower Yangtze River valley in October, 1938, the Chinese abandoned a fixed defense of cities and towns and began the long war of movement and attrition which constitutes one of the most heroic chapters of World War II. Chiang moved his government 800 miles up the Yangtze to Chungking, and his armies, recognizing their hopeless inferiority in all types of modern battle equipment, restricted themselves to cutting Japanese communications, striking at outlying garrisons and conducting harassing operations.

By Pearl Harbor, the Japanese had succeeded in occupying China's largest cities and ten of the country's most fertile provinces. By capturing all of China's main ports they effectively cut the country off from substantial aid from the outside world. They dominated roughly one-fourth of the country's area, and approximately one-half of the population, even though an estimated 40,000,000 Chinese had fled to the interior.

China has had internal obstacles to overcome, almost as difficult as her military inferiority in weapons and supplies. Politically, the nation had been split for some 10 years before the Japanese assault in 1937, with sporadic armed clashes between the forces of the Kuomintang, the government party of Chiang Kai-shek, and independent armies of the Chinese Communist party.

Economically, the Chinese have paid the same sort of price they have paid in blood and suffering. Prices have risen fantastically, with food, clothing and other essentials now selling as much as 200 times their cost before the war.

That the world recognizes China's great sacrifices is evidenced in the role she is slated to play in the future. At Cairo, in November, 1943, a joint declaration was issued by Chiang Kai-shek, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill which assures China of her rightful place among the great nations of the world as the leader of an Asia at peace at last.



Hastening Japan's final collapse, Superfortresses wing by Mount Fuji, sacred mountain of Japan, on their way to bomb Tokyo. The B29s are carrying incendiary reminders of Pearl Harbor.

Japs Wanted To Cross India

Burma, which the Japs planned to use as a springboard for the invasion of India, was a small war in itself.

After the British left hurriedly in 1942, and in the north Stilwell withdrew his Chinese forces in what he described as a "hell of a beating," it looked as if the Japanese could cross India and make a junction with the Germans somewhere in the middle east.

But Stilwell had retained his Chinese armies at Rangarh, in Assam, and he started the tortuous road back from the Himalayan hamlet of Ledo.

Chinese troops, who had not fought an offensive campaign for centuries, fought through disease-ridden jungles. Later, the British and Americans tried a new wrinkle, the landing of aerial task forces deep behind the enemy lines, where they harassed depots and cut communications.

Other Chinese fought out of Yunnan and last spring formed a junction with Stilwell's forces, then under Lt. Gen. Dan Sultan, thus opening ground communications with China.

Meanwhile, the British 14th Army was working back over the north-south mountain ranges of central Burma. Mandalay fell after an armored clash, and the British then raced on to take Rangoon, supplying their columns from the air. Only a few isolated Japanese garrisons were left in all Burma.

Timetable to Peace . . .

- 1941
 - Dec. 7—Japan attacks U.S. bases in Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam and Wake Island.
 - Dec. 8—U.S. declares war on Japan. Great Britain follows.
 - Dec. 25—Hongkong captured by Japs after 16-day siege.
- 1942
 - Jan. 2—Japs capture Manila and Cavite naval base.
 - Jan. 11—Japs invade Netherlands East Indies.
 - Feb. 15—Singapore surrendered to Japan.
 - Mar. 8—Japs capture Rangoon.
 - Mar. 14—U.S. troops land in Australia.
- 1943
 - Apr. 9—Bataan falls.
 - Apr. 18—Tokyo bombed by U.S. planes.
 - May 6—Corregidor falls.
 - May 9—U.S. naval forces win battle of the Coral Sea.
 - June 6—U.S. Navy smashes Jap invasion fleet near Midway Island.
 - June 12—Jap forces landed in Aleutian Islands.
 - Aug. 7—U.S. Marines invade Guadalcanal.
 - Feb. 9—U.S. troops complete occupation of Guadalcanal.
 - May 30—U.S. forces take Attu in Aleutians.
 - Aug. 15—U.S. and Canadian troops occupied Kiska, last Jap foothold in the Aleutians.
 - Nov. 3—U.S. Marines invaded Bougainville, in Solomons.
 - Nov. 24—Gilbert Islands fall to the U.S. as troops occupy Tarawa. (Makin fell on the 23rd.)
 - Dec. 17—U.S. troops establish bridgehead on New Britain at Arawe. Cape Gloucester invaded the 27th.
- 1944
 - Jan. 29—U.S. carrier force attacks Marshall Islands.
 - Feb. 16-17—U.S. task force attacks Truk.
 - Feb. 29—U.S. troops under Gen. MacArthur invaded the Admiralty Islands.
 - Apr. 3—Japs defeated at Bougainville.
 - June 15—U.S. troops landed on Saipan.
 - July 18—Saipan conquered.
 - Aug. 10—U.S. recaptures Guam.
 - Oct. 19—U.S. troops landed on Leyte in Philippines.
 - Nov. 24—Tokyo bombed in daylight by Superforts.
 - Nov. 25-27—Jap Navy smashed in battle off Philippines.
- 1945
 - Jan. 3—Palau (N.W. Mindoro), captured by U.S. forces.
 - Jan. 4—Akyab (chief Jap base in Arakan) captured by Allies.
 - Jan. 9—U.S. forces landed on Luzon.
 - Jan. 10—Ledo Road, begun in Dec., 1942, completed to Myitkyina (288 miles).
 - Jan. 30—U.S. forces landed on Grande Island in Subic Bay (Luzon).
 - Jan. 31—U.S. airborne troops landed at Nasugbu (15 miles south of Manila Bay).
 - Feb. 1—Singapore 50,000-ton floating dock sunk by U.S. aircraft.
 - Feb. 3—First U.S. flying column entered Manila.
 - Feb. 13—Manila Bay entrances bombed by U.S. warships; Cavite naval base recaptured.
 - Feb. 19—U.S. forces began landings on Iwo Jima in Volcano Islands (750 miles from Tokyo).
 - Feb. 21—Corregidor and Bataan cleared of Japs.
 - Feb. 24—Reoccupation of Manila by U.S. forces completed.
 - Mar. 29—U.S. forces landed on Negros Island (Solomons).
 - Apr. 1—U.S. troops invade Okinawa.
 - May 3—Rangoon recaptured by British 14th Army.
 - June 10—Australians land on North Borneo.
 - June 20—Aussies land on Sarawak.
 - July 1—Aussies land on Balikpapan, Borneo.
 - July 14—Japan bombarded by U.S. warships; first attack on Japan by sea since 1864. Italy declares war on Japan.
 - July 26—Ultimatum to Japan issued from Potsdam by Truman, Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek.
 - Aug. 5—First atomic bomb dropped on Japan at Hiroshima.
 - Aug. 8—Russia declares war on Japan.
 - Aug. 9—Atomic bomb dropped on Nagasaki. Russian forces cross Manchurian frontier.

Superfort, Born in Dark Years, Paved Way to Final Triumph

Born in the gloom of a desperate America the B29 Superfort grew into one of the most terrible weapons of World War II—an air-weapon that assumed a leading role in shattering the Japanese military machine.

While German Armies ran wild throughout Europe and Africa U.S. air-war planners, concentrating on the Pacific war, called for heavy-bomber designers to build a warplane which would fly 5,300 miles carrying a ton of bombs. The first B29 flew in September, 1942, but the heavily-populated industrial areas of Japan did not recoil to the shock of Superfort-dropped explosives until June, 1944.

B29s leap-frogged Japan's outer defenses much as the surface forces bypassed islands and isolated thousands of enemy troops. Liberation of the Marianas gave 20th Air Force commanders their first bases with an over-water route to the target. Hard-won Iwo Jima became a base for fighter escort and protection, plus the site of emergency landing fields. And as doughboys and Marines moved closer to the Japanese homeland, Superfort bases followed behind.

After Germany collapsed, Superforts led the mounting aerial attack on the Pacific enemy. Bombing onslaughts aimed at Tokyo, Yokohama and the island of Honshu dwarfed the greatest-ever Allied raids on Berlin.

In combination with 1,000-plus carrier-plane attacks on the Jap mainland, Superforts stepped up their bombing to an ever-increasing tempo, hitting an all-time peak on Aug. 2 when over 800 B29s showered 6,632 tons of high explosives and incendiaries on five Japanese targets in the vicinity of Tokyo.

Seven days later, the big bombers completed their cycle, attacking Yawata, Japan's greatest steel city, and the first target the then-experimental Superforts had hit in mid-June, 1944.

By July, 1945, Air Force commanders

were able to announce that few targets were left in Japan worth a 1,000-plane raid. As the result of Superfort attacks, Metropolitan Tokyo no longer existed as a military target; 51 square miles of the city had been destroyed in six B29 attacks, an area more than twice as great as Manhattan Island.

Blockade of Japan's most vital shipping route, across the Tsushima and Korean Straits to Asia, had cut off all but a thin trickle of Jap shipping by midsummer. Superfort mining of Honshu and Korea's east coast made this announcement from 20th Air Force headquarters possible in July: "There are now no major shipping lanes, ports, or harbors remaining offering safety to the Japs."

A fitting climax came to the aerial campaign last week when two picked B29s unleashed atom bombs.

But the final curtain of high-explosive steel drawn over enemy strongholds by B29s only served to remind a grateful audience of free peoples that the unrehearsed first act had set the stage. Six months before Pearl Harbor, handfuls of American pilots began stealing world-wide attention by making the first stabs at Japanese air superiority.

Led by the colorful exploits of Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault's volunteer "Flying Tigers," later absorbed in the 14th Air Force, U.S. fighter aces blasted a 5,000-mile path that carried them to Okinawa, giving the big bombers short-range protection—and forging the missing link in the aerial conquest of Japan.

Four Big Sea Battles Sank Rising Sun

The rising sun of the Japanese Navy—once the third most powerful in the world—sank into the sea during four decisive engagements with ships and planes of the U.S. Fleet.

Japan's sea power started on the decline in May, 1942, when American carrier planes caught a Jap task force south of the Bismarck Archipelago and sent 11 ships to the bottom. Twelve other surface vessels were damaged. The U.S. Fleet lost the carrier Lexington, a destroyer and a tanker. The carrier Yorktown was damaged.

A month later the Yorktown was back in action for the Midway battle—Japan's second disastrous setback. The Japs lost four carriers and three destroyers of an invasion fleet in the three-day struggle and had two or three battleships, two heavy cruisers, three light cruisers and four transports badly damaged.

The American naval force lost the Yorktown and a destroyer.

When Japan's Imperial Navy made a bold attempt to crush Gen. MacArthur's landing on Leyte on Oct. 20, 1944, Adm. William F. Halsey's 3rd and Adm. Thomas C. Kinkaid's 7th Fleets turned it into what Halsey described as "a naval rout."

While Kinkaid's ships and planes slugged it out in the Surigao Strait south of Leyte, Halsey turned north to strike at task force "B" and then split his force to send help to Kinkaid's hard-pressed forces.

The results of the engagement showed that 3rd and 7th Fleet ships and

submarines sank 24 enemy warships, including two battleships and four carriers. Probably sunk were another battleship and 12 other warships.

Six other battleships, five cruisers and ten destroyers were badly damaged, making a grand total of 58 warships sunk or put on the shelf for repairs.

American losses were a light carrier, two destroyers, two jeep carriers and a destroyer escort.

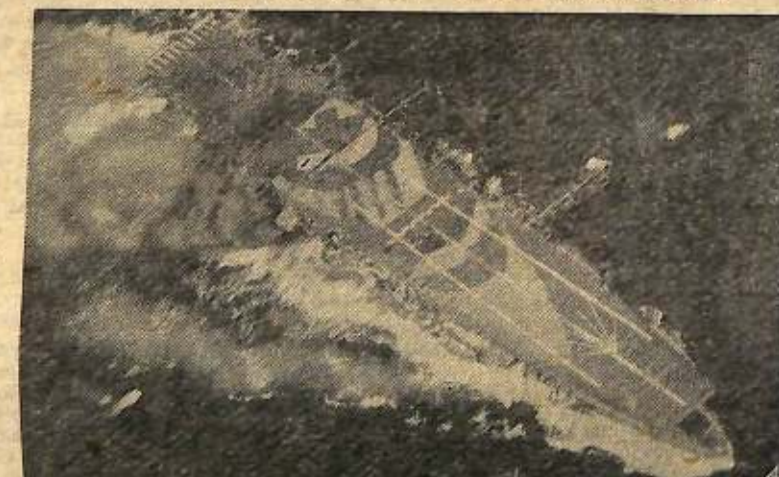
Japan's naval sun had been eclipsed and the control of the sea lanes to greater East Asia were free.

After the Philippines battle, what re-

mained of the Jap fleet retired to their home island bases at Kobe and Kure where they remained in hiding until 3rd Fleet sought them out and sank them in their home waters.

In July Halsey's planes made what he termed "the final plunge into the heart of Japan" to sink or damage 20 warships, including the Emperor's remaining battleships.

One staff officer on the flagship of Vice Adm. John S. McCain, commander of the carrier planes, exclaimed: "This is it. This is the end of the Jap navy." Japan's naval sun had set.



Japan's fleet was virtually destroyed by Allied naval might. An enemy carrier, above, buckles under the death blow delivered by U.S. Navy pilots.

ODT Holds Key To Reconversion On Sports Front

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—VJ-Day comes as a definite shot in the arm to home front sports promoters who have been sweating out one ban after another since Pearl Harbor.

Despite the ODT's prevailing edict forbidding the World Series in October unless two teams from the same city are participating, baseball moguls assumed an optimistic attitude.

Giants Buy Trenton Of Inter-State Loop

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—The Giants have announced the purchase of Trenton, of the Inter-State League, the sale going into effect at the end of the current season.

Clifford Case, father of the fleet Senators' outfielder, is president of Trenton, while William B. McKechnie, son of the Cincinnati manager, is business chief.

Bobbitt Upset in Net Eliminations

Tom Harmon Receives Discharge From Army

FT. MACARTHUR, Cal., Aug. 15—Capt. Tom Harmon, former Michigan All-American halfback, has received his discharge from the AAF after nearly four years of service.



FIRST UPSET: Lt. Russell Bobbitt, third-seeded entrant from Atlanta, Ga., represent the 7th Army, was the first big-name casualty in the theater tennis tournament.

Voigt Surprises, 7-5, 7-5; Hare, Vogt Easy Victors

Rain held up the opening of the European Theater tennis championships for more than four hours at historic Wimbledon yesterday, but when the skies cleared an unheralded 10th Armored Div. topkick put the damper on the draw as Frank Voigt eliminated Lt. Russell Bobbitt, 7-5, 7-5.

Hare made his top rating stand up as he raced through Sgt. Don Hume, of Brooklyn and the 3rd Army with the loss of only one game. Vogt was too big and strong for Sgt. Charlie Allen, of LaJolla, Cal., as the Pettomen lost their second straight representative, 6-1, 6-3.

Wilson, Natchitoches, La., flyer, had stroked his way into the second round with a 6-1, 10-8 nod over Pfc Nat Krassenstein of Philadelphia and Com Z.

In other first-round highlights Capt. Sam Lee, of Com Z and Portland, Ore., bracketed sixth in the draw, disposed of Sgt. William Davis, USSTAF and Greensboro, N.C., 6-1, 6-1, and fifth-seeded Sgt. Bill Anderson of USSTAF via Burbank, Cal., eliminated Capt. Robert McKay, Basking Ridge, N.J., and XVI Corps, 6-3, 6-1.

Seventh-seeded Sgt. Willis Anderson, of Los Angeles and 7th Army, also moved into the third round with a 6-3, 6-2 verdict over Lt. Harry Beeman, of Royal Oak, Mich., and XVI Corps.

Swim Champs For Rome Meet

PARIS, Aug. 15—The second event on the ETO-MTO sports docket will be a championship swimming meet at Rome on Aug. 31-Sept. 1, athletic officials announced today.

The ETO squad is being assembled this week and will depart for Italy in time to watch the MTO finals and to train for their own appearance. The local team will be coached by 1/Lt. Walter Foreman, coach of the championship 7th Army tankers; Maj. James Cutter of 3rd Army, and Capt. Nathan Kantor of USSTAF.

One-Armed Guard Seeks Varsity Post at Georgia

ATHENS, Ga., Aug. 15—Although he's minus one arm, Chester Fletcher, of Alabama City, Ala., is making a determined bid for one of the guard positions on the Georgia Varsity this year.

Fletcher, who weighs 170, already has demonstrated enough ability to get into action as a substitute.

Heap Joins Pre-Flight Staff

ATHENS, Ga., Aug. 15—Lt. Cmdr. Donald E. Heap, former Northwestern grider and Illinois Wesleyan coach, has been added to the Georgia Pre-Flight staff.

Net Tourney Summaries

Here are the summaries of yesterday's elimination singles matches in the theater tennis tournament at Wimbledon:

Pfc Bill Vogt, Drexel Hill, Pa. (7th Army), defeated Sgt. Charlie Allen, La Jolla, Cal. (3rd Army), 6-1, 6-3; Cpl. Bill Tower, Worcester, Mass. (9th AF), defeated Col. Charles Bloomenfeld, Chicago (GFRG-USFED), 4-6, 7-5, 6-0; 1/4 Dick McKee, Miami Beach, Fla. (Com Z), defeated Pfc Bernard Friedman, Philadelphia (GFRG-USFED), 6-1, 6-3; Sgt. Marion Shane, Kalamazoo, Mich. (3rd Army), defeated Pfc Bill Blalock, Ft. Worth, Texas (Com Z), 6-0, 6-6.

Sgt. William Anderson, Burbank, Cal. (USSTAF), defeated Capt. Robert J. McKay, Basking Ridge, N.J. (XVI Corps), 6-3, 6-1; Cpl. Henry Otis, Los Angeles (7th Army), defeated Pfc Henri Salamu, Middletown, Conn. (3rd Army), 6-3, 6-3; S/Sgt. Charles Hare, Chicago (Com Z), defeated Sgt. Donald Hume, Brooklyn (3rd Army), 6-0, 6-1; Lt. Elliott Smith, Greenville, Tenn. (Com Z), defeated Lt. (jg) O. Dickinson, Tarrytown, N.Y. (Navy), 6-1, 6-1.

Howard to Coach Oregon State CORVALLIS, Ore., Aug. 14—Bill Howard, one-time fullback star at Southern California, yesterday was appointed assistant football coach at Oregon State.

Minor League Results

Table with columns for League (International, Eastern, American Association), Team, and W L Pct. Results include Buffalo 12, Jersey City 2; Milwaukee 73 50, Minneapolis 53 67, 441.

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Dick Tracy



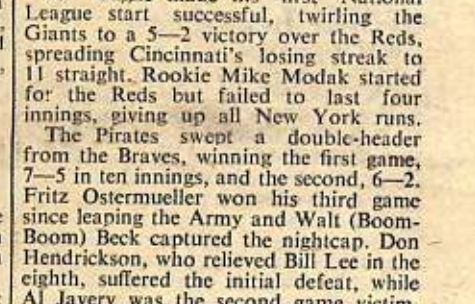
L'l Abner



Terry and the Pirates



By Chester Gould



By Al Capp



By Milton Caniff



MAJOR LEAGUE RESULTS

Table with columns for League (American, National), Team, and W L Pct. Results include St. Louis 5, Washington 4; Cleveland 3, Boston 0; Philadelphia at Chicago, postponed, wet grounds.

Yanks Help Londoners Raise Their Sedate Roof

Personnel of U.K. Base Enjoys Two-Day Holiday

By A. Victor Lasky
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

Despite drippy weather, which some allege is typically British, the people of London—with GIs still in the vanguard—turned out early in the West End yesterday morning, eager to celebrate VJ-Day and the holiday they truly earned after nearly six years of war.

Never—so said the usual reliable observers, this time with cockney accents, who can remember from way back—was Piccadilly Circus so jammed with people. While they did nothing they haven't done every time they get together, they did it yesterday with even more of a vengeance than they ever did it before.

They threw more fire crackers into the tight-packed crooked streets, the reverberations carrying for blocks. More girls wore crazy hats asking other people to "Kiss Me, Please," or "Squeeze Me Tight." A couple of GIs—among other gallants—obliged. A beaming ATS girl discarded her regulation chapeau to put on a paper flimsy with the inscription, "Well Done, Ike." Maybe she never heard of Nimitz or MacArthur. But her spirit was what counted.

London's GI-ville, as was to be expected, was deadlier than a Philadelphia Sunday. The streets surrounding Grosvenor Square were devoid of anything faintly resembling ODs or pinks. The reasonable facsimiles—civilian techni-

icians, ARC workers and what have you—were also nowhere to be seen. It was as if the year 1948 had suddenly descended on Grosvenor Square, a portent of welcome things to come.

U.S. Army offices—their personnel had taken off on a two-day holiday—were shut tight. There were no mail, no PX rations, no bed check, no nuthin'.

The big event in London yesterday, strangely, had nothing to do with VJ-Day, yet it symbolized the happiness of the British people. The King officially opened the new Parliament. Thousands lined the Mall from Buckingham Palace to Parliament Square to watch the King and Queen—in a downpour—drive through the streets in an open landau.

It was a coincidence that it came on VJ-Day, but the event augured well for the future, Londoners told each other.

Even Rainbow Corner suddenly blossomed out with carnival atmosphere. A hard-to-read sign at the entrance stated, "Congratulations, We Knew You Could Do It." All the paraphernalia of party-life was in evidence, from the varicolored streamers to even one balloon.

For the first time in its short history, the Corner dispensed coffee free.

But there was a touch of realism in the Corner's attempts to be festive. The blackboard carried hourly notices concerning the status of continental leave troops. The mid-afternoon notice told the troops that they would have to meet previously scheduled trains—there would be no extension to their furloughs.

There was even more realism down in Southampton where the 30th Infantry Division—with 228 combat days behind them—filed aboard the Queen Mary. For the most part the troops were fairly sober about the news. They did crowd the decks, however, to listen to the noise and shouting that came from the port and to watch the flares being set off in the city.

A great date in history—the turning-point in our blood-stained human story.

Praising the "great leadership" of the late President Roosevelt in achieving the Japanese victory, Smuts said:

"For nearly four years, America has borne the brunt of the Pacific war. Above all, America has brought Japan to her knees and it is to America that today we should send the nation's admiration and thanks."

Smuts emphasized that the atomic bomb has brought either the end of war or the end of humanity. The devastating bomb enforces the case for the San Francisco charter beyond the force of words and arguments," he said.

From the Vatican, Pope Pius XII expressed the hope that the Jap surrender would end "every ambition of the strong and every oppression of the weak." The Pope stressed the solidarity of the Catholic Church with labor, especially in Canada, the U.S., and Britain.

"We have always said the violent militarism of Japan is our enemy, not the people of Japan," Chiang reportedly said.

Broadcasting from Johannesburg, Gen. Jan C. Smuts predicted a possible end to all wars. "It has come at last—the end of the greatest of all wars," he declared. "Perhaps the last. Perhaps in after years this will be looked upon as

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Keystone Photo

ROYAL SENDOFF: Their carriage decked in regal splendor, the King and Queen leave Buckingham Palace yesterday for the victory drive to Parliament.

Russia, China Solve Problems, Agree on Treaty

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—The Soviet Union and China have signed a friendship treaty and "agreement has been reached on all points," Moscow radio announced today.

The broadcast said "a treaty of friendship and alliance" was signed in the Soviet capital and that it will be published after ratification by the Soviet union and the Chinese national government.

Premier Stalin and Chinese Prime Minister T. V. Soong had conferred for some time before the treaty signing was announced.

Relations between China and the Soviet Union have been regarded as one of the Allies' major political problems.

China has long been split into two camps, the central government headed by Chiang Kai-shek with its capital in Chungking and the Communist government headed by Mao Tse Tung with its seat in Yenan. The two groups stemmed from the Right Wing and the Left wing, respectively, of the Kuomintang, China's Revolutionary party which, under the leadership of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, overthrew the Manchu Emperor in 1911.

The Chungking government gained most of its foreign support from the U.S. and Britain. Although the Soviet Union often attacked the Kuomintang in its press, Russia has never given open support to the Chinese Communists.

Political observers have felt that friction between the two Chinese groups conceivably could disrupt Allied unity and even precipitate a major conflict. A treaty clarifying Sino-Russian relations, such observers believe, would do much to avoid future complications in Far Eastern affairs.

Allies to Note S. France D-Day

PARIS, Aug. 15 (Reuter)—Ceremonies commemorating the Allied landings in the south of France a year ago took place at various points on the Riviera coast today.

At St. Raphael, where U.S. troops and British and French Marines went ashore, a bronze plaque was unveiled, with this inscription:

"On this beach in face of determined opposition, on Aug. 15, 1944, forces of the 36th Division of the American Army landed. From there, together with French Allies, they began the push which took them across France, Germany and Austria and ended with the complete destruction of the German Army and the Nazi regime."

The population of the small town of Sainte Maxime went to the beach, where a marble plaque was unveiled to commemorate the landing of the U.S. 45th Division.

War Minister Andre Diethelm said Frenchmen could never forget what they owed to the U.S., that great nation which twice in less than 30 years has sent its best sons to fight for liberty in Europe."

News Censorship Abolished

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Voluntary news censorship, adopted after the U.S. went to war on Dec. 7, 1941, was abolished by President Truman today.

Tokio, U.S., Too Busy To Keep Up to News

TOKIO, Ohio, Aug. 15 (ANS)—The postmistress at Tokio—this one in Ohio—is having a hard time keeping up with the news. Up to early yesterday she had not even heard the unofficial reports of the Japanese surrender.

Tokio is a hamlet of six houses and a general store. Postmistress Clara Metzger had a stack of mail on hand yesterday to be sent out with the Tokio postmark on the official date of peace.

King Opens Parliament, Reads Labor's Nationalization Aims

State ownership of the Bank of England and nationalization of the British coalmining industry were proposed by the Labor Party yesterday at the opening of Britain's first new Parliament in a decade.

Action to promote "the early realization of full self-government in India" also was among the main planks in the government's program.

The program was embodied in a speech read to the Houses of Parliament by King George VI, but actually written by Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee, since precedent rules that the Premier prepares the speech read at the opening of a new Parliament.

Debate on the program, originally scheduled to be held in the House of Commons following the speech yesterday, was postponed until today because of Japan's surrender.

The main points in the government program read by the King to Parliament were summed up in these words:

"In order to promote employment and national development, machinery will be set up to provide for the effective planning of investments, and a measure will be laid before you to bring the Bank of England under public ownership.

"A bill will also be laid before you to nationalize the coalmining industry as part of the concerted plan for the co-ordination of the fuel and power industries.

"My government will do the utmost to promote, in conjunction with the leader of Indian opinion, the early realization of full self-government in India."

A comprehensive scheme of insurance against industrial injuries, improved social insurance, and establishment of a national health service were other measures proposed by the new government.

"After conferring at the White House with Judge Samuel Rosenman, one of President Truman's advisers, Clark told reporters yesterday that because some government contracts would terminate within a specified time after VJ-Day it would be necessary to fix that date legally.

Many congressionally authorized wartime powers of the government will expire six months after VJ-Day, which will be proclaimed by the President after the formal signing of the surrender terms by the Japanese.

MacArthur Orders Jap Envoy To Report At Manila Friday

The Japanese envoy was instructed also to carry with him credentials from the Emperor, the Imperial government and the Imperial General Headquarters. MacArthur said that his return to Japan would be similar to his flight to Manila.

At Manila, according to observers there, the Japanese envoy would receive technical instructions regarding the surrender and the Allied occupation. He would be expected to return to Japan and implement these instructions immediately.

At the same time, preparations for the surrender of the Japanese forces in Burma and in China were also under way. At Kandy, headquarters of Adm. Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Allied Commander in Southeast Asia, it was announced that he was ready to receive the

Japanese surrender and to convert his Burma forces into an army of occupation. In Chungking, according to news agency dispatches, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek ordered Gen. Yosuji Okamura, the Japanese commander in China, to cease hostilities immediately and to send a representative to receive surrender instructions. It was also said that Chinese troops would take part in the occupation of Japan, and that Chinese paratroops were ready to be dropped in various Japanese-occupied cities to accept the Japanese surrender and to take over occupation duties.

In a formal statement to the forces under his command MacArthur yesterday said: "The magnificent men and women who fought so nobly to victory can now return to their homes in due course and resume their civil pursuits. They have been good soldiers. May they be equally good citizens in peace."