

S & S Weatherman . . .  
LONDON, MIDLANDS, S.W.  
ENGLAND and WALES  
Probable Rain and Cloudy in  
most areas. Warm. General pros-  
pect of clearing toward evening.

New York London Edition Paris  
**THE STARS AND STRIPES**  
Daily Newspaper of U.S. Forces  
Vol. 5 No. 244—1d.  
in the European Theater  
FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1945

. . . Predicts for Today  
N. E. ENGLAND and S. SCOT-  
LAND  
Unsettled. Possible Rain.  
Warm.

# Stimson Pledges Best Efforts To Free 5,000,000 Within Year



**NOW THERE'S A PEACE ON:** Secretary of State Cordell Hull congratulate President Truman in the White House after the announcement of Japan's capitulation.

## Estimate Includes 1,925,000 From ETO to Be Released

An Army promise to "try desperately" to release 5,000,000 men within a year was made in Washington yesterday by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson. In Paris officials disclosed that about 1,925,000 of the discharges would come from the ETO. Unofficial calculations further showed that most of these could be sent home within six months even if the movement rate of the last three months failed to increase.

Meanwhile, the Navy and Marine Corps announced point discharge plans designed to release 2,500,000 in the next 18 months.

## 200,000 85ers to Go Next Month

By Robert J. Donovan  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

PARIS, Aug. 16—Shipment home in September of almost 200,000 troops eligible for discharge on points has been scheduled under the revised troop-movement program, USFET announced today.

These troops, it was said, will include approximately 65,000 men in five divisions—the 63rd, 69th and 103rd Infantry, 6th Armored and 17th Airborne—alerted for shipment on Wednesday, and 20,000 others in the 5th and 14th Armored Divisions, which were alerted yesterday.

The announcement said that the September shipment of Service Force troops will be retarded to speed the return of combat veterans, but that the rate probably will be restored to normal in October.

Of the nearly 200,000 high-point men to return to the U.S. in September, USFET said, about 170,000 will be former combat men of the 3rd and 7th Armies and the XVI Corps. It was learned that the total number of troops now in the ETO is about 2,375,000. Allowing 450,000 for the permanent Army of Occupation, this leaves about 1,925,000 to be returned home. Of this number, between 200,000 and 300,000, by unofficial estimates, have 85 or more points. One month's shipping at the rate of July troop movements from the ETO could handle a group this size.

After deducting the Army of Occupation and 85-point men, the number of men to be returned home from the ETO would stand, roughly, at between 1,625,000 and 1,725,000. If the rate of troop movements was to continue at the level of the last three months—and the Army has announced that the rate would be accelerated—almost all these troops could be moved out of Europe in six months.

This calculation is unofficial and makes no allowance for any presently un-

(Continued on page 2)

## VD Rate Jumps 100 Pct. in ETO

By a Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

PARIS, Aug. 16—The venereal disease rate among American troops in Continental Europe since VE-Day has more than doubled and if the rate continues 151 out of every 1,000 soldiers in the ETO will have contracted VD in a year, the Theater Surgeon's Office announced today.

The statement said that in two months after the end of fighting in Europe, 43,752 soldiers, the equivalent of three full infantry divisions, had contracted syphilis or gonorrhea. The statement added that "venereal disease can—and is—spelling tragedy for many veterans."

An official of the Preventive Medicine Division disclosed that already many high-score and over-age soldiers returning home for discharge had been taken off shipping lists when they were found to have been infected.

These men have been held at ports and staging areas for treatment, the official said, adding that the same procedure would continue since men infected with VD cannot pass the embarkation medical examination.

The Preventive Medicine Division warned soldiers that penicillin and sulfa drugs do not cure venereal disease in all cases and that "treatment is definitely not pleasant."

## Bradley Thinks Vets Are Better Prepared

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (ANS)—Most veterans are better prepared for civilian life now than they were when they entered service, Gen. Omar N. Bradley said today after being sworn in as new Veterans Administrator.

He said that except for the disabled, his policy would be to get the soldiers back to civilian life and help them find jobs because "that's all most of them want."

## Army Offers Inducements To Enlist Again

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (ANS)—The War Department, announcing that the "building of a volunteer army will start immediately," today offered furloughs of "up to 90 days" at home and a "reenlistment bonus" to those now in the service who enlist in the Regular Army.

The enlistment period would be for three years, the announcement said.

The War Department statement gave the following explanation of enlistments:

"Enlistments in the Regular Army for a period of three years will be accepted. Qualified individuals, now in the Army, who desire to enlist in the Regular Army, will be discharged and re-enlisted. Men who have been honorably discharged from the Army of the United States may be enlisted if they apply within three months of the date of their discharge and, upon re-enlistment, will be promoted to grade held at the time of discharge.

### May Volunteer for Induction

"Individuals without prior service and those who have been out of the service for more than three months may enlist by volunteering for induction. Such individuals upon induction will be enlisted in the Regular Army.

"Men now in the Army who enlist in the Regular Army will be granted furloughs up to 90 days, depending upon their length of service. Those overseas, qualified for furloughs, will be returned to the United States to enable them to spend their furloughs at home.

"In addition, those now in the service, upon re-enlistment, become eligible for a re-enlistment bonus. The amount of the bonus in dependent upon the grade of the individual at the time of his discharge and upon length of continuous service."

## Army to Cut Point Score By Degrees

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (ANS)—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson promised yesterday that the Army would "try desperately" to release 5,000,000 men in the next year, and that the point score would be lowered progressively as rapidly as transportation becomes available.

Stimson declared the first cut in the present 85-point level would be made as soon as Japan demonstrates that she has accepted the surrender terms in "good faith." (Unofficially, it was believed the initial reduction would lower the number of points needed for discharge to 75.)

Thereafter, the score will be reduced periodically "to insure that discharges proceed at the highest rate permitted by transportation," Stimson said.

"The aim will be, as in the past, that those who have the longest and hardest service receive first consideration for discharge," the Secretary asserted.

Stimson said the same system will apply to the WAC, whose score now stands at 44. This score will be lowered gradually in proportion to reductions for male soldiers.

### Over 38s Going Out Soon

Stimson's statement on points followed an earlier announcement that all enlisted personnel (men and women) 38 years of age and over were eligible for immediate discharge.

Meanwhile the discharge of 85-pointers in the Army and WACs with 44 points was speeded under a directive ordering that personnel in those categories be sent immediately to separation centers.

Stimson asserted that "military necessity" should not delay many releases and will be "limited to a few highly specialized classifications."

He listed men engaged in the demobilization process in the States as in the "highly specialized" category, adding that they would have to await replacement by low point men from Europe.

Every possible step to speed men home by air and sea was promised, and Stimson said separation centers in the U.S. were being enlarged "so that they will soon be able to discharge 500,000 men a month."

"The greatest number we ever sent overseas in a year was about 2,500,000," Stimson said, "and we expect now to get enough men back fast enough to dis-

(Continued on page 2)

## Japan Asks More Time To Arrange Envoy's Trip

Speculation whether there was Japanese treachery lurking about in the woodpile somewhere arose in the U.S. yesterday when the Japanese informed Gen. MacArthur at his Manila headquarters that they could not send representatives today to receive surrender instructions, as MacArthur had ordered them to do.

## Reds and Japs Still Fighting

Japanese Army HQ in Manchuria announced yesterday that their first-line troops had "ceased all military movement" and appealed to the Russians to halt their attacks. However, the Soviet-controlled Khabarovsk Radio said there was no sign of surrender and that the Red Army advance was continuing on all fronts against fanatical Jap resistance.

A Soviet communique last night said that the Red Army had smashed a Japanese counter-attack in Manchuria.

Fighting continued in the mountains of northern Luzon. One American soldier was killed and five men wounded when the Japs made a "banzai" charge against units of the 32nd Division. Twenty Japs were killed. Several enemy prisoners taken Wednesday said they had not heard of the surrender.

In Burma an Allied cease-fire order was issued but an RAF C47, carrying leaflets with the news of the Jap Emperor's surrender, was fired on over Moulmein where enemy HQ is located. Arrangements were being made to receive the surrender of local commanders at Rangoon and Singapore.

U.S. government monitors heard Chungking Radio quoting Chinese newspapers as saying that American troops were reported to have landed at Shanghai.

Adm. Nimitz announced that prior to receiving the cease-fire order carrier planes of the 3rd Fleet launched two attacks on the Tokyo area. This was the first official statement that carrier raiders, which were sent out before the surrender, actually attacked their targets. Twenty-six enemy planes were shot down.

However, the Emperor had complied with another of MacArthur's instructions as Allied Supreme Commander, the Japanese informed him by radio, in issuing a cease fire order to all Japanese troops. Members of Hirohito's family, the Japanese said, would leave today for the Chinese, Manchurian and southern fronts personally to see that the cease fire order is carried out.

The Japanese reply to MacArthur's instructions did not reach the general until Friday morning, Manila time, and only after he had expressed impatience with their delay. Indeed, explaining that Tokyo had acknowledged receipt of his instructions on Wednesday, MacArthur was sharply critical of the delay.

### Will Proceed With Reparations

The Japanese, when they did finally reply, told MacArthur, "We feel greatly embarrassed. We will, however, proceed at once with the necessary preparations and notify the general." They said they needed more time to comply with his detailed instructions regarding the surrender envoy, his technical assistants and the manner of their flying in a Japanese plane to the island of Ie, from where a U.S. plane was to take them to Manila.

They said they had failed to understand, in MacArthur's instructions, the type of airplane they were to use. "We request therefore," they said, "that the message be repeated bearing upon the type fully and clearly."

MacArthur's instruction, as reported by news agencies, had been for the Japanese to send a plane of the Zero type painted all white with green crosses visible at 500 yards.

Because of the Japanese request for clarification, MacArthur early this morning was reported from Manila to have informed the Japanese they could change

(Continued on back page)

## Truman to Seek Peace Draft When Congress Re-assembles

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—President Truman told a press conference today that he would recommend a peace-time military training program to Congress when it reassembles Sept. 5.

His statement was, in effect, an answer to Congressional opponents of conscription, who had hailed the advent of the atomic bomb as removing the necessity for training armies in peace. One of these critics, Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo.), had said the bomb "ought to mean an end to big armies and the militarism bred from big armies."

The President declined to make a prediction on when the current draft would end, and said Congress would make that decision.

Answering a ten-minute barrage of

questions about problems facing America in these first days of peace, Mr. Truman said he would call a conference between representatives of labor and capital to iron out present difficulties. He also said the War Labor Board would be continued as long as there was any necessity for a "big stick" in keeping industrial peace.

Discussions he held on the Jewish national state with Winston Churchill and Prime Minister Clement Attlee at Potsdam were still continuing, the President disclosed. He said the American view was to let as many Jews as possible into Palestine, but to work with the British and the Arabs for a peaceful solution to the problem.

The U.S. does not want to have to send half a million soldiers to Palestine to maintain peace, he added.

THE STARS AND STRIPES

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NOTE: Lack of space forces us to limit all letters to not more than 200 words.

Hutchins and the Atom

To the B-Bag: I understand, from an article in The Stars and Stripes, Aug. 14, 1945, that President Robert M. Hutchins, University of Chicago, commenting on the uses of atomic force and the attendant consequences, feels that the U.S. has "lost its moral prestige" since "all evidence points to the fact that the use of the atomic bomb was unnecessary."

I am no militarist moralist, nor do I have a too clear view of the world situation, yet there are questions in my mind.

Can someone who is grounded in such matters explain?

A. Would the Japs have used the atomic bomb had it been available to them?

1. Now? 2. At the time of Pearl Harbor?

B. Were more lives lost through the use of the atomic bomb than should have been had the usual type bombs been used?

1. American lives? 2. Japanese lives? 3. Both?

It is perfectly clear to me how we of the United Nations must not lose face to ourselves. It is equally clear that the world has been searching for U235 with the full knowledge of its deadly uses.

It is not at all clear what President Hutchins is talking about, however. In fact there is a hint of self-dramatization in his statement.—T/4 Ernest E. Cockrell, Civ. Cen. Div., USFET, U.K. Branch.

Food Again

To the B-Bag: Science has outlined what foods the soldier should eat to give maximum efficiency to the individual—IF the food is issued, prepared and eaten properly. The QM has done a superlative job in the issuing of food. The cooks as a whole have done a good job in its preparation and service, especially when the Unit CO has been intelligently interested in the EM Mess and has not devoted all of his time to the Officers' Mess.

While in the Army, old habits in which one says "I never eat it before and I'm not going to start it now" should not govern the healthy soldier's appetite. Of course, those who get strawberry rash should not eat strawberries. Due to the world food shortages it is vitally necessary that all personnel eat everything that they take, including bread crusts (unless they have false teeth).—Captain, Med. Dept.

Prisoners and Liberated

To the B-Bag: I have seen the miserable conditions under which DP's must live even now. They've been getting K ration biscuits and black coffee for breakfast, just soup for dinner and a slice of bread and soup or gravy for supper.

Last Sunday I saw ten Nazi PW's in a mess hall have their mess kits piled up with four pieces of chicken pie and lots of peas, potatoes, dressing, desserts, etc., while the DP's were eating their soup and slice of bread.

Just who are the prisoners and who are the liberated?—Sgt. D. D., 580 APU.

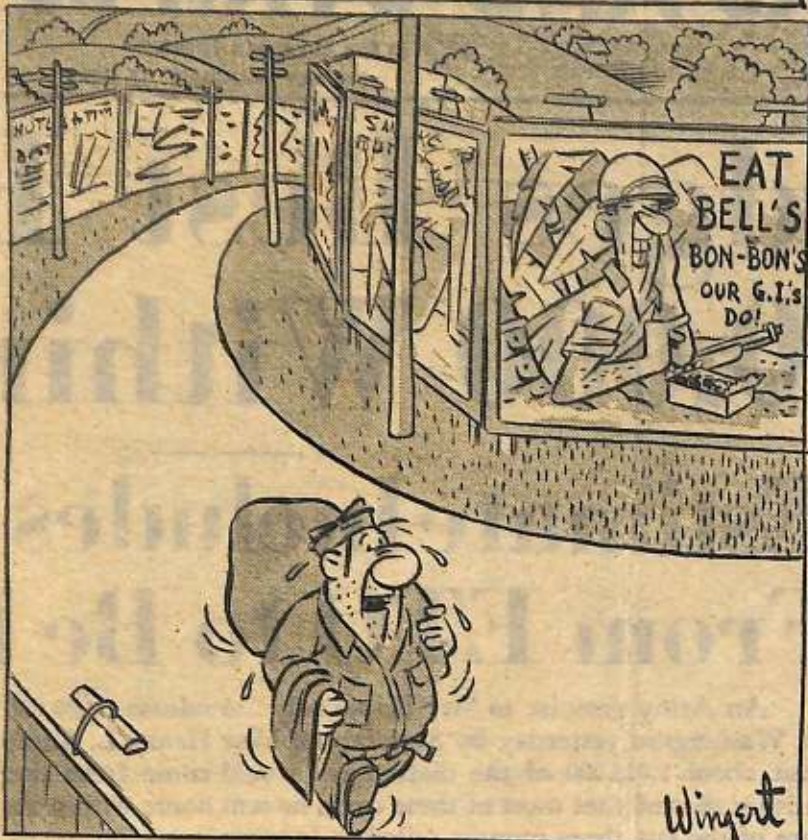
Another Polled

To the B-Bag: Yes, I was one who was polled. . . . In November, 1943, a group of men from the organizations resident at Canada Hall, BAD, No. 1, were selected on the basis of the final digit in each man's serial number and were given a "Special Survey" prepared at Headquarters, ETOUSA. The purpose of the survey was "to find out exactly how soldiers feel about various subjects which concern them," they told us. Among about 75 questions on a variety of military and post-war topics were two questions (one of them in several parts) concerning the basis for releasing soldiers back to civilian life.

How extensive this survey was, and whether it was the one used as the basis for our Adjusted Service Rating scores, I do not know. . . . What I was interested in then (as I am now) was (1) what the survey actually indicated about soldier opinion on the topics covered, and (2) what use was made of the results by a "higher command." Such information was classified, I was told, and could not be published. . . .—S/Sgt. H. E. Patrick, Hq. and Hq. Sq., BADA.

HUBERT

by DICK WINGERT



Good old American Landscape!

Corporal Seized in Smuggling \$23,200 in Gold to France

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 16 (AP)—An Army corporal charged with smuggling \$23,200 worth of gold to France at a profit of \$34,800 has been arrested at the Presque Isle Army Air Base, U.S. District Attorney John D. Clifford said today.

After an investigation a U.S. customs agent said that warrants charging conspiracy in violating the Gold Reserve Act would be served on five Boston and New York civilians.

The corporal was identified as Gins Lum, of New Haven, Conn., an Air Transport Command flight steward-courier. He pleaded innocent and furnished \$2,000 bail for appearance in the November term of the Federal court.

Clifford said that Lum was arrested shortly after arriving at the ATC base from Paris, and admitted that he took gold strips, buttons and coin to Paris, receiving about \$58,000 from a "contact."

The gold is valued at about \$40 an ounce in the U.S., according to the customs agent, but was sold in Paris for \$100.

Investigators found 67 ounces of gold strips and buttons in Lum's locker. They quoted Lum, who is being detained at the Army base, as saying he had received 90 ounces of gold from a New York jewelry firm.

announced policies, unexpected contingencies and changing conditions.

USFET disclosed that a new theater-wide directive will be issued to the effect that men with 85 or more points who are listed as critical specialists in this theater may not be held in their jobs for more than 30 days if their turn comes to go home. This applies only to theater critical specialists and not to those on the War Department list of critical specialists.

The latter may be retained for a period not to exceed six months after VJ-Day.

In announcing that "approximately 200,000 high-score" soldiers were scheduled for return home in September USFET pointed out that most but not all of them would be men with 85 or more points. Referring to the group of 170,000 combat veterans, the statement said:

"To fill the 170,000 quota allotted the armies and the corps it perhaps will be necessary to return to the U.S. some combat soldiers with scores under the critical 85 points. This shipment of lower-point personnel will be in addition to the 800 low-point men authorized each combat division as administrative personnel.

"The low-score men to be returned to the U.S. will not be eligible for discharge at this time."

The reason for retarding of service force shipments in September, USFET explained, is that service forces will be needed to process the large number of former combat men scheduled to leave during the month.

"To facilitate the return of these combat veterans," the statement said, "some high-score service force troops and some high-score combat troops assisting the service forces, who normally might expect to return to the U.S. in September, will be retained in the theater. However, it is expected that a normal flow of troops will be achieved in October, so that the delay in shipping those service forces and supporting combat troops will probably not exceed one month."

charge 5,000,000 men in 12 months." The Secretary cautioned, however, that the task of disarming millions of Jap troops, and the necessity of guarding against treachery may slow things up for high-point men in the Pacific.

Once the Jap troops have been disarmed, Stimson promised that the point score would be lowered and credit would be given for service after May 12.

Acknowledging full agreement with President Truman's plan for continuing the draft, Stimson pointed out that there are 5,600,000 men with more than two years in service and that "if we do not continue regular induction of men, we doom large numbers to prolonged service. . . ."

Truman, however, has ordered the monthly induction quota reduced from 80,000 to 50,000 a month, effective immediately.

A directive issued by Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, described the War Department's present mission as the "elimination and curtailment" of activities "consistent with national commitments for the occupation forces."

The directive declared that "every member of the Army will continue to be treated as an individual."

Capital Back to Nanking NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—T. H. Chang, a spokesman for the Chinese government, said that Nanking pre-war capital of China, would be re-established as the national capital when the transfer from Chungking could be made. Chungking radio announced.

Li'l Abner AN'LL (GALP!) TAKE TH' 95-CENT WEDDIN' SAM, IT'S NOT ONLY CHEAPER BUT IT'S MORE ECONOMICAL!

AN' SO AN' PRO-NOUNCES YO' CHEAP-SHATE, LEGALLY MARRIED UP-TIED DOWN TO A SELFISH RAT WHO DON'T CARE 'NEFF FO' HER 'T' GAVE HER A DECENT TWO-DOLLAR WEDDIN'!!

YASSUH, THANK YO' NOW, KISS PENNY-FRICHIN' SKRANK AN' FORK OVER THET 95-CENTS-IN CASH!!

(BOB)-HE'S MARRIED TO A BRIDE WHICH CAN'T EVEN TALK!! -WAL (SOP) AT LEAST SHE WON'T HAG HIM MUCH!!

(SON)-WHEN TH' OLE HOOSHAR PLACE BURST DOWN, OLE ELLERY 'N' BACK REMAINED STANNIN' AN' REMODELLED TH' INSIDE. ALL NATCHERLY, AN' FIXED IT UP FLEETLY, YO' HEN TAKE YO' BRIDE THAR, SON, AN' AN' HOPES YO' MAKES TH' BEST OF A HOPELESS FIX!!

Around the 48 Yesterday U.S. Has a Two-Day Spree Thanks to Slight Mistake

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—This was the day when the White House sought to retract an official announcement that gave most Americans an excuse to knock off from work and relax for two days. It seems that President Truman had proclaimed yesterday and today "legal holidays" for everyone by mistake. Actually the holidays were to have been only for government workers. For other folks a two-day celebration was to come after final surrender with the Japs was arranged by Gen. MacArthur.

It was the day when you buzzed your jalopy—if its tires were holding up—into your favorite gasoline station and told the attendant: "Fill 'er up, bud." And he didn't give you one of those "Are you Crazy?" looks.

Mom, meanwhile, grabbed her shopping bag, headed into her grocery and stocked up on canned peaches and pears and pineapples and the eater didn't bother her for points.

THIS was the day when everyone repeated: "Gee, brother, peace, it's wonderful." And, at the same time, all men in uniform and anyone who has a "loved one" in the service kept his eyes on newspapers and ears to the radio for any news on the demobilization of men from uniform.

Wives of servicemen busied themselves adding up their hubby's points. Happiest were the wives whose husbands are 38, now eligible for discharge.

Throughout the country, in Army camps, redeployed troops from the ETO—originally Pacific bound—wondered what would happen to them now. Would the Army discharge them for convenience' sake, or keep them in the U.S., or still send them to the Pacific, they asked everyone in sight. Most of them are low-pointers, the bulk of them with less than 65.

The Army's POE here announced that all soldiers awaiting overseas shipment had been "frozen" and would stay in the U.S. . . . Down the Hudson River today, England-bound, sailed the Queen Elizabeth to pick up another load of GIs at Southampton.

It was a day, too, that while people rejoiced, in many homes there was urgent anxiety. Fifteen thousand Allied prisoners are in Japanese hands and nothing definite is known about their condition. Arrangements have been made to expedite their relief, but there are many women with telegrams from the War Department who are wondering if. . . .

People are still talking about the scenes of Tuesday and Wednesday nights. The exuberant soldiers and sailors and also the soldiers and sailors who said they could not whoop it up because their thoughts were with those who wouldn't be coming back to America. And they talked about the cops who joined in throwing streamers at passers-by and let themselves be chased by kids armed with their own nightsticks. And the solemn intensity of church services called to give thanks.

And in New York some of the 24 men and eight women—good loyal Americans of Japanese descent—nursed hangovers after bringing out bottles of sake reserved for the time when they could celebrate their country's triumph over the land of their ancestors.

TODAY was also the day when there were reports from Washington that income taxes might be reduced after January, 1945. . . . At the same time an internal Revenue Spokesman proposed that Congress be asked to cancel all 1941 tax obligations of service personnel. Under the present law men going into service postponed payment of their 1941 taxes until 90 days after leaving the service. The spokesman also proposed that the legislation would include refunds to those who have made payments.

And it was the day when, in Detroit residents were told by State Police chief Capt. D. S. Leonard that a Japanese incendiary bomb fell within ten miles of the city limits last May. Leonard said that the bomb was dropped from a balloon which apparently made the longest eastward trip of any of the enemy weapons. The balloon itself was not found. The bomb landed in a field and burned itself out before it was found.

From Omaha, 7th Service Command officials declared that a five-acre grass fire was the only damage caused by Jap incendiary bombs in the area. One bomb, officials said, was dropped in Omaha on Apr. 18, but nothing happened.

THIS AN' THAT: A sharp earthquake rocked San Diego, driving hundreds from downtown office buildings. No damage was reported. . . . In Waterloo, Ia., the surrender news was received with quiet calm in the home of the Thomas Sullivans, parents of the five brothers who lost their lives in the sinking of the USS Juneau.

The American Legion announced that President Truman had accepted an invitation to attend the Legion's annual convention in Chicago in November. . . . In St. Paul, police hauled in a sailor who was having too good a time. They let him go after he identified himself and they had trouble with his name: Seaman Paul Penagiotopoulos.

Navy Board Studies Loss of Indianapolis GUAM, Aug. 16 (AP)—A Navy board today began an investigation into the sinking of the cruiser Indianapolis on July 30, including the reasons for a delay in the search until the ship had been overdue for more than 54 hours.

Religious Freedom In Peace Urged WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—President Truman today urged a peace settlement which would keep alive freedom of religious belief in extending his best wishes to Americans of Jewish faith on the approach of the Jewish New Year, on Sept. 8 and 9.

The president said, "extend to fellow Americans of Jewish faith hearty congratulations and best wishes for New Year's Day. Enemies of civilization who would have destroyed completely all freedom of religion have been defeated. Let all faiths unite in thanksgiving to Almighty God for victory over evil forces. Let us join to create the kind of peace settlement which will keep alive freedom of religious belief all over the world and prevent recurrence of all this misery and destruction. That is the most fitting memorial we can erect to those who fought, suffered, labored and died in this struggle to preserve decency for mankind."

States Will Get Back National Guard Units WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (ANS)—The Army disclosed today it was trying to restore old National Guard divisions to states as quickly as possible.

The transfer is being made, however, without affecting the men presently in the divisions. Former National Guard outfits are being reactivated and divisional papers being returned to the States.

Significant Anniversary WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (ANS)—Japanese surrender came on the fourth anniversary yesterday of the announcement of the Atlantic Charter.

By Al Capp



# U.S. Cancels Orders for 31,000 Planes

## 400,000 Fired As Plants Halt War Output

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—The Army Air Forces today cancelled the projected production of 31,000 planes, cutting its expenditure by approximately \$9,000,000,000, as hundreds of thousands of well-paying war jobs came to an abrupt end by these and other War Department cancellations.

An Associated Press survey of the larger war plant areas over the country showed that at least 400,000 workers were laid off immediately after the Japanese surrender, and that about 1,878,000 more would be affected shortly.

Some of this sudden unemployment, however, promised to be temporary as management began to announce immediate plans to reconvert to peace-time goods production. Some war plants, of course, will remain closed permanently.

At the same time, government officials said they were ready with plans to aid industry in swift reconversion. Reconversion Director John W. Snyder said that "we're shooting at a standard of living for our people as a whole that will be 50 per cent higher than we or any other people have ever had."

Snyder warned, however, that it would take a year to 18 months to reconvert to a peace-time industrial plant assuring full employment. He pointed out that unemployment, at present about 1,100,000, might rise to 5,000,000 by Thanksgiving and 8,000,000 by next spring.

### Private Industry to Get Break

Chairman Julius A. Krug of the War Production Board announced that the government would let private industry take the initiative in reconversion and would step in only to break bottlenecks. By next weekend, he said, all but about 30 or 40 of WPB's controls over industry would be lifted so that raw materials would be available in abundance for reconversion.

The American Can Co. said it had no reconversion problems and expected, as soon as it started getting steel and tin, to expand production so that it would require about 20 per cent more workers than it had before the war.

Pullman Standard said it already has contracts for \$78,000,000 worth of peacetime railroad equipment and expects to expand production.

The Bendix Aviation Corp. said its plants could quickly be converted to automobile production, and that radios could be made immediately, the only hitch being getting raw materials.

Joseph W. Fraser, president of Graham-Paige, said the automobile industry would have jobs for between ten and 12 million workers as soon as government restrictions are lifted.

The Air Forces cut, the War Department explained, is part of the \$23,000,000,000 reduction the Department announced yesterday. It represents a 90 per cent cut in the Air Forces program and about 94 per cent in its 1946 program.

## Red Cross Cuts Down On Plasma Program

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (ANS)—The Red Cross today halted all blood donor programs except at five West Coast Centers from which blood will be flown to the Pacific for casualties suffered just before hostilities ceased.

Centers at Seattle, San Diego and Los Angeles will remain open until the armed forces advise that all casualties are cared for.

## Groggy Celebrants Come Out for Second Round

The Allied world yesterday continued celebrating the setting of the rising sun, but the unbridled demonstrations of joy that marked the first two days of peace appeared to have calmed down somewhat as people's thoughts turned to the pressing problems posed by the peace.

In London the people rested yesterday morning after a night in which they took over the streets, making it impossible for traffic to operate. But toward afternoon West End streets began to take on a more familiar appearance, as thousands of celebrants—more subdued, however—poured into the area. A warm sun made the day perfect for strolling and that was what most people appeared to do.

The night before was one most Londoners would never forget. The city's public buildings were lit by powerful searchlights for the first time in nearly six years. Fireworks touched off 56 fires and burned many when they were thrown in-



Official U.S. Navy Photo

**THEIR HEARTS STILL THERE:** Filipino steward's mates attached to U.S. Navy Headquarters in London read surrender announcement in Golden Sq. Red Cross Club, news that meant there was once more a free homeland awaiting their return.

## Next Problem: How to Keep Japan Defeated

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—It was a long, hard fight to beat the Japanese, but military and diplomatic authorities in Washington believe it will be a longer and harder fight to keep them defeated.

Tokyo pronouncements on the end of the war indicated that Japanese government officials do not regard the Allied victory as permanent. Evidently they are thinking in terms of the 100 years of war the Japanese have talked about ever since it became obvious they could not win at present.

Experts, analyzing the statements of Emperor Hirohito, former Premier Kantaro, Suzuki and others, believe these two facts stand out:

1—The Japanese leaders show considerable satisfaction that in surrendering they have been able to save, at least for a time, the political structure of the state built around the emperor.

2—They show no signs of repentance or feelings of war guilt.

On the other hand, officials responsible for forming American policy on Japan say the following forces there may be counted on to work among the people themselves for a democratized Japan:

1—The first great defeat in their history will show them that their Sun God superstitions did not make them invincible.

2—The new political and social movements will be permitted by the Allied authorities in line with the Potsdam promises.

3—Students, professors, politicians and others who once formed the liberal elements of Japan will be encouraged to develop the Japanese brand of democracy, which may or may not provide for a continuance of the throne.

### To Head Paratroop School

AUXERRE, France, Aug. 16—Brig. Gen. Gerald J. Higgins, assistant commander of the 101st Airborne Division and the youngest general in the Army Ground Forces, will assume command of the parachute school at Fort Benning, Ga., soon; 101st Airborne Division HQ announced today.

## Chiang Calls Communist Chief To Settle China's Differences

In an effort to avoid internal conflict between the government and Chinese Communists, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has invited Mao Tse-tung, Chinese Communist leader, to visit Chungking immediately to discuss a settlement. Associated Press reported yesterday from Chungking.

"We have many international and internal problems awaiting settlement,"

Chiang radioed to the Communist leader. "Please do not delay in coming here."

London observers, quoted by AP, believed China's new treaty with Russia, announced Wednesday, may have prompted the invitation to the Communist leader. Of the agreements reported signed in Moscow, one of them possibly settled the Communist problem, these observers thought.

A dissident note was sounded by Gen. Chu Teh, commanding the Chinese Communist 18th Army in Northwest China, who was reported by Reuter yesterday to have challenged Chiang's right to act for China in accepting the Japanese surrender.

**Insists on Representative**

Chu Teh was said to have sent a memo to British, U.S. and Russian ambassadors in Chungking insisting that Chinese Communists be represented at the surrender and reserving the right to dispute any arrangements, pacts or treaties made without his consent. This report was broadcast from the Communist-controlled Yenai radio.

Chu reportedly claimed Communist troops had engaged 69 per cent of Jap troops in China and 95 per cent of Jap puppet troops.

Clashes between Communists and government guerrilla forces have already occurred at several points near Tsingtao and Tientsin, unofficial Chungking reports said.

British United Press, quoting Chungking report, said Communist forces were converging on Peiping (Peking) in an attempt to seize the city before Chiang's airborne troops arrived to take over.

Meanwhile the government planned to move as soon as possible to Nanking, temporary peace-time capital, Reuter reported from Chungking.

## Russian Drive Poses Problem

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—The continued Russian military action against the Japanese in Manchuria is being given various interpretations here, but the unofficial reaction of the War Department is, "it's up to the Russians."

Some officials saw the possibility of a new crisis in Asia if the Red Army continued the offensive despite Japanese claims today that the cease fire order has been given and that the Kwantung army has stopped fighting.

The question was asked, "are the Russians going deeper into Manchuria merely to make the most of their opportunity against the Japanese, or is this the beginning of the occupation to restore the privileges the Russians lost in the first Russo-Japanese war?"

Although official comment was lacking, it was pointed out that in Cairo in 1943, President Roosevelt, Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek proclaimed their determination to return an unfettered Manchuria to China. The Russians were not party to that declaration, and their attitude has hitherto been undisclosed.

It is also speculated that the continued Russian advance is aimed not only at Manchuria, but farther south to meet the Chinese Communists in North China, or to further the Soviet creed in eastern Asia, thus deepening the Chinese internal crisis.

## Churchill Urges U.S., Britain to Hold Atom Key

The secret of the atom bomb should not be imparted to other countries, Winston Churchill declared yesterday in the House of Commons. He spoke as Leader of the Opposition, since he now heads the minority Conservative members.

Secrecy about the bomb was also emphasized in the U.S., when the War Department warned the nation against the release of information concerning atomic bombs even though World War II is over.

"Loose talk and idle speculation, particularly by individuals now or formerly connected with the project, would jeopardize the future of the nations," the War Department said.

Churchill said the atom bomb, more than any other factor, brought the war against Japan to a speedy end, and that the decision to use it was made by President Truman and himself.

"I am surprised," said the former Prime Minister, "that very worthy people—but people who in most cases had no intention of proceeding to the Japanese front themselves—should adopt the position that, rather than throw this bomb, we should have sacrificed a million American and a quarter of a million British lives in the desperate battles and massacres of Japan."

"If the Germans and Japanese had discovered it they would have used it on us to our complete destruction with the utmost alacrity."

"The bomb brought peace, but men alone can keep it. The secret of the bomb should not be imparted to other countries."

Churchill referred to the bomb as "this somber, magnificent achievement of our American Allies."

President Truman, asked at his first peace-time press conference what would be done with three vast plants in the U.S. now turning out atom bombs, declared that the matter was up to Congress. To achieve the purpose of using these facilities for the benefit and welfare of the world, wheels were already turning, he said, and he hoped Congress would go along with this.

So far there has been no let-up in production of atom bombs, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Spokane, Wash. The director of the Richland, Wash., atomic bomb plant, Col. Franklin Matthias, said he had received "no instructions about slowing down production and we will produce until ordered to quit."

## Men of 14 Nations Open Conference On Security Body

Statesmen of 14 countries, comprising the United Nations Preparatory Commission, gathered in London's Church House yesterday to begin deliberations which will lead to the organization of the World Security Organization.

They heard Britain's new Minister of State, Phillip Noel Baker, urge them "to lose no time" in arranging for the functioning of the new organization.

Main points on the agenda yesterday were whether to admit the press to all sessions—the decision on that was not announced—and the election of officers.

Ambassador John G. Winant represented the U.S. at the session in the absence of former Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr., the American delegate, whose arrival in London is expected within two weeks.

## Japanese Seek More Time To Arrange Trip of Envoy

(Continued from page 1)

The type of plane used to carry their emissaries. Associated Press said MacArthur also had granted the Japanese more time.

Because of this delay, it was thought at Manila that the Japanese might not receive MacArthur's surrender instructions until next week.

It seemed likely, too, that enforcement of the cease fire order might take as long or longer. The message telling MacArthur that members of the imperial family would fly today with cease fire orders to the various fronts estimated that it would take them six days to make the order entirely effective in China, eight days on Bougainville Island in the Solomons and 12 days in New Guinea and the Philippines.

The Japanese were careful to tell MacArthur the routes to be followed by the planes carrying the cease fire envoys and to give him descriptions of the aircraft to be used.

In the meantime, getting his imperial government in order, Hirohito yesterday named his wife's uncle, Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, to be prime minister. The first prince of the royal household to become prime minister, the 57-year-old Naruhiko succeeds the 77-year-old Baron Kantaro Suzuki.

It was suggested in news dispatches that Suzuki's resigned Cabinet would continue to carry out the surrender negotiations. Several members of the Suzuki government were retained by Naruhiko, who also named Prince Sumimaro Konoye, one of Japan's seven elder statesmen, as minister without portfolio.

Naruhiko is believed to be listed by the Allies as a leading war criminal. —

In October, 1942, he was quoted by Tokyo Radio as saying that any Allied airman captured during raids over Japan or Japanese-controlled territory would be subject to trial and punishment, including death. He is believed to have ordered the death of the fliers captured after the first Doolittle raid on Tokyo in 1942.

Konoye was prime minister when the war against China began.

Domei reported yesterday that the Political Association of Greater Japan, which was Japan's totalitarian party, would be dissolved.

As Japan got ready to implement its surrender its puppets also began to fall into line. The first was the government at Nanking, set up by the Japanese in 1940 under Wang Ching-wei. Tokyo said yesterday this government was disbanding because "its mission is ended."

Thailand, formerly Siam, announced it had "withdrew" the declaration of war against the U.S. and Britain made in June, 1942.

President Truman, at his press conference in Washington yesterday, declared that Japan probably would not be divided into occupation zones but would be occupied by mixed Allied troops. He warned that official peace would come only with the formal signing of the surrender and pointed out that 2,000,000 Japanese troops were still fully armed.

The President said the Japanese occupation had not been discussed at Potsdam but that MacArthur and his staff had been working on plans for it for some time.

### Terry and the Pirates

By Courtesy of News Syndicate

### By Milton Caniff

