SECOND PEACE EDITION

THE DAILY IOWAN

Iowa City's Morning Newspaper

Slightly Cooler

IOWA: Continued cloudy, slightly cooler.

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PEACE-What It Will Mean

Unsettled Year Is Business' Future--Davies

Foresees Confusion During Conversion, But Golden Decade

By GEORGE R. DAVIES

The reconversion program, now actively begun, may be broadly anticipated in terms of national business forecasts issued by both corporate and governmental agencies.

In terms of available forecasts, revised for the confusion resulting from an abrupt ending of hostilities, we may now anticipate a year or more of unsettled conditions during which retooling and reallocation of both capital and labor will largely be completed.

As far as Iowa is concerned, reports from manufacturers indicate that reconversion will be rapid.

We may reasonably expect an approach to normal business activity by the end of 1946, with production somewhat below the war years, but maintained by high employment and purchasing power.

Adjust Business Taxes

Taxation probably will be adjusted in favor of business, inasmuch as a great expansion of investment in foreign countries is expected. Moreover new achievements of scientific laboratories should for a time further stimulate investment. And the relatively high wages that are natural in America, in addition to war savings, will support purchasing power.

Gradual demobilization will help to avert a flooding of the labor market.

Will there be inflation? Authorities differ, but the experience of other wars suggests that inflationary forces will continue after hostilities cease. Indeed, since inadequate war controls may be quickly relaxed, the danger of inflation is likely to increase.

But very few expect runaway inflation. If this threatens, banking controls could throw us into a temporary depression.

On the other hand, some authorities think that consumer production will be so large that it will counteract inflation.

Reconversion Plans

In the nation the great corporations have for some time been blueprinting their reconversion plans. With the cooperation of government, and the improved organization of business, the transition should not prove more difficult than after World War I.

Moreover a postwar depression like that of 1920-22 is not probable. That depression was necessary as a means of reducing prices to gold standard levels. Today wholesale prices are only slightly above those prevailing shortly after 1922, and no gold shortage is in sight.

On the whole, though temporary confusion and sporadic recessions may be expected, business confidently looks forward to a decade of prosperity.

Year Before Vets Enrollment Jumps

"It will take a year or a year and six months after peace is signed before the enrollment of veterans at the university will reach its peak," William D. Coder, director of the veterans service said Tuesday.

"We are receiving a steady stream of veterans at present," Coder stated, "but V-J Day will not have any immediate effect on the number of veterans enrolling."

Because of the slow process of discharge and transportation difficulties, it would be some time before the veterans would be able to enroll under the GI bill of rights. "They would also like a short rest or vacation after leaving the service before they go back to work," Coder said.

He predicted since the war has ended we would receive an increase during the semester, particularly from veterans already discharged who have been working in war industries.

He revealed that the number of veterans enrolling might surpass 400 for the semester beginning in September. The highest number of veterans enrolled least year was 220.

Fewer Jobs for a Time—

Vital Labor Problems

By WALTER L. DAYKIN

While peace will be received joyously by laborers, it will create important problems in the field of industrial relations. In the first place, unemployment will increase materially for a period at least.

This will be due to reconversion, the loss of markets which will cause some concerns to go entirely out of business, and demobilization. This problem of unemployment may be mitigated by the fact that many laid off will be old workers, women, children, students and others who have been drawn temporarily into industry.

Back Log of Needs

It is hoped that after a short lag full employment may be attained because of the back log of consumers demands in such fields as radios, automobiles, ice boxes, and housing, because of the purchasing power of workers due to enforced saving, and because of the expansion of foreign markets.

Undoubtedly when peace comes the total wages of laborers will be affected negatively because there will be fewer laborers in industry, because many laborers will be forced to shift into such low paying fields as the distributive and service industries, and because of the shortening of hours which would eliminate overtime pay.

Lower Weekly Pay

These conditions would also lower the "take home" pay of individual workers. All this may be partially remedied by raising the wage rates, by increasing the amount granted under unemployment compensations, or by setting the required minimum wage at a higher level.

Numerous other problems may either be caused or emphasized by the coming of peace. Workers who shift from the high paying to the low paying jobs may become dissatisfied. This may lead to an attempt to more thoroughly organize many industries that have paid low wages, such as retail and wholesale establishments.

Strikes May Increase

Laws relative to the employment of women and children will become more rigid because of the lack of jobs. Unions may decline in numbers largely because much of the increase in unionism has occurred in the war industries. Unrest in the form of strikes may increase.

If management and labor cannot solve the problems of unemployment, wages, and unrest, it is almost certain that governmental regulation will be extended in the field of labor relations.

Just Few More Men Students

By DEAN C. W. THOMPSON

V-J day probably will not materially increase the number of men students seeking housing for the fall semester.

But under our program of admitting veterans on the first of each month, we may have a gradual growth during the fall semester and possibly a significant increase in the second-semester. The army and navy's plans for demobilizations and discharges will have an important bearing on the actual number of veterans who may return to school.

The amount of space in town for single and married students has been shrinking for the past four years. Landladies have gone out of the business and many houses formerly student rooming places have been converted into apartments and light housekeeping units.

War Families

At the present time we have several hundred families in Iowa City who are here solely because of the war. With V-J day at hand, it is expected that these families will begin to move away.

Whether many apartments will become available for the fall semester is a question which cannot be answered at the moment.

V-J day coming as it did more than a year before the next school year, gives us time to attempt to meet the full effect of a peace-time housing load. Our prewar dormitory facilities will certainly be in our possession by then.

More Dormitories

Many months ago, our university officials began to plan an expanded dormitory system. Those plans are underway, and just as soon as priorities are released and materials become available, these plans will begin to take form in brick and stone. Unless an undue delay is encountered, it is expected that some new construction ought to be well on the way to completion by the fall of 1946.

These developments coupled with the expected elimination of the war-time housing load on the private hosues in town ought to give us an adequate number of rooms for single students and a greater than ever number of apartments and light housekeeping units for the several hundred married students who will be here by the fall of 1946.

No Paper Tomorrow

To permit staff members and employes to enjoy the holiday, The Daily Iowan will not publish a paper tomorrow morning.

ANYTHING COULD HAPPEN last night as Iowa City celebrated the surrender of Japan, and from the looks of things here the WAVE's had everythung under control, especially the gentleman shown above.

Hancher: 'Hope Into Reality'—

Peace a Challenge to University

By PRESIDENT VIRGIL M. HANCHER

What will the end of the war mean to the university?

First of all it will mean, as it will mean to all of our fellow countrymen, the cessation of the casualties of war. It will mean that young men in the flower of youth and promise will no longer be killed or maimed. It will mean that their lives will no longer be devoted to destructive ends, but that they will have an opportunity to return to home and loved ones, to school, to college or to jobs.

It will mean that the tremendous wastage of war may end, and the constructive pursuits of peace may begin. All this we shall share in common with our fellow countrymen.

Specifically, it will mean a return of our enrollment to prewar levels and beyond. Unless all signs fail, the demand on the facilities of the university, as upon the facilities of all colleges and universities, will exceed anything that we have known before.

May Be Overflow

This demand may well reach its peak before the graduate schools of the country will have time to prepare additional teachers to teach them, and before the availability of building materials and labor will make it possible to house them, at the prewar level.

In some respects the immediate postwar period may be more difficult for us than the war period. In that, however, we shall not be alone, other universities will face the same problems.

The end of the war, however, will bring the return of faculty and staff now on leave in the military forces or in war service, and it will give us the opportunity to recruit additional faculty and staff as competent personnel becomes available. It will also give us an opportunity to carry out the building program which has been planned for the permanent improvement of the physical plant and facilities of the university.

Challenge of Times

The university is prepared to move forward to meet the challenge of new times. There will be no return to normal, certainly there will be no return to "normalcy," however nostalgic the longing to do so may be. Wars always uproot society, and society rarely returns to its prewar pattern.

As the discoveries in every field of knowledge are released from the secrecy which has shrouded them, we shall incoproate them in our fields of learning. The discoveries made in connection with the development of the atomic bomb may well change our modes of thought as well as our patterns of living, and if we can develop the social wisdom to control the physical forces of the universe, we may enter a new age better than any we have known.

One great scholar and scientist has said that "the culmination of a developing universe is character." There is hope in these words. It is my earnest belief that this university will endeavor to translate that hope into reality.

ROTC Officers' Acts Justify Probable Continuation

By Capt. Richard D. Coughlin

At this writing, formal terms for the unconditional surrender of Japan are being considered. Concurrently the army is reportedly contemplating the release of approximately four million men from the service. The halls of congress vibrate with the issue of whether or not compulsory military training shall be continued.

All of this leads us to the thought, "What is the future of the ROTC, particularly here at the State University of Iowa?"

It is generally agreed that the reserve officers of this war, the ROTC students of several years ago, have stepped into combat assignments and committed themselves most creditably. As former proteges of regular army instructors they capably filled a gap in the officer ranks at the beginning of World War II which otherwise might well have led to disaster.

The ROTC program prior to World War II more than justified its existence and expense.

Furthermore, it can be deemed public and military opinion that a more complete program of national defense is needed.

True, we may have compulsory military training. We might ask the question, "What may well happen to that man's knowledge of military science and tactics some several years after his year of training?"

The knowledge no doubt will become stagnant for lack of reasonable exercise. What agency then might prevent such a stagnations? The answer seems obvious; a well developed ROTC program and a highly efficient officers' reserve corps.

Referring again to the release of approximately 4,000,000 men from the armed forces, we can see also a release of a great wealth of supplies and materiel. There seems at this time no other agency as capable of using this materiel to its best advantage as the reserve officers' training corps.

Many Health Problems Seen

By M. E. BARNES. M. D.

In the post-war era, public health and medical programs must deal with many problems which have been created or accentuated by the war. Among these the fololwing are examples:

1. Adequate control over stratosphere transfer of diseased persons and cargoes. We will face these problems extensively within the next five eyars. Through such commerce, communicable diseases existent in any part of the globe are a matter of importance to us here in this country and even in this city.

2. The development of international health agencies to cope with disease on an international basis.

3. Coordinated research in the problems of health. The intensive coordinated research which resulted in the atomic bomb may well be the pattern for postwar research in many problems of human health.

4. The development of adequate methods of applied mental hygiene. This war has emphasized the tremendous importance of this field.

5. The more adequate application of preventive medicine and hygiene to industry and to the home.

6. The relocation of physicians so as to provide adequate medical care for all communities will be a major problem. This involves much more than the release of these men from the armed services.

7. Training physicians in America to recognize and handle diseases contracted abroad by members of the armed forces. It is probable that for several years puzzling cases will occur in this group of men unless our physicians are made aware of such diseases. Contrary to the alarmist views often expressed, there is little reason to anticipate epidemics of these diseases in the United States.

This Nation Must Turn Great Power in Ways Of Peace, Says Briggs

By PROF. JOHN BRIGGS

In the terrible ordeal of war the United States has attained the stature of a giant. Our enormous strength has been used ruthlessly to destroy our enemies.

Now the time has come to use our power in support of the noble principles of civilization which we espouse. Our responsibility is commensurate with the dominant position we have won by force.

The problems of successful polical leadership in times of peace are infinitely more difficult than military conquest because the solutions are intellectual and moral rather than physical.

The primary aim of the United States has been to maintain just and permanent peace. To that end we have always advocated and practiced pacific methods of settling disputes with other nations. We are the first to ratify the constitution of the United Nations and may be expected to exert a dominant influence in that organization.

If it works, there will be no more war—no more unlawful use of military force.

We also want our peaceful world to be a free world for all people.

But that implies a universal sense of responsibilty to be a good neighbor. Are we wise and good enough to teach all kinds of people how to be free?

The formula is to establish justice through the rule of law. It a pattern of responsible conduct can be applied equally to all nations, the constant hope of civilization may be realized.

Force would be exerted in support of law, not in defiance of it as in war. The United States is well qualified by experience for leadership in this direction.

The basic principles of American foreign policy seem clear and traditional. How to implement them in various circumstances will require perpetual consideration.

Japan Accepts Allied Terms Without Conditions; Fight Ends

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Second World war, history's greatest flood of death and destruction, ended last night with Japan's unconditional surrender.

Formalities still remained—the official signing of surrender terms and a proclamation of V-J day.

But from the moment President Truman announced at 6 p. m., central war time, that the enemy of the Pacific had agreed to allied terms the world put aside for a time woeful thoughts of the cost in dead and dollars and celebrated in wild frenzy. Formalities meant nothing to people freed at last of war.

To reporters crammed into his office, the President disclosed that:

Japan, without ever being invaded, had accepted competely and without reservation an allied declaration of Potsdam dictating unconditional surrender.

General Douglas MacArthur had been designated supreme allied commander, the man to receive surrender.

There is to be no power for the Japanese emperor—although the allies will let him remain their tool. No longer will the warlords reign, through him. Hirohito—or successor—will take orders from MacArthur.

Allied forces were ordered to "suspend offensive action" everywhere.

From now on, only men under 26 will be drafted. Army draft calls will be cut from 80,000 a month to 50,000. Mr. Truman forecast that five to five and a half million soldiers may be released within 12 to 18 months.

set in motion a whole chain of events. Among them:

To a Japanese government which once had boasted it would dictate peace terms in the White House, Mr. Truman dispatched orders to "direct prompt cessation of hostilities," tell MacArthur of the effective date and hour, and send emissaries to the general to arrange formal surrender.

The war manpower commision terminated all manpower controls.

The navy piled a $6,000,000,000 cancellation of contracts on top of a previous $1,200,000,000 cut in its shipbuilding program.

Congress was summoned back to work on Sept. 5, more than a month ahead of schedule, to get busy on unemployment compensation, surplus property disposal, full employment, government reorganization and the continuation or abolition of war agencies.

A war production board official predicted that agency would go out of business once industry is on a solid peacetime basis.

Those were developments which on any other night would have commanded smash headlines. Those developments and surrender capped a week packed with some of history's most stunning news:

The first atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Russia's declaration of war, another atomic bomb on Nagasaki, Japan's offer to surrender if she could have her emperor and his sovereign prerogatives, an allied declaration that he would become merely their instrument.

Surrender followed—at an instant when carrier planes of the mighty Pacific fleet were a few seconds from the targets in the Tokyo area. Pilots eager for a last lick at a weakening foe were reported to have gotten this word from Admiral William F. Halsey, who wants to ride Hirohito's white horse through Tokyo streets:

For millions of Americans, for hundreds of millions of allied people, his surrender announcement signified victory, peace and the eventual return of loved ones from war. To millions who sleep beneath stark white crosses, it meant their sacrifices had not been in vain.

For Japan, as for already vanquished Germany, it meant the end of savage conquest and aggression.

Iowa City to Enjoy Comfortable Boom For 2 to 3 Years

Foresee Greatest Activity in Building Of New Homes Here

Iowa City will enjoy a comfortable boom for at least the first two or three years of peace.

That is the concensus among city officials and local business leaders. It is a conservative prediction based on plans postponed because of wartime shortages, employment surveys and the estimate on increased enrollment in the university.

The boom may last much longer than two or three years.

The greatest boom will be in the building of new homes, civic improvements and the expansion of present facilities. Local retail stores will do a rushing business for several years as soon as new civilian goods are available. Several small industries might be started in the city.

City Projects

Projects which were planned by the city of Iowa City before the war ended and which will be completed as soon as manpower and materials are available include:

1. The $322,500 expansion of the municipal airport.
2. The $60,000 municipal swimming pool.
3. Improvement of Ralston creek to prevent its flooding.
4. Sewer improvements on Rundell street.
5. Repaving of certain streets.

Money for expansion of the airport has already been appropriated by the federal government. The program calls for three runways more than 4,000 feet long, improved drainage, taxiing runways and extended lighting facilities.

Vern Bales, president of the airport commissilon, has explained that work on the airport probably will not start until next year. Manpower is the chief problem preventing immediate work on the field. Even if enough men could be got together tomorrow, the work would not be started because CAA officials feel that the weather might prevent completion of the work this year.

Airline Service

Bales predicted that as soon as enough planes are available for civilian use, United Airlines will resume its service through Iowa City. At first this service will be nearly the same as before the war: two flights daily carrying mostly air mail.

"Prospects for private flying from the Iowa City field are good," Bales said. He predicted that one or more additional fixed-base operators may start up business at the local field soon.

The money for the $60,000 municipal swimming pool has already been raised and has been kept in low-interest bonds. Work on the pool will be started as soon as men and materials are available.

Work on the new playground on Brown street, which was started this year, probably will not be completed until next year.

Ralston Creek

The improvement of Ralston creek and the Rundell street sewer are measures which should have been corrected before but have had to be postponed because of the war. The money for the completion of these projects has already been appropriated.

Many streets in the city were not built to withstand the heavy loads of large trucks and so have broken down. These will be repaved as soon as possible.

(See IOWA CITY, page 2)

Hirohito a Mouthpiece

WASHINGTON (AP)—Now Emperor Hirohito—whom the Japanese believe descended from the sun—becomes a mouthpiece for the allies.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, appointed supreme allied commander to receive the Japanese surrender, will tell Hirohito what to do.

The Japanese understood this when they accepted the surrender terms. Nothing like this—taking orders from a white man or any foreigner—has ever happened to a Japanese emperor.

Hirohito has no choice. He has agreed to carry out whatever orders given him by the allies.

Peace Will Bring Trade Problems, More Flying

Many Benefits For Aviation After V-J Day

By PROF. E. C. LUNDQUIST

Peacetime aviation promises many benefits to the citizens of the world. The war stimulated intensive research and development of aircraft and now many of these technical advancements may be applied to peacetime commercial and private aviation.

The next eight or ten years may well bring a tenfold increase in domestic passenger, mail and express miles flown on commercial airlines as compared to prewar utilization of air transportation. Rates and revenues will be correspondingly reduced. Considering such items as cost, safety and speed, air transportation looms as a definite competitive threat to other established forms of transportation in the movement of passengers, mail and some forms of express.

It seems quite unlikely, however, that air transportation can compete with existing facilities in the hauling of heavy and low freight cost items.

The popularity of the private aircraft wil undoubtedly increase greatly in the near future. The small low priced airplane as it now exists is not entirely satisfactory for mass use by the public nor are airport facilities adequate for such use.

In the near future the light commercial airplanes that will be on the market will cost more than they are worth and they will be of conventional design not too satisfactory for safe and simple operation. Public demand, incorporation into the design of known methods of improvement and mass production methods of manufacture will, however, soon alter these conditions.

Some unconventional design, such as the helicopter for example, may develop into the answer for the demand for a simple, safe and economical private aircraft.

Improvement and enlargement of navigational facilities and safety aids will proceed with the development of airplanes and airports to the extent that within the next few years thousand of private aircraft will be in operation.

Many spectacular advances have been made during the war in aeronautical design. High powered engines, jet propulsion units, electronic devices to aid in navigation and control, new methods of airplane construction, and communications equipment are a few of the things developed or improved to a remarkable degree. All these things will ultimately find their applications in peacetime aviation, each in its proper place.

In spite of the fact that the end of the war will bring about a huge curtailment of personnel employed in military aviation output, the industry is firmly estabilshed and will go on to serve the public in ever increasing amounts. Our conception of travel will gradually but definitely change in response to the facilities that will be made available. The aviation industry will make an important contribution in raising our standard of living.

IOWA CITY—

(Continued from page 1)

Matters like the erection of a new city hall, police station and fire station and the formation of a municipal court are things that should be considered immediately, according to Mayor Wilber J. Teeters.

"There will be plenty of jobs in Iowa City," Ed Berwick, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce said. "Our employment survey, which is not quite completed, shows that there will be plenty of jobs but perhaps they won't be the very best positions that some could hope for," he added.

Vets to Get Jobs

"Every veteran will get his old job back—if he wants it," Berwick declared.

The biggest boom in business will be in the construction of new homes. More dwelling units are needed for the expected increase in student enrollment; many of these students will be men with families.

Even with the departure of navy men stationed at the pre-flight school and their families, the housing shortage in Iowa City will not be relieved except temporarily.

"Iowa City is fortunate in that it has had no large war industries and will have no serious problem of reconversion," Berwick said.

He suggested the possibility that several small industries might be persuaded to locate in Iowa City.

"No matter what else happens, retail merchants here can be assured that they will do a brisk business for at least several years," Berwick declared.

News Behind The News

By Paul Mallon

★ ★ ★

WASHINGTON —Advice for Mr Truman to negotiate a peace with Japan leaving the Emperor atop his people came largely from State Undersecretary Grew, our ambassador to Japan. His long tenure in Tokyo gave power to his influence in the administration and dragged the new State Secretary Byrnes along.

The Grew theory was that the Emperor, an unjustifiable god over his people, would have influence which would be useful to us in the postwar world.

Mr. Truman went along, presumably because of his long-held personal conviction that lives would be saved by any satisfactory peace short of unconditional surrender.

Wary of Trickery

These were the motivating influences behind the developments of the last few days, yet there prevails among a rather large group of congressmen, perhaps half of those remaining here during the recess, a firm belief that we are facing in Tokyo a clique just as tricky and unscrupulous in peace as the Nazis in Germany.

These senators observed, the original Japanese note started out with the assertion that the Emperor had always desired peace in the world, and they could not forget how this same emperor sent peace emissaries to Washington, while sending aircraft carriers at the same time for a sneak destruction at Pearl Harbor.

The preposterous note, they thought, was worded like an arrogant assumption that we must be stupid.

American troops in the south Pacific were so enthusiastic at the time of the fake U.P. flash, some authorities thought a question of morale might arise if anything unfortunate happened to the peace negotiations.

Japs Sent False Flash?

The Japs know such things indeed, and when the false flash broke, there were many here who suspected the Japs might have tapped the U.P. wire in order to build up a popular demand for peace behind the Truman negotiations, although this seems technically to be difficult or impossible according to inside officials.

The wire into which the false news was fed was a printer circuit, not a Morse wire. It was much easier for authorities here to suspect at the outset, that some idle machine had been plugged in by a prankster, or someone with a personal purpose, rather than to suspect a Jap trick.

Yet such insidious types of clever planning have come to be expected from the Nazis by our people, and the news evidence of the last few months shows clearly the Japs followed Nazi propaganda technique as far as their limited ability permitted.

Indeed, the evidence was so plain as to warrant the warning in this column dated last Thursday, Aug. 9, and published the following day. before the Jap peace move was known, to beware of further steps by Japan toward "a sneak peace" and "Pearl Harbor trickery" in the peace.

Congress Distrusts Grew

It must be reported here also, for the sake of completeness, that congress does not unanimously enjoy the same confidence as Mr. Truman in the judgement of Mr. Grew on Japan. Mr. Grew was the ambassador in Tokyo at the time of Pearl Harbor and earlier when we were sending scrap iron, oil and other valuable war supplies to Japan in hopeful delusion that these would bring peace.

It is always possible for an ambassador to go back into official dispatches and pick out a few lines he sent among others weeks or months previously, which would indicate he knew what was coming, but certainly if Mr. Grew knew, he did not convince anyone in Washington at the time, as no one in Washington took steps commensurate with what came.

The least expected here by the wary congressmen is that the Japanese military clique will use every unscruplous device possible to thwart the peace in any peace agreement made.

I think the Truman government realizes these clear prospects, but has not cared to put the emphasis upon them which the congressmen place, and believes it will be able to cope with any possibilities once it gets control.

Destroy Fanaticism

My personal belief is that the first postwar priority for Japan is distruction of their unjustified religious faith in their emperor as being superior to all other rulers on earth and a lineal descendent of the sun goddess.

It can be done with truth and facts showing that concubines and cut-throats got into that supposedly unbroken lineage from heaven, as all Japanese intellectual well know, but not by continuing—or using—the superstition which was the greatest propaganda facility of the Jap war makers.

Use Economic Power to Aid Peace—Olson

By PROF. P. R. OLSON

The United Nations' victory at arms is in itself eloquent testimony of the power of international cooperation in the use of world resources. The oceans, land and sky have been criss-crossed in amazing feats of transportation and communication to bring materials from all parts of the globe for use against a common enemy.

International trade has been a trade in life and death but its accomplishments demonstrate the need for some system of international exchange of products derived from resources which are unevenly distributed throughout the world.

The question of the hour is "Can nations of the world maintain trading relations for purposes of peace and greater economic security?"

Important to U. S.

The answer to the question is particularly important to the United States. The economic power of this country in international trade and finance is the greatest in its history. Whether we as citizens like it or not the center of international gravity in the economic realm has shifted to our shores.

As a huge importer of the important raw materials moving in international trade our decisions in respect to buying from others has bearing upon the economic welfare of countless numbers of people beyond our own borders.

In like manner, since trade is not a one-way street, we as the leading exporting nation of the world are greatly concerned with the forces of economic activity elsewhere in the world since these forces determine the actions of the customers for our products.

Full Employment

Full employment in the future will be affected in no small measure by the extent to which a world economy can substitute a civilian demand for the wartime demand for the product of our labor.

As the leading producer of industrial goods, feeding our machines with materials from all parts of the globe, it becomes evident that when our own economic house is not in order the economic welfare of other portions of the world is also adversely affected—a "national depression" in a nation industrialized as ours is an international problem "in our time."

True it is that the world needs an economically healthy United States, but it is equally true that the United States needs a world in good economic health. The fashioning and implementation of our international economic policy is an important part of peace.

Cruiser Sunk; 1,196 Are Lost

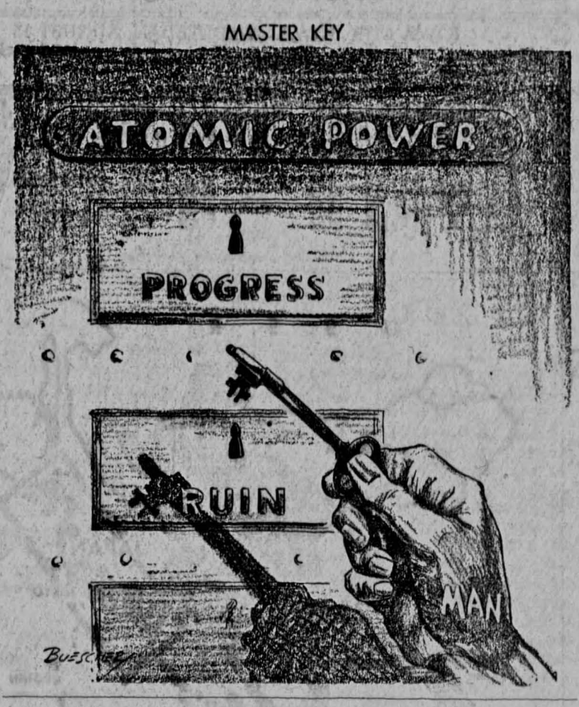
WASHINGTON (AP) — The heavy cruiser Indianapolis was lost recently in the Philippine sea from enemy action with 100 per cent casualties to her personnel totalling 1,196 officers and men.

Ammunition Shipment To Pacific Ceases

WASHINGTON (AP)—The army has halted shipments of ammunition to the Pacific theater but all other freight and troop movements are continuing, an army spokesman said today.

The flow of ammunition by rail and ship to the Pacific area was stopped because of the prospective Japanese surrender and because there was "plenty of ammunition on hand" overseas in case Japan had failed to capitulate, they said. The suspension, which was announced Saturday night, included all vessels at ports except those already loaded.

MASTER KEY



Adjustments Down Line—
Rationing to Ease

Here's what is likely to happen to rationing and price administration:

GASOLINE—Rationing is likely to end within a week. Printing of ration books was stopped.

TIRES—Rationing may be eliminated in a matter of several weeks.

SHOES—Rationing to end very soon.

FOOD—Rationing will continue for some time, especially of meat, since military requirements will remain high during demobilization.

AUTOMOBILES—May not even begin rationing of the new cars just going into production. Some informal rationing system may be worked out, however.

PRICE CONTROL—Some controls may be continued for at least six months, possibly a year or more. There will be gradual lifting when it does come.

TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS—Depend on demobilization. Sports likely to be the first to benefit.

MANPOWER—Drafting of men over 26 likely to end immediately.

Jap Prisoners Stony-Faced At Peace News

CLARINDA, Former Japanese soldiers confined in a prisoners camp here were "pretty poker faced" at the news of their emperor's surrender, Col. George W. Ball, commanding officer, said last night.

"There was absolutely no reaction," he said.

Radios in the compounds blared forth the news and English-speaking prisoners were allowed to interpret the broadcasts to their fellows:

Asked whether any special precautions were being taken against any possible disorders, Colonel Ball said "we're on a full alert." He said a couple of prisoner details were at work on neghboring farms yesterday afternoon but when the actual surrender was indicated, "We got 'em back, but fast."

Japs Quit in Time To Avoid A-Bomb Raids

WASHINGTON (AP) — There were reasons for believing that Japan quit just in time to spare herself more blasting from atomic bombs and the devastation of other still secret weapons.

Military experts were not discounting for a moment a possibility that more Japanese treachery might be lurking behind the surrender. And they were ready for anything.

But from Tokyo came indications that the Japanese definitely have "cold feet."

Peace! Motorist Buys Gas Without Coupons

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—Maybe the war was over and maybe it wasn't but one motorist today, going on the assumption that Japan had surrendered, got himself a tankful of gasoline without giving any ration coupons in return.

The motorist drove into a gasoline station and ordered his tank filled. Came time to settle and the motorist paid off in cash.

'How about coupons?" asked the attendant.

'Haven't you learned?" retorted the driver. "The war is over. The government has stopped printing ration books. Everything is back to normal."

"Peace—it'll be wonderful!" said the attendant as the motorist drove off.

Now You Can Enjoy This Beautiful Weather

It is going to be a beautiful day tomorrow. The sun will be shining, a few clouds wil drift across the sky, there will be a gentle breeze and it will be cool. Incidentally, it is also V-J day.

For the past three or four days .59 of an inch of rain fell. The corn is doing fine and all the farmers are happy. Partly because their sons will soon be coming home.

Monday night and this morning Iowa Citians have been tensely awaiting the announcement of victory. Now that that has come, mayb they can relax and enjoy this beautiful Iowa weather.

In Philippine Sea Battle—
Half of Jap Fleet Knocked Out

By SPENCER DAVIS
AP Newsfeatures

The sun sank for Japan as a front-rank naval power in Philippine waters in 11 blistering weeks in the autumn of 1944.

Decisive sea and air engagements put more than half of Emperor Hirohito's battle fleet on the bottom or on the shelf and left his surviving merchantmen—carrying high priority war cargoes—helpless on the high seas.

The control of the sea lanes to Greater East Asia was irretrievably lost.

When Japan's imperial navy made its bold attempt to crush Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Oct. 20 landing at Leyte and trap Admiral Seventh fleet, submarines played a vital role. They fired the first shots in the second Philippines sea battle.

As the enemy's southern fleet, based on Singapore, bore north for Surigao and San Bernadino straits in mid-October it was under close observation.

By Oct. 23, Kinkaid had received word from his underseas scouts on the speed and course of the enemy and had time to dispose his force of supposedly weak pre-Pearl Harbor battleships, cruisers, destroyers, jeep-carriers and PT boats.

Their reporting duty fulfilled, two American submarines executed one of the boldest torpedo attacks on record, sank two Japanese cruisers and sank a third.

The fast carrier airmen of Admiral William F. Halsey's Third fleet took up the attack on Oct. 24 and on the following morning Kinkaid's battleships were slugging it out in the Surigao strait south of Leyte.

Halsey had turned north to strike at a third threat, enemy task force "B" from waters of the Japanese empire, then hurried other carrier planes south to assist Kinkaid's hard-pressed little carrier force standing off the Pacific entrance to Leyte gulf.

The results of that engagement are history now. The Third and Seventh fleets' ships, planes and submarines sank 24 enemy warcraft, including two battleships and four carriers.

Probably sunk were another battleship and 12 other warships. Six other batleships, five cruisers and 10 destroyers were badly damaged, making a grand total of 58 warships sunk or damaged.

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

The second Philippine sea battle came at the start of the land campaign. Then Japan drew on her suicide airforce in earnest, concentrating on American warships crowding Leyte gulf.

During November's typhoon weather, while engineers were striving desperately to transform Leyte's mud into runways, the Tokyo Express rode the storms and poured at least 10,000 reinforcements into Leyte's back door at Ormoc.

The last run of the Tokyo Express came Dec. 7 when a Japanese convoy bound for Ormoc was stopped within 30 miles of its objective, while an American force landed New York's 77th division in its stead.

Japan had become what Halsey tersely described as "a naval runt." Her naval sun had set.

Flying Forts Lost Their Advantages As Bombers in 1944

By HAL R. COOPER
(Jack Stinnett is on vacation)

WASHINGTON— When I noticed the other day they had built the last B-17 Flying Fortress all I thought was: "Good. Now they can put that material into B-29's."

That's a fine way to talk about the flying machine that brought me back safely from 51 bombing missions against German targets. (Cooper, recently discharged and back on the job with the associated Press, was an aerial gunner.)

Nevertheless I can't help knowing that if we'd had Superforts in the Eighth airforce, instead of B-17's and B-24 Liberators, V-E day might well have come a lot sooner.

Not Enough Bombs

Even the sight of a British Mosquito used to make some of us want to run out and kick a Fortress in the pants. Three of those little two-engined Mosquitos, manned by a total of six men, could whisk 12,800 pounds of bombs from England to Berlin.

It took two Forts manned by a total of 20 men—18 when they reduced the crew by one in 1944—to do the same job. there and back a lot faster and burned up less gasoline.

★ ★ ★

The day of the Fortress, of course, was 1942 and 1943, when the daylight bombers went in without fighter escort. Ruggedness and defensive firepower had to come ahead of bomb-carrying capacity in those days.

Take the time in June, 1943, when the Third division of the Eighth airforce hit the coast of Germany en route to Kiel with 52 B-17's. It encountered what looked like the whole Luftwaffe. A couple of hours later 26 of them staggered out of Germany.

Shot Down 104

Behind us, shot down, were the other half of the division plus 104 German fighters.

It took a sturdy airplane to handle assignments like that. But if we'd had Superforts, with their tremendous firepower and speed, that day we wouldn't have lost 26. The Luftwaffe would have taken a worse licking. What's more, bombs on the target would have weighed perhaps three times as much.

With the development of the long-range escort fighters, P-47's and P-51's, the B-17 was on its way out.

Its comparatively puny bomb load did not justify its gasoline consumption and the size of the crew. Many a gunner—each plane had five—sat out 35 missions in 1944 and 1945 without even seeing an enemy interceptor.

★ ★ ★

I did 25 in a row in which the only trace of aerial opposition was an ME-163 jet fighter five miles away. He was hastening homeward with a pack of P-51's on his tail like wolves.

B-29 World's Best

All this time, of course, the same company (Boeing) which gave the airforce the Fort was developing the Superfort into the best bomber the world has seen.

That's what Maj. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay called it. He ought to know. Before he commanded the Superforts of the 20th airforce in the Pacific he was boss of the Eighth's Third division. Before that, he flew a tour in B-17's as a division group commander.

Now Jimmy Doolittle has taken the Eighth to the Pacific, freshly equipped with B-29's. The boys ought to have a picnic.

OFFICIAL DAILY BULLETIN

Items in the UNIVERSITY CALENDAR are scheduled in the President's Office, Old Capitol. Items for the GENERAL NOTICES are deposited with the campus editor of The Daily Iowan or may be placed in the box provided for their deposit in the office of The Daily Iowan. GENERAL NOTICES must be at The Daily Iowan by 4:30 p. m. the day preceding first publication; notices will NOT be accepted by telephone, and must be TYPED OR LEGIBLY WRITTEN and SIGNED by a responsible person.

Vol. XXI, No. 2013 Wednesday, August 15, 1945

UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

Wednesday, Aug. 29

Summer session independent study unit ends.

(For information regarding dates beyond this schedule, see reservations in the office of the President, Old Capitol.)

GENERAL NOTICES

IOWA UNION SUMMER CLOSING

Iowa Union will close its public service at 1 p. m. Thursday, Aug. 9. Only the lobby, information desk and director's offices will be open from Aug. 9 to Sept. 10. The Union will reopen for public service Monday morning, Sept. 10, the cafeteria will reopen at 11:30 a. m. Tuesday, Sept. 11.

EARL E. HARPER
Director, Iowa Union

SWIMMING POOL

The field house swimming pool will be closed to university students and faculty during the individual study session, Aug. 9 to 25.

E. G. SCHROEDER

SCHEDULE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY HOURS Aug. 9-Sept. 22, 1945

Main reading room—Macbride hall.

Periodical reading room—Library annex.

Government documents department—Library annex.

Education - philosophy - psychology library, East Hall.

Monday-Friday
8:30 a. m.-12 M.
1 p. m.-5 p. m.
Saturday
8:30 a. m.-12 M.

Reserve reading room—Library annex.

Closed Aug. 9-Sept. 22, 1945

Schedules of hours for other departmental libraries will be posted on the doors of each library.

R. E. ELLSWORTH
Director

Business Leaders Rush Reconversion Plans

★ ★ ★

NEW YORK (AP)—American business leaders issued statements of Thanksgiving over the military subjugation of Japan yesterday, combined some instances with announcements of plans for a headlong rush into peacetime production.

Several of the declarations carried sober reminders of responsibility for keeping the peace that has been won.

The president of the American Can company, D. W. Figgis, who was one of the first to speak, said his concern's 67 plants could divert their output almost immediately into civilian channels. The company's output now was the highest in its history, he said, but he looked forward to an expansion that would require employment averaging 20 percent above normal pre-war years.

No Major Problems

The Standard Oil company of New Jersey announced it had no major reconversion problems and awaited only an estimate of reduced army and navy needs before increasing civilian output. It added that shortened hours were expected to provide for the reabsorption of returning veterans without any reduction of employment.

W. Randolph Burgess, president of the American Bankers Association and vice chairman of the board of the national city bank of New York said:

"Our first consideration must be for the returning men and women of the armed forces—under fire yesterday, a veteran back in our midst tomorrow. This is a direct personal obligation and is the greatest immediate concern of every American."

Banks at Work

Of banking's position in assisting veterans on their return, Burgess asserted that banks of the country have been working for more than a year on practical and constructive ways to serve returning veterans. He added "banks will see that credit-worthy veterans receive the money necessary to carry out their plans" in business or home purchase.

Ira Mosher, president of National Association of Manufacturers, said, "Today can be the dawn of permanent peace in the world."

"In the midst of our rejoicing and thanksgiving, let us not forget that this nation faces a great responsibilty in the preservation of that peace," Mosher said in a statement.

Turn Energies

"Let the energies which we have consecrated to the winning of the war now be turned to preventing any other war."

Emil Schram, president of the New York stock exchange, said:

"This victory should be the occasion more of thanksgiving than of exultation. It should also be the occasion for renewed determination by all peoples to establish an enduring peace. With the utter defeat of our enimies we must now return as speedily as possible to a sound peacetime economy, realizing of course that the process will be difficult.

Divert Business

"The great productive capacities of business and industry can be diverted quickly with the friendly cooperation of government to the task of providing jobs for our returning service men and women and to supplying the urgent needs of our people."

Noting that V-J means the end of the no-strike pledge, O. C. Cool, director of the Labor Relations institute, predicted in a statement a sharp return in organizing drives and a recurrence of jurisdictional disputes.

Peace Is Heavy Blow to Civilian Economy

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Only time will tell whether the sudden end of the Japanese war caught government planners flatfooted on industrial reconversion.

But regardless of the adequacy of the planning, the impact on the civilian economy is bound to be terrific.

Until Japan quit, munitions remained the biggest business in this country. Now the task is to shift civilian goods and fast enough to avoid vast unemployment.

The end of the European war meant far less to the civilian economy than many had expected. Unemployment, for example, increased much less than the war manpower commission had predicted.

This was largely because the military production cutbacks came slower than expected and because labor-starved industries—agriculture, services and finance—quickly absorbed wa rworkers.

Now, however, the situation is entirely different. As quickly as it can be done, most car contracts will be cancelled outright.

Instead of being the nation's largest business, munitions' scope will be limited to perhaps a few contracts.

THE DAILY IOWAN

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1945

Joyous Nation Now Turns to Peacetime Planning

Country Goes Toward Peace

Truman Turns To Reconversion On Peacetime Basis

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Truman last night turned the whole machinery of government loose to try to carry the nation swiftly—and smoothly — into the broad path of peace.

The magnitude of the job ahead —getting industry back on a peacetime basis and getting people into jobs—was vividly revealed by the President when he declared shortly after announcing the Japanese surrender:

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

Promptly he disclosed these two prime points:

1. The draft is finished for men 26 years of age or over. Only those under 26 will be taken henceforth. The President did not disclose how long he thought the draft itself would continue before congress stopped it.

2. Between 5 and 5½ million men now in uniform will be turned back into the civilian world within the next 12 or 18 months, all looking for jobs.

Controls End

And—all controls over the nation's manpower were ended abruptly in a nationwide order by the war manpower commission.

The end of gasoline rationing—expected very shortly—will be another sharp demonstration that the war is over.

Within an hour after news of Japan's surrender was given by Mr. Truman, the navy department announced cancellation of 6 billion dollars in prime war contracts.

Out of Jobs

This will have a noticeable effect in throwing people out of jobs, not only those working for the prime contractors but those working for the sub-contractors who are doing jobs for the prime contractors.

The heads of government agencies—those which will have most to do with trying to steer America smoothly along the road from war to peace—have plans already to announce.

First Changes

The first sign of the changes which will come over Washington in the months ahead was made plain with a statement by Elmer Davis, head of the office of war information, that "the life of this agency soon will be over."

This official stressed that—because Mr. Truman has given WPB a role in getting the country back to a peacetime role—the WPB would strictly follow the President's program for safe-guarding the national economy. During the transition period.

And WPB Chairman J. A. Krug ordered "immediate steps to see that wide-scale civilian production is not impeded by excessive stockpiling, pre-emptive buying or hoarding of scarce materials by a few."

Draft May Exclude All Men Over 26, According to Truman

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Truman last night forecast that 5,000,000 to 5,500,000 men now in the army may be returned to civilian life within the next 12 to 18 months.

Furthermore, he said in announcing Japan's surrender, only the lowest age groups will now be drafted into the army. Preliminary estimates indicate only those under 26 will be called, Mr. Truman added.

His recommendation was that selective service reduce inductions immediately from 80,000 a month to 50,000.

"It is too early to propose a definite figure for the occupation forces which will be required in the Pacific 12 months from now or what reduction it may be possible to make in the strength of the army force now allotted to occupation duties in Europe," the president said in a statement.

"It is apparent, however, that we can release as many men as can be brought home by the means available during the next year."

The president did not mention the navy draft call, currently about 20,000 men a month.

Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey said he had no word of the navy's plans, but that it would be "reasonable to expect a cut there too."

Actually men through 37 previously were subject to the draft, but in practice calls the past few months have been confined to men under 30.

Hershey said he regarded the President's instructions "as a flat prohibition" on drafting of men 26 and over.

CADETS AT THE Pre-Flight school pose for a Daily Iowan staff photographer and they were quite elated over the news of Japan's surrender in the "Extra" shown above. All formalities were disregarded as the cadets crowded into the quadrangle, mingling with officers and enlisted men of the Pre-Flight school. The dog in the foreground enjoying the celebrations was decked out with many types of different colored streamers. For all the uninformed, the dog's name is "Black Bottom."

ALL IOWA CITY resounded last night with the noise of the celebration of the surrender of Japan. Car horns, the city hall bell, shouts of celebrants and sirens all added to the confusion of the peace demonstration. Streams of cars decked in multi-colored streamers, one decorated with a human skeleton meant to depict the Hirohito in his robes of royal purple, another with a battered wash tub tied on behind.

Stores Open Thursday—

SUI Two-Day Holiday

Except for a few service establishments and restaurants which may open today, all Iowa City stores will be closed. Ed Berwick, secretary of the chamber of commerce, said last night that the stores would reopen as usual Thursday morning.

President Virgil M. Hancher said last night that in comformity with the proclamations of President Truman and Governor Robert D. Blue, the university would observe a two-day holiday today and tomorrow.

Community victory services will be observed at 11 o'clock this morning in Iowa Union. President Hancher will preside at the exercises and Dr. M. Willard Lampe, director of the school of religion, will be chaplain of the day.

Although the university will have a vacation Thursday and the post office will be closed, all local stores will be open and the city hall and the courthouse will also be open.

Several local churches have planned special services and nearly all will be open today. A special service of thanksgiving for final victory will be conducted at Trinity Episcopal church this morning at 9 o'clock. The officiant will be the Rev. Fred W. Putnam, rector of Trinity parish, and music will be provided by the senior choir under the direction of Mrs. Maxine Ohrecht. The organist will be Mitchell Andrews.

The Catholic student center will observe a holy hour of thanksgiving from 7:30 to 8 p. m. today. Masses will be conducted at 5:45, 7 and 8 a. m. and 12:15 p. m. today. St. Thomas More chapel will be open all day

Special services of prayer and thanksgiving will be observed at union Protestant services at the First Methodist church Sunday, according to plans laid before the victory announcement. The Rev. Evans A. Worthley, pastor of the First Unitarian church, will be the speaker.

Speakers at the community thanksgiving services in Iowa Union this morning at 11 o'clock will be Mayor Wilber J. Teeters, Prof. Kirk Porter, head of the political science department, and Gordon Christensen, L1 of Iowa City.

After the spontaneous celebration in the business district last night, Iowa City is expected to be a quiet place today. The victory celebration was still going on late last night and city policemen were having difficulty in directing traffic although they did a magnificent job.

With all stores, theaters and taverns closed today, city officials and business leaders expect today to be a solemn and reverent occasion.

Truman Talks To White House Crowds

WASHINGTON (AP)—In an impromptu speech on the White House lawn early last night President Truman told a large crowd of spectators that this was a great day for democracy.

He said it marked the final triumph over fascism and would go down in history as one of its most noteworthy days.

The whole country now should unite, the President said, in efforts to preserve the future peace of the world.

Our Real Task

America, said Mr. Truman, now can start: "on our real task of implementation of free government in the world."

When thousands of spectators who had waited patiently in Lafayette park across the street from the executive mansion began a chant: "We want Truman," the President appeared on the White House steps with Mrs. Truman.

Surrounded by secret service men, the President and his wife walked down the steps, across the lawn and around a fountain to the high fence which fronts the White House on Pennsylvania avenue.

Waved and Smiled

There the president waved and smiled to the crowd.

As the throng continued cheering, Mr. and Mrs. Truman returned to the White House porch where he spoke into a microphone that had been set up there hastily.

The text of his extemporaneous speech, as transcribed from shorthand notes:

"Ladies and gentlemen, this is the great day. This is the day we have been looking for since Dec. 7, 1941.

Fascism Ceases

"This is the day when Fascism and police government ceases in the world.

"This is the day for the democracies.

"This is the day when we can start on our real task of implementation of free government in the world.

"We are faced with the greatest task we ever have been faced with. The emergency is as great as it was on Dec. 7, 1941.

"It is going to take the help of all of us to do it. I know we are going to do it."

Branch Rolls Off Ford

EDGEWATER, N. J. (AP)—The Ford Motor company's Edgewater plant became the first Ford branch to produce a 1946 civilian passenger car, rolling a gray two-door sedan off its reconverted assembly line. First 1946 Ford to be produced was the company's Rouge plant in Dearborn, Mich., July 3.

ALL SORTS OF creations could be seen last night at Washington and Dubuque streets where the majority of Iowa Citians gathered for V-J Day and peace celebrations. This soldier in a spotted camouflaged uniform might well be taken as a man from Mars as far as the crowd was concerned.

Reds Advance 93 Miles

LONDON (AP)—Russian armored forces burst 93 miles unchecked across western Manchuria yesterday the Soviet high command announced last night wrecking key Japanese communications and threatening to split 1,500,000 Japanese troops on the Asiatic mainland.

There was no let-up in the fury of the Russian punch in Manchuria. The Red army, with lightning-like blows, was tearing up Japanese lines at points along a vast 2,300-mile front.

Petain Sentenced To Death Today For His Treason

PARIS, Wednesday (AP)—Marshal Henri Philippe Petain was convicted and sentenced to death early today by three judges and a 24-man jury who deliberated almost seven hours.

(A recommendation for clemency presumably will be considered by General De Gaulle, president of the French provisional government.)

Besides condemning the 89-year-old former chief of the Vichy state to death for 'plotting against the internal safety of France," the court also sentenced him to national indignity and ordered confiscation of all his property.

The lengthy judgment, read by Judge Mongibeaux, president of the court, went over the acts of collaboration of the Vichy government with Germany point by point and laid their responsibility at Petain's feet. The Marshal was said to have instituted "a veritable regime of terror" in France.

Industrial Atomic Power In 10 Years, Predicts Stewart

Prof. George W. Stewart, head of the physics department of the university, predicted in a talk before the Kiwanis club yesterday that it would be 10 years before atomic power can be industrially applied.

In the discussion of the atomic bomb Professor Stewart answered many of the questions regarding the theory and effects of the new discovery.

Though the manufacture of the bomb is comparatively easy Professor Stewart stated that he had full faith in civilzation's ability to control its power.

Explains Power

In explaining why atomic power is so much more powerful than the combustion of TNT and other explosives, Professor Stewart said that in the common forms of combustion only the outer surfaces of the atoms were affected and the atom's inner composition remained entirely unchanged.

The atomic explosion, however, is brought about by splitting the nucleus or inner part of the atom resulting in the release of much more energy than could be realized in old types of explosives. "The nucleus of an atom can be changed only by physical force," Professor Stewart stated.

"One of the most difficult problems was finding uranium 235 in sufficient quantities," he said. The type of uranium employed in the atomic bomb is found in only 1/150th the quantities of common uranium.

How Bomb Can Be Safe

In answering how the bomb can be made safe to handle Professor Stewart said that the atom is split by bombarding it with neutrons. The explosive must be surrounded by a substance that absorbs neutrons because they could be the method of setting off the bomb.

Professor Stewart revealed that the University of Iowa had two atom smashers, one of which is underground and is expected to have a power of 5,000,000 volts when completed. The other machine has a power of 50,000 volts.

"Through these atom smashers physicists can learn about the fundamental structure of the atom," Professor Stewart said.

4-H Show Begins Today—

Includes Peace Spirit

The 17th annual Johnson county 4-H club show scheduled for Aug. 15, 16, and 17 will go on as planned with the spirit of a victory celebration, Emmett C. Gardner, county extension director said last night.

Because the program includes exhibits that have already been set up and many of the participants have already arrived in Iowa City, it would be impossible to postpone the program.

The show begins this afternoon at 1 o'clock with the livestock members dairy judging contest in the national guard armory. Ribbons will be awarded at 1:30.

Heifers to Armory

Dairy heifers should be taken to the armory between 8 and 11 o'clock this morning. Harlan Stubs, Iowa City, is superintendent of the purebred dairy heifers, division C, and Paul R. Brasch of Waterloo is judge.

The evening program opens in the community building at 8:30 and will be open to the public for inspection of 4-H Girl's club exhibits at 8 o'clock.

The grand march of all 4-H club members and leaders and the revue, "The 4-H Way to Victory and Peace," will begin at 8:30 o'clock.

The 4-H Girls' club program begins at the community building this morning at 10:30 o'clock with the judging of 4-H club booths, open class exhibits and victory garden exhibits.

At 1:15 o'clock this afternoon the 4-H girls demonstrations will be presented in the following order: Graham crackers—"White Elephant No More." The team is composed of Mrs. Emery Hemingway, leader, Marjorie Gardner and Esther Hemingway; True Blue — "Stencil Without a Pencil." The team is composed of Mrs. Lloyd Rinehart, leader, Arlene Wolfe and Betty Lou McBride.

The 4-H Livestock club member's lamb and pig contest will start tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock. Lambs should be taken to the armory by 10 o'clock and judging starts at 11.

Judging Friday at 9

The judging of purebred beef heifers will be at the Iowa City sales barn starting at 9 o'clock Friday morning. Purebred beef heifers and baby beef calves should be in the sales barn before 9 o'clock.

The judging of Hereford baby beef calves will be at 11 o'clock Friday morning and the shorthorn and Angus classes will be judged at 1 o'clock Friday afternoon.

The 4-H Girl's club will present demonstrations all day Thursday and announcements of prize winners will be made at 3:30 Thursday afternoon.

Hers Won't Be Back

WATERLOO, (AP)—Mrs. Thomas F. Sullivan, mother of the five Sullivan boys who perished in November, 1942, when the cruiser Juneau was sunk in Pacific waters, was too overcome with emotion following the surrender announcement last night to talk.

"I can't talk," the mother for whom victory came too late sobbed over the telephone. "I'll let my daughter talk to you."

The daughter, Genevieve, who served in the WAVES last year, explained, "I think you know what Mom's reaction is. She feels quite bad.

"She told me today she's glad for other boys that are coming back, but hers won't be back."

Miss Sullivan said both her mother and father were listening to the radio as the news of final victory came.

The daughter added that she was awaiting eagerly the return of her sailor boyfriend, whom she declined to identify, so that they could be wed.

Death of the Sullivan boys—the greatest blow suffered by any family in this war—shocked the nation and resulted in numerous tributes to the Iowa family.

Mayor Replies To Statement

Wants Information Promised by VFW Regarding Local Clubs

Mayor Wilber J. Teeters yesterday replied to the statement of the Veterans of Foreign Wars demanding that all clubs in the city be closed.

"If they have the sort of information that they say they have, let them show it to me and I'll see to it that the clubs are closed immediately," the mayor said.

Ernest V. Ramer, senior vice commander of the post and one of the signers of the statement issued in protest to the city council's refusing to grant the post a beer permit, said that he would not drop the matter.

In their statement, Ramer and Larry Brown, commander of the post, said that they could "prove beyond any reasonable doubt" that thousands of dollars of Illinois liquor is being sold in Iowa City every month and that gambling devices were in operation every day.

Show It to Me

"If they have such evidence," Mayor Teeters said, "all they have to do is show it to me and those places will be closed."

The mayor did not deny the facts alleged by Ramer and Brown; "those matters are common knowledge," he said. "The difficulty lies in getting the necessary proof."

Ramer and Brown stated that they had only asked the city council for a beer permit. In reply to this, the mayor said "If it is only a question of their having a beer permit, they can have that any time they want it."

Fighting for Equality

Ramer and Brown said in their statement that they were only fighting for equal rights for the veterans with other citizens in the community.

"All the Veterans of Foreign Wars want is equal rights with the other citizens of Iowa City," Ramer reiterated yesterday. "We will never quit fighting for that," he added.

Mayor Teeters explained some of the difficulties in getting information against those persons who have been bringing Illinois liquor into the city. "The police have a list of licenses of cars that regularly bring in this liquor." he said, "but whenever the police watch one of the roads into the city, none of these cars are seen.

"Whoever is bringing the stuff into Iowa City is certainly no amateur," he added.

Notice—

We Will Be Closed
ALL NEXT WEEK
Monday, August 20th, Through
Saturday, August 25th

PARIS CLEANERS

EXTRA DAILY NEWS

WARNING!

DISCHARGED VETERANS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS

DO NOT PAY FEES!

Discharged veterans and their dependents are warned not to pay fees or charges to anyone for aid in filling out forms and applications for government benefits or assistance.

FREE HELP AND ADVICE!

The V. F. W. offers expert help and advice free of charge to all discharged veterans, dependents of veterans or persons now serving in the Armed Forces.

NO OBLIGATION!

If you wish to apply for hospital treatment, unemployment pay, vocational training, educational aid, government loans, insurance benefits—specially trained V. F. W. counselors are available to assist you. There are no charges, fees or obligations.

Call or Write

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF U. S.

POST 2581 Clubrooms 204½ South Dubuque

Peace--What it Means to Sports Statement Made by Schroeder

★ ★ ★

Interest Will Jump Upward

'Dad' Says Spectator Interest Will Grow Rapidly; Better Teams

Athletic fans at the University of Iowa are especially interested in the future of sports as concerns Hawkeye teams now that peace is here. Prof. E. G. (Dad) Schroeder, director of athletics, has given the following statement concerning the prospects for peacetime competition:

"It is rather difficult to determine in advance what effect the peace will have on sports programs. However, Iowa is planning on continuing the same line of activities which we had before war was declared. There is no question that participation and spectator interest will take quite a jump upward.

"The quality of our teams should improve because of the older athletes returning from service. And this should make for a better grade of competition, not only for Iowa but in the conference. I am hopeful that some of the athletes who are now in the service will be back to participate in this year's athletic program.

"I do know that more emphasis will be placed on participation in sports for every man in the university. Our boys in the service have learned the value of sports and the value of physical conditioning. Surely, they will demand that the university maintain a program which will give them the opportunity to continue to remain physically fit.

"This, of course, means a strong, well developed intramural program. This we must have.

Interest in sports from the spectator point of view should improve. Participation in sports should be better. Intramural competition will probably take a strong upward swing. Universities and colleges should make every effort to emphasize athletic competition for all male students."

UNIVERSITY OF IOWA sports fans today will remember the great Nile Kinnick, famed Iron Man who lost his life in the Pacific. The "little guy with the big No. 24" was one of Iowa's most outstanding athletes and finest persons. His way of life long will be a guiding light for America's youth. Above all, Kinnick loved freedom and had full realization of the liberty for which he was fighting.

Illinois Winds Up Drills

Candidates for the 1945 Illinois football team wind up six weeks of summer drills with a regulation intra-squad game at 7 p. m. Friday.

There'll be no pre-game announcement of lineups since Coach Ray Eliot will shift players between the Orange and the Blue squads to give everybody a good test in offensive and defensive play.

"We've made satisfactory progress in summer drills," Eliot said yesterday, "but we have a long way to go before the season's opener with Pitt here Sept. 22.

"We plan to go back to fundamentals when fall practice begins Sept. 3. Then, too, this game may reveal some weaknesses which we'll want to give particular attention."

"Many of these lads have been working at hard labor seven or eight hours a day, then reporting for a two-hour drill in the evening.

"That has been threefold in value. The boys have been earning money to go to school; it meant they were seriously interested in playing football for Illinois, and that they are in better physical condition from following work schedules."

Illinois will have 17 lettermen as nucleus for the squad which meets, in addition to Pitt, Notre Dame, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Great Lakes, Iowa, Ohio State, and Northwestern. But, several freshmen and some reserves from 1944 are giving evidence they'll be competing with the regulars for position in the starting lineup.

Phillies Edge Out Chicago Cubs, 2 to 1

Andy Seminick Blasts Homer to Star For Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Andy Seminick smashed a four-base blow off the right field roof to give the Philadelphia Phillies a 2-1 edge over the league leading Chicago Cubs last night before a crowd of 3,067 at Shibe park.

Southpaw Oscar Judd, whose double in the third stanza led to the Phils' first tally, set the Cubs down with six singles to save the only Philadelphia win in the four-game series. A walk, two errors and Andy Pafko's triple accounted for the only Cub marker.

Chicago	AB	R	H	E
Hack, 1b	3	0	0	0
Johnson, 2b	3	0	0	0
Lowrey, lf	3	1	1	0
Pafko, cf	4	0	2	0
Hughes, 3b	4	0	2	0
Nicholson, rf	4	0	1	0
Rice, c	4	0	0	0
Merullo, ss	3	0	0	0
Secory *	1	0	0	0
Prim, p	3	0	0	0
Totals	32	1	6	0

* Batted for Merullo in 9th

Philadelphia	AB	R	H	E
Mott, ss	3	0	1	0
Antonelli, 3b	3	0	0	0
Iowell, rf	3	0	1	0
Triplett, lf	3	0	0	0
DiMaggio, cf	3	0	0	0
Dinges, 1b	3	0	0	2
Seminick, c	3	1	1	0
Daniel, 2b	3	0	0	0
Judd, p	3	1	1	0
Totals	27	2	4	2

Chicago	000	010	000—1
Philadelphia	001	010	00x—2

Annual Summer School For Coaches at Wisconsin

Football's famous "T" formation, the inside dope on pass strategy, and all phases of gridiron offense and defense are going to come in for a lot of discussion at the annual Summer Coaching school which will be held at the University of Wisconsin for four days, Aug. 22-25, it was revealed today by high school and university officials in charge of plans for the event.

Eleven outstanding high school coaches of Wisconsin will lead a series of panel discussions in each of the sports of football and basketball during the school. Each of the panels will be operated in the form of a "Quiz" program. with both questions and answers shot from the floor, and the result should be argumentative as well as learned in the sports world.

DANCELAND BALLROOM

SATURDAY AUGUST 18

RHYTHM NITE

"Specialties"

by

PAUL LANCE

Dancing 8 to 12

Admission 69c plus tax

Many Familiar Faces

By WHITNEY MARTIN

(Whitney Martin, soldier-athlete of World War I, is making a tour of United States bases in specting athletic facilities.)

NUERNBERG, Germany (AP) —Familiar faces in strange places.

Long, lean and laconic Major Bob Simpson, once a great hurdler at Missouri and for years track coach at Iowa State college, shepherding his seventh army track team and looking more woebegone than usual in rain drenched cloth- and fogged specs.

Moon-faced Corby Davis, former Indiana university and Cleveland Ram footballer, in the special services office in London and later heaving the javelin in a meet at White City.

Daniel O'Mahoney, rassling champion number 84B, being convoyed into the Hotel Lion D'or at Reims by breathless Major Jack Springer who seemed rather awed by the fame of the huge matman. Dan'l originated the Irish whip, whatever that is.

The Conn brothers, Billy and Jackie, in the lobby of the bomb-battered Grand hotel in Nuernberg and a scrawny, hero-worshipping private edging up to Billy and saying to Pittsburgh's most publicized citizen "you are from Pittsburgh, aren't you? I am from Pittsburgh, too," thus demonstrating the ever-present yearning of the boys for contact with somebody from the old home town.

Captain Newt Cox of Baltimore, the bespectacled Maryland athlete and southern conference middleweight champion who has sparred about 50 times with Billy Conn over here and going on record as predicting Conn will beat Joe Louis when they meet again.

Staff Sergeant Charles "Mike" Mileusnich of Columbus, Ohio, in charge of the United Kingdom baseball all-stars, lauding his boys as a team of hitters in London before their departure for Nuernberg where they distinguished themselves by fancy fanning in the E.T.O. championships.

Captain Horton Smith at the Paris airport saying he does not know what the future holds for him in golf but that he would like to continue tournament competition "for the fun I get out of it."

Giants Spill Reds, 5 to 2

NEW YORK (AP) — Salvatore Maglie, rookie hurler making his first start in the major leagues, handed the Cincinnati Reds their 11th successive setback yesterday as he pitched the New York Giants to a 5 to 2 victory for their fifth straight win.

Given the starting assignment as the result of creditable relief job last week, Maglie set the Reds down with eight hits. He weakened only in the fourth when a pair of singles and a double by Steve Mesner produced two runs.

Cincinnati	AB	R	H	E
Clay, cf	4	0	2	0
Williams, 2b	5	0	0	0
Walker, lf	4	0	0	0
McCormick, 1b	4	0	1	0
Libke, rf	4	0	1	0
Lakeman, c	3	0	1	0
Miller, ss	4	1	1	0
Mesner, 3b	3	1	1	0
Modak, p	1	0	0	0
Tipton*	1	0	1	0
Lisenbee, p	1	0	0	0
Sipek**	1	0	0	0
Totals	35	2	8	0

* Batted for Modak in 4th
** Batted for Lisenbee in 9th

New York	AB	R	H	E
Rucker, cf	3	1	0	0
Hausmann, 2b	3	0	0	0
Ott, rf	3	2	0	0
Gardella, lf	4	1	2	0
Lombardi, c	4	1	3	0
Schemer, 1b	4	0	2	0
Kerr, ss	3	0	0	1
Hudson, 3b	3	0	0	1
Maglie, p	3	0	1	0
Totals	30	5	8	2

Cincinnati	000	200	000—2
New York	203	000	00x—5

The coal fields in the north of Wales were worked as early as the 16th century.

Cards Dump Bums, 2-1, as Brecheen, Branca Battle It Out

BROOKLYN (AP) — Whitey Kurowski's 17th homer of the season, his sixth at Ebbets fields, decided a pitching duel between Harry Brecheen and Ralph Branca today as the St. Louis Cardinals nosed out the Brooklyn Dodgers 2 to 1.

In stretching their lead to three games over the Dodgers in the battle for second place in the National league, the world champions had to come from behind to make it three out of four in the series. The Dodgers pushed across a run in the first inning and held the advantage until the Cards tied it up in the sixth after Branca had hurled hitless ball for five frames.

St. Louis	AB	R	H	E
Bergamo, rf	3	0	0	0
Schoendienst, lf	5	0	0	0
Adams, cf	4	0	0	0
Kurowski, 3b	4	1	1	0
Sanders, 1b	4	1	1	0
O'Dea, c	2	0	1	0
Verban, 2b	1	0	0	0
Young, ss	3	0	0	0
Brecheen, p	4	0	0	0
Totals	30	2	3	0

Brooklyn	AB	R	H	E
Stanky, 2b	5	0	0	1
Rosen, cf	3	1	0	0
Galan, 3b	2	0	1	0
Bordagaray, 3b	0	0	0	0
Walker, rf	4	0	2	0
Olmo, lf	3	0	0	0
Stevens, 1b	4	0	1	1
Brown, ss	3	0	1	1
Sandlock, c	4	0	0	0
Branca, p	3	0	0	0
Herman*	1	0	0	0
Lombardi**	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	1	5	3

* Batted for Branca in 9th
** Ran for Herman in 9th

St. Louis	000	001	001—2
Brooklyn	100	000	000—1

STARTING OVER — By Jack Sords

Official Peace Makes Changes in Sports Schedule of Future

Clinches Series, Other Tentatively Scheduled Sports for Next Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Truman's announcement last night of Japan's surrender was accepted by the sports world as the clincher that the world series and other tentatively-scheduled events will be played this fall.

Col. J. Monroe Johnson, office of defense transportation director, said a few minutes after Japan's acceptance of peace terms became public:

"There is a possibility of those things being arranged."

This was by far the strongest comment made by Johnson on possible relaxation of ODT restrictions affecting the world series, professional football's 13 non-championship games, post-season bowl football games and horse racing.

Johnson said that he will "have a statement tomorrow, probably" on the entire civilian travel situation, including sports.

The end of gasoline rationing is certain to increase attendance at college football games.

In the more distant future, the resumption of national and international sports events that had been dropped during the war is expected. International competition, from the America's cup race to the Walker, Westchester and Wightman cup matches was wiped out soon after the declaration of war. Plans for the rivival of many of these events already have been laid.

Professional golfers, who carried on with considerable success through the war, hope to resume the Ryder cup matches between the United States and Great Britain next summer.

The Olympic games, abandoned in 1940, probably won't get under way again soon because of the number of nations involved and international problems that must be settled. It is possible, however, that things may be ironed out before the 1948 Olympiad and the Pan American games may be staged as early as 1946.

Similarly, Davis cup tennis can not be resumed quickly although the Women's Wightman cup matches between the United States and Britain may come back soon.

Hawks—

Keeping At Drills

★ ★ ★

Coach Clem Crowe's Hawkeye football team got off early Tuesday from football practice to celebrate V-J day. However, before the good news arrived, the Hawks spent part of the afternoon listening to a chalk talk by the Iowa mentor.

Tuesday's drill session was used up by a passing practice—which Jerry Niles looked especially well at—and a solid hour of scrimmage practice. Ralph Woodard, brother of last years back, Dick Woodard, caught two passes from his end position and sprinted for touchdowns.

The first team used by Coach Crowe, scored one touchdown, the Second squad accounted for three touchdowns, and the third team crossed the end stripe twice. Ralph Katz, Hawk center and Des Moines boy, looked well on defense.

6 Feet 5½ Inch Frosh Reports at Indiana

Tallest freshman to turn out for Indiana university's summer football drills is Tom Schwartz, all-state basketball center from Kokomo. Schwartz, who stands 6 feet, 5½ inches, is a candidate for an end position on Indiana's 1945 football squad. Fifty other frosh are going through summer practice along with the former Kokomo high school ace.

Helping Coach A. N. (Bo) McMillin whip his 50-odd freshmen football candidates into shape for the 1945 season are two prominent high school coaches who are enrolled in Indiana university to work toward their master's degrees.

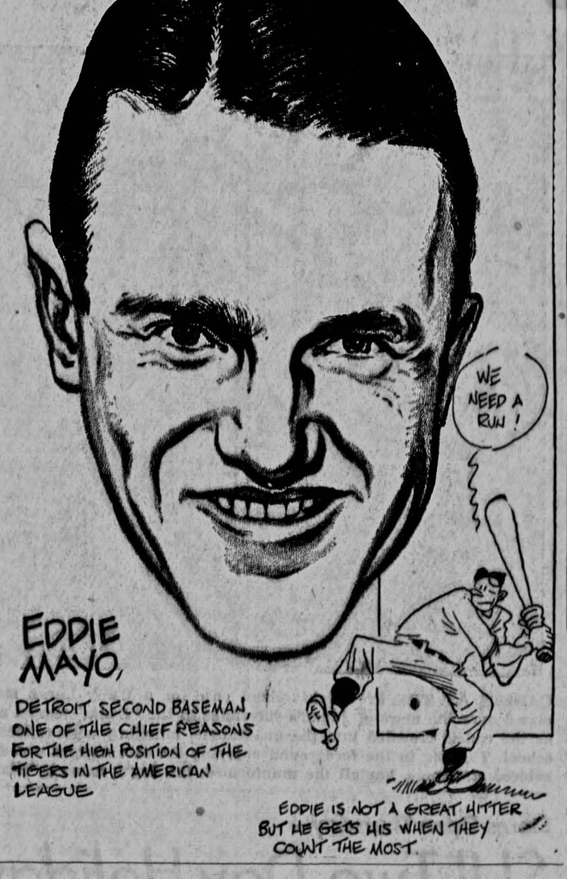
The two coaches are Chuck Bennett, former all-America fullback at Indiana in 1928, now athletic director and head football coach at LaGrange, Ill., and Paul Jenkins, football coach at Louisville's Male high school. Jenkins' eleven won the Louisville city championship last fall. Both men will return to their respective high schools at the close of the summer term at I. U. Aug. 18. Paul Harrell, Indiana backfield coach, was a teammate of Bennett's.

Wolverines Ready

It's keen competition at every spot in the Michigan football lineup.

In the backfield the competition is as tight as ever with prospect that it will be further heightened by return of Jack Weisenburger, letterman halfback from Muskegon Heights, for fall practice Aug. 27.

TIMELY HITTER - - - - By Jack Sords



Pirates Grab Doubleheader, 7,5, 6-2; End Five Game Series

BOSTON (AP) — Grabbing a doubleheader 7-5 and 6-2 yesterday, Pittsburgh Pirates took three games of a five game series from the Braves.

Lefty Fritz Ostermueller, pitching his third game since being discharged from the army, singled home two tenth inning runs which proved to be the Bucs' victory margin in the opener.

Walter "Boom Boom" Beck turned in his third victory, against no defeats, in the nightcap which was decided in the opening inning.

Pittsburgh	AB	R	H	E
Gustine, 2b-ss	6	1	1	1
Gionfriddo, cf	4	2	2	0
Russell, lf	4	1	2	0
Elliott, 3b	4	0	0	0
Barrett, rf	5	1	2	0
Dahlgren, 1b	5	1	3	0
Barnhart, ss	3	0	0	0
Colman *	1	0	0	0
Coscarart, 2b	1	1	1	0
Lopez, c	1	0	0	1
Ostermueller, p	4	0	2	0
Totals	38	7	13	1

* Batted for Barnharti n 8th.

Boston	AB	R	H	E
Nelson, 2b	4	0	1	0
Wietelmann, 2b	1	0	0	0
Shupe, 1b	4	0	1	0
Hofferth **	1	1	1	0
Holmes, rf	5	0	1	0
Medwick, lf	5	1	2	0
Workman, 3b	4	1	2	0
Gillenwater, cf	1	0	0	0
Masi, c	3	1	0	0
Culler, s	4	1	1	0
Lee, p	3	0	0	0
Hendrickson, p	0	0	0	0
Ramsey *	1	0	0	0
Totals	36	5	9	0

* Batted for Hendrickson in 10th
** Batted for Shupe in 10th

Pittsburgh	201	000	010 3—7
Boston	040	000	000 1—5

Pittsburgh	AB	R	H	E
Gustine, 2b	5	1	3	0
Gionfriddo, cf	5	1	1	0
Russell, lf	5	1	2	0
Barrett, rf	5	1	1	0
Salkeld, s	4	1	2	0
Elliott, 3b	4	1	1	0
Dahlgren, 1b	3	0	0	0
Barnhart, ss	4	0	1	0
Beck, p	3	0	1	0
Totals	38	6	12	0

Boston	AB	R	H	E
Wietelmann, 2b	4	1	2	0
Shupe, 1b	4	0	0	0
Holmes, rf	4	0	1	0
Aderholt, lf	4	0	1	0
Workman, 3b	4	0	0	0
Gillenwater, cf	4	0	1	0
Hofferth, c	3	0	0	0
Culler, ss	3	0	1	0
Javery, p	2	1	1	0
Nieman *	1	0	0	0
Hutchings, p	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	2	7	0

* Batted for Javery in 7th

Pittsburgh	500	000	010—6
Boston	000	002	000—2

The Big Show

NEW YORK (AP) — Major league standings including all day games of Aug. 14.

National League

Teams	W	L	Pct.
Chicago	69	36	.657
St. Louis	65	44	.596
Brooklyn	61	46	.570
New York	59	50	.541
Pittsburgh	57	54	.514
Boston	50	61	.450
Cincinnati	43	62	.410
Philadelphia	28	79	.262

American Legaue

Detroit	61	43	.587
Washington	58	47	.552
Chicago	54	50	.519
New York	52	49	.515
Cleveland	53	51	.510
St. Louis	51	52	.495
Boston	51	55	.481
Philadelphia	34	67	.337

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

National League

Pittsburgh 7-6, Boston 5-2
New York 5, Cincinnati 2
St. Louis 2, Brooklyn 1
Chicago 1, Philadelphia 2

American League

St. Louis 5, Washington 4
Cleveland 3, Boston 0

Today's Games

NEW YORK (AP) — Probable pitchers for today's major league games. (Won and lost records in parentheses).

American League

New York at St. Louis (night)—Ruffing (3-0) vs. Shirley (7-9) or Potter (9-10)

Philadelphia at Cleveland—Black (3-6) vs. Gromek (14-6)

Boston at Chicago (2)—O'Neill (8-6) and Woods (2-2) vs. Dietrich (5-5) and Grove (10-8)

Washington at Detroit—Leonard (13-4) vs. Tobin (1-0)

National League

Pittsburgh at New York (2)—Strincevich (10-7) and Butcher (9-8) vs. Voiselle (12-11) and Zabala (1-0).

Cincinnati at Boston (2)—Bowman (8-6) and Riddle (1-3) vs. Logan (5-8) and Cooper (9-3)

Chicago at Brooklyn—Borowy (2-1) vs. Herring (6-2)

St. Louis at Philadelphia (2-twi-night)—Byerly (4-5) and Jurisich (1-2) vs. Kraus (2-3) and Schanz (1-11).

The snow fields of western North American mountains are the relics of the former glaciers that covered them in the Glacial age.

VARSITY Theatre — Held Over! Thru Fri.

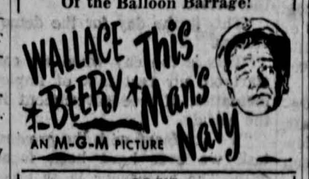
Box Office Open 1:15—10:00

ENGLERT

NOW ENDS THURSDAY"

"GAS BAG"

Of the Balloon Barrage!



—PLUS—

Cross Eyed Bull "Cartoon"

—Worlds Late News—

IOWA

STARTS TODAY

KAY KYSER in Swing Fever

Box Office Open 1:15—9:45

STRAND

STARTS TO-DAY "ENDS FRIDAY"

FIRST TIME — FIRST RUN

● CO-HIT ●

Browns Slip Past Senators, 5 to 4

Take Three Games Out of Five; Hold Foe to 3 Runs in First

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The St. Louis Browns spotted Washington to three runs in the first inning yesterday then nailed Roger Wolff for four tallies in the fourth on two hits and two walks and added another tally off Walter Holborow for a 5 to 4 victory and the series, three games to two.

Washington	AB	R	H	E
Myatt, 2b	3	1	1	0
Vaughn, 2b	1	0	0	0
Lewis, rf	5	1	2	0
Binks, lf	3	1	1	0
Zardon, lf	1	0	0	0
Kuhel, 1b	3	0	0	1
Kreevich, cf	4	0	1	0
Layne, 3b	4	1	1	0
Evans, c	4	0	2	0
Torres, ss	4	0	1	0
Wolff, p	2	0	1	0
Ferrell *	1	0	0	0
Holborow, p	0	0	0	0
Clift **	1	0	0	0
Totals	36	4	10	1

* Batted for Wolff in 7th
** Batted for Holborow in 9th

St. Louis	AB	R	H	E
Gutteridge, 2b	4	0	0	0
Gray, cf	4	1	0	0
Byrnes, lf	3	1	2	0
McQuinn, 1b	2	2	1	0
Moore, rf	4	1	1	0
Stephens, ss	3	0	1	0
Schulte, 3b	3	0	1	1
Mancuso, c	4	0	2	0
Potter, p	0	0	0	0
West, p	4	0	0	0
Totals	31	5	8	1

Washington	300	000	001—4
St. Louis	000	400	01x—5

Tribe Takes Bosox, 3-0 as Jim Bagby Delivers Three Hitter

CLEVELAND (AP) — Cleveland's Indians gained momentum yesterday in their drive for a first division berth, polishing off the Boston Red Sox 3 to 0 as Jim Bagby delivered a three-hitter. The triumph gave the Tribe the series, three games to one.

First baseman Mickey Rocco and second baseman Dutch Meyer clouted round trippers to spark an 11-hit attack on Randy Helfin, who went the distance for the Sox.

Boston	AB	R	H	E
Lake, ss	4	0	1	0
LaForest, 3b	3	0	0	0
Metkovich, cf	4	0	0	0
R. Johnson, lf	4	0	1	0
Lazor, rf	4	0	1	0
Camilli, 1b	3	0	0	0
Newsome, 2b	3	0	0	0
Steiner, c	2	0	0	0
Heflin, p	3	0	0	0
McBride *	1	0	0	0
Totals	31	0	3	0

* Batted for Heflin in 9th

Cleveland	AB	R	H	E
Meyer, 2b	4	1	1	0
Rocco, 1b	4	1	1	0
Fleming, rf	3	0	2	1
Mackiewicz, cf	1	0	0	0
Heath, lf	4	0	2	0
Boudreau, ss	0	0	0	0
Wheeler, 3b	3	0	2	0
Seerey, cf-rf	3	0	0	0
Hayes, c	4	0	1	0
Cihocki, 3b-ss	4	0	0	0
Bagby, p	4	1	2	1
Totals	34	3	11	2

Boston	000	000	000—0
Cleveland	000	100	11x—3

Order Ends Pacific Fight

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Japan has surrendered unconditionally.

The war-weary world received the dramatic announcement of peace last night from President Truman and other allied chieftains.

Offensive operations were ordered halted throughout the vast Pacific-Asiatic theater of hostilities.

Emperor Hirohito issued an imperial rescript insuring that Japan will carry out provisions of the Potsdam surrender declaration. He was prepared to issue "cease fire" orders to all Japanese forces.

This total collapse of battered Nippon, which embarked on her ill-fated war of conquest under an imperial rescript on Dec. 8, 1941, (Japanese time) came as powerful American and British fleets steamed off the Japanese coast—as Yank air power concluded a 24-hour lashing of the rising sun homeland—and as Russian armies plunged through Manchuria.

The aerial assault on the Japanese homeland—probably the last major sky attack of the war—was carried out by more than 800 American Superfortresses and 180 fighters.

During the 24 hours ending early Wednesday, Tokyo time, the Superforts unloaded some 6,000 tons of fire and demolition bombs on war industries and other targets on Honshu island—two within an hour's auto ride of the imperial palace.

Night-flying B-29's struck heavily against the plane manufacturing cities of Isezaki and Kumagaya and the big Akita oil refinery. Earlier, Superforts blasted the Marifu railroad yards on Tokyo's main line, the Osaka army arsenal and the Hikari naval arsenal near Tokuyama.

Meanwhile the United States Third and British Pacific fleets maintained their vigil just off the Japanese coast awaiting the official word that might mean peace or might send them back into action against the Nippon homeland.

In an unconfirmed broadcast Domei claimed that five Japanese suicide planes crashed an anchored carrier at Okinawa.

The Chungking high command heralded news successes for its armies in China. The Chinese severed the Hunan-Kwangsi railroad at Tungan, midway between Kweilin and Hengyang. Thus the Japanese south of Tungan in Hunan province lost their last rail connecting with the north.

In eastern Kwangtung province the Chinese recaptured Hweilain, China sea coast town, and pursued Nippon remnants along the Swatow-Hongkong highway.

A Chinese news dispatch said Chinese troops reoccupied Fencheng in their pursuit of some 20,000 Japanese retreating from southern Kiangsi province. Fencheng is only 35 miles south of the major Kan river port of Nanchang.

General MacArthur's communique today reported the strongest Japanese interception attempt over Korea met in weeks by far east airforces pilots.

The communique said 16 were downed and two probably by more than 40 Thunderbolts on the Korean mission Monday. The interception was over Meijo on the west central coast, where an important airdrome is located. One Thunderbolt was lost.

There was no report on the total number of Japanese planes in the air.

There are 2,598,960 possible combinations in a poker hand, and only 40 of them are straight flushes.

Rev. Evans Worthley to Give Religious News-

WSUI (910) CBS—WBBM (780)
NBC—WHO (1040) MBS—WGN (720)
CBS—WMT (600) Blue—KXEL (1540)

In the absence of Dr. M. Willard Lampe, the Rev. Evans Worthley, pastor of the Unitarian church of Iowa City has taken over the Religious News broadcast heard over WSUI at 12:45 p. m. each Wednesday.

Mr. Worthley, in addition to being pastor of the Unitarian church, is president of the Ministers' association of Iowa City. Listen at 12:45 p. m. on Wednesday for your religious news reporter, the Rev. Mr. Evans Worthley.

TODAY'S PROGRAMS

8:00 Morning Chapel
8:15 Musical Miniatures
8:30 News, The Daily Iowan
8:45 Program Calendar
8:55 Service Reports
9:00 Second Cup of Coffee
9:15 Sports Time
9:30 A Look at Australia
9:45 News, The Daily Iowan
10:00 Here's An Idea
10:15 Yesterday's Musical Favorites
10:30 The Bookshelf
11:00 Master Works of Music
11:30 Lest We Forget
11:45 Farm Flashes
12:00 Rhythm Rambles
12:30 News, The Daily Iowan
12:45 Religious News
1:00 Musical Chats
2:00 News, The Daily Iowan
2:10 Sign Off

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE NEWS

6:00
Musical Scoreboard (WMT)
Austin and Scofield (WHO)
The Grain Belt Rangers (KXEL)
6:15
Danny O'Neill (WMT)
News of the World (WHO)
H. R. Gross and the News (KXEL)
6:30
Ellery Queen (WMT)
News, M. L. Nelsen (WHO)
Did You Know (KXEL)
6:45
Ellery Queen (WMT)
News, H. V. Kaltenborn (WHO)
Preferred Melodies (KXEL)
7:00
The Saint (WMT)
Mr. and Mrs. North (WHO)
Pic and Pat (KXEL)
7:15
The Saint (WMT)
Mr. and Mrs. North (WHO)
News of Tomorrow (KXEL)
7:30
Dr. Christian (WMT)
Gay Mrs. Featherstone (WHO)
Fishing and Hunting Club (KXEL)
7:45
Dr. Christian (WMT)
Gay Mrs. Featherstone (WHO)
Fishing and Hunting Club (KXEL)
8:00
Crime Photographer (WMT)
Wednesday With You (WHO)
Curtain Time (KXEL
8:15
Crime Photographer (WMT)
Wednesday With You (WHO)
Curtain Time (KXEL)
8:30
Detect and Collect (WMT)
Mr. District Attorney (WHO)
Jones and I (KXEL)
8:45
Detect and Collect (WMT)
Mr. District Attorney (WHO)
Jones and I (KXEL)
9:00
Great Moments in Music (WMT)
College of Musical Knowledge (WHO)
Counter Spy (KXEL)
9:15
Great Moments in Music (WMT)
College of Musical Knowledge (WHO)
Counter Spy (KXEL)
9:30
G. L. Laffs (WMT)
College of Musical Knowledge (WHO)
Woods and Fields (KXEL)
9:45
G. I. Laffs (WMT)
College of Musical Knowledge (WHO)
Janet Flanner (KXEL)
10:00
News, Doug Grant (WMT)
Supper Club (WHO)
H. R. Gross and the News (KXEL)
10:15
Fred Morrison Commentary (WMT)
News, M. L. Nelsen (WHO)
H. R. Gross and the News (KXEL)
10:30
Chuck Foster's Band (WMT)
War Service Billboard (WHO)
Paul Hutchens (KXEL)
10:45
Chuck Foster's Band (WMT)
Shorty Sherock Orchestra (WHO)
Paul Hutchens (KXEL)
11:00
CBS World News (WMT)
Starlit Road (WHO)
News (KXEL)
11:15
And so the Story Goes (WMT)
Starlit Road (WHO)
Rev. Pietsch's Hour (KXEL)
11:30
Off the Record (WMT)
News, Garry Lenhart (WHO)
Rev. Pietsch's Hour (KXEL)
11:45
Off the Record (WMT)
Music, News (WHO)
Dance Orchestra (KXEL)
12:00
Press News (WMT)
Midnight Rhythm Parade (WHO)
Sign Off (KXEL)

Congress to Be Called Into Session Sept. 5

To Transform Nation From War to Peace With Plans in Mind

WASHINGTON (AP) — Congress, under the urgency of transforming the nation from war to peace, was called yesterday to reconvene Sept. 5.

Senate Democratic Leader Barkley (D., Ky.) voiced the hope that the legislative body would work with the same harmony in "the momentous transformation" that marked "the greatest victory ever won in a war for freedom."

He added tax adjustments, with reduction of individual and coporate income taxes, as the sixth major point on congress' agenda. The other points for consideration, which he said conforms with the President's desire, are:

1. Expansion of unemployment compensation.

2. Alteration of surplus property disposal laws.

3. The so-called full employment bill, through which sponsors hope 60,000,000 Americans will be gainfully employed.

4. Abolition of no longer needed war agencies; continuation of others.

5. Government reorganization, which was one of President Truman's early recommendations as chief executive.

Speedy consideration of expanded unemployment legislation to meet problems of the peace was ordered by Chairman Doughton (D., N. C.) of the house ways and means committee, in the face of predictions by government economists that 7,000,000 workers may be jobless by Christmas.

The committee will convene Aug. 27. Doughton said the unemployment bill will be taken up first and then the committee will turn immediately to revision of the tax statutes.

It is not expected, however, that any tax revisions will become effective until 1946.

Wilson Issues End Of War Statement

CLEAR LAKE (AP)—Sen. George A. Wilson (R., Iowa) last night issued the following statement on the end of the war against Japan:

"Now that the war is over, I hope that the people of the United States and the allied nations put forth the same efforts they have put forth in winning the war to the end that we will never have another war."

"This has been a people's war. Now let us make it a people's peace."

Grave Humor

AP Newsfeatures

Not even the blood and jungle sweat of New Guinea could stifle the grim Yankee humor. Scrawled on a wooden marker over a grave in the Hollanda area was this epitaph: "Dishonorable Jap Buried Here. So Sorry."

WHITE HOUSE VIGIL AWAITS JAP SURRENDER REPLY

RADIO, NEWSREEL MEN AND REPORTERS have maintained a constant vigil in the White House since announcement that Jap surrender negotiations were under way. Above, the radio and newsreel men have their equipment set up, ready and waiting for President Truman's announcement that the war in the Pacific is ended. *(International Soundphoto)*

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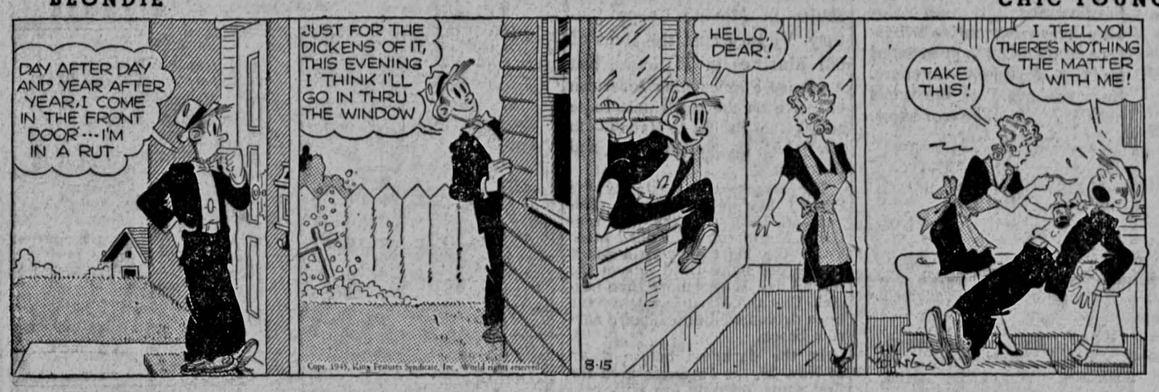
JAP NATIONALS ARRIVE IN U. S.

AMONG THE 158 JAPANESE nationals formerly with the Japanese embassy in Berlin who arrived in New York aboard the Santa Rosa was Mrs. Toyoko Oshima, above, wife of the Japanese ambassador to Berlin. All were taken to Ellis island preparatory to being interned in the United States. *(International)*

POPEYE

BLONDIE — **CHIC YOUNG**



HENRY — **CARL ANDERSON**

ETTA KETT — **PAUL ROBINSON**

ROOM AND BOARD — **By GENE AHERN**

OLD HOME TOWN — **by STANLEY**

FLATTOPS CLEARED THE PATH FOR PACIFIC INVASIONS

Carriers Were More Than Match For Japan's 'Unsinkable' Islands

By RICHARD TOMPKINS
AP Newsfeatures Writer

AMERICAN aircraft carriers, new to war before the attack on Pearl Harbor, emerged as one of the most powerful offensive weapons in the campaign against Japan. As the spearhead of every naval striking force the flattops, shepherding fighters and bombers, revolutionized amphibious warfare.

Carrier forces proved effective on both sides. But America's Fighting Ladies finally neutralized the enemy's sea-air power and went on to attack island bases and the Japanese homeland almost at leisure.

The damage our carriers caused and their ability to stand punishment and to increase the range of air combat by thousands of miles convinced naval experts that they were indispensable to victory.

The Core Of Offense

Carriers were the core of the mighty task forces that roared across the Pacific deep. They were self-sufficient, with vast stores of high-octane gasoline, large magazines of aerial bombs and torpedoes, replacement planes and pilots, and every other means of maintenance.

The carrier plane had four main missions: to search out and attack the enemy fleet, help protect its own fleet from attack, serve as a strategic air force in attacking enemy bases and installations, and finally to operate as a tactical air force, strafing and bombing the enemy in support of ground troops.

Flattops provided new uses for the battleship, whose guns protected the lightly armored carriers. On the offensive the battleship delivered the heavy blows after carrier planes had neutralized the enemy air force.

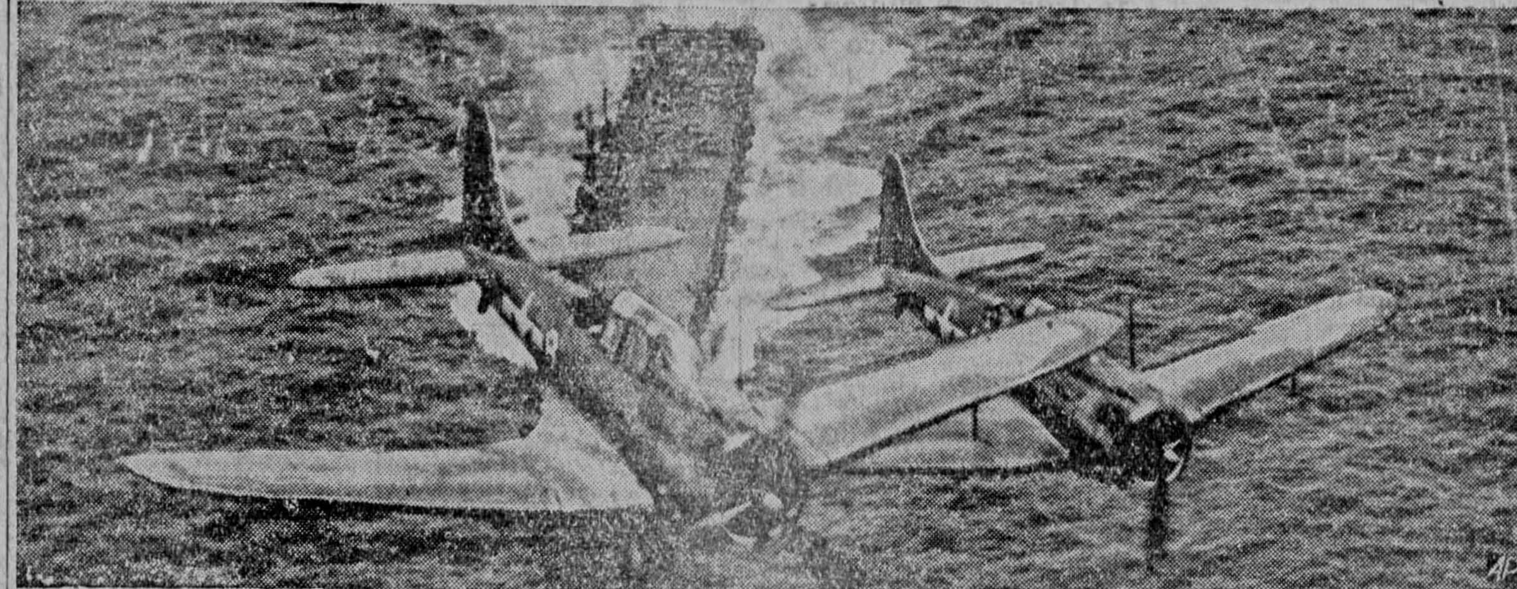
Moreover, while carrier dive bombers were pin-pointing enemy targets the battleships loosed hundreds of shells to devastate the general area of the targets.

Mastery Won The Hard Way

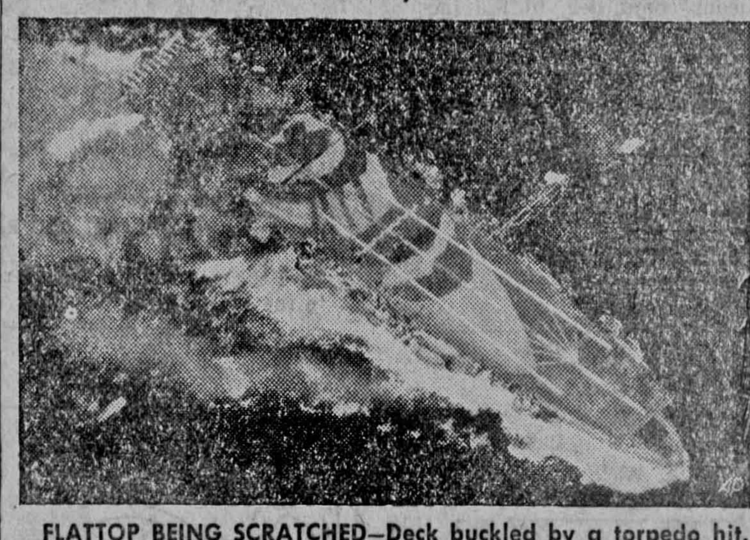
Because they never before had been tested in the ordeal of war, carriers had to prove their value the hard way.

In 1941 the Navy had only seven of them and four of these—the Lexington, Yorktown, Hornet and Wasp—were lost in the first year. In the early days many critics at home contended that flattops were easy pickings for land-based planes. It seemed a foolhardy business to try to match these flat, vulnerable targets with "unsinkable aircraft carriers"—the scores of key Pacific islands on which the Japanese had hoisted their flag.

But sea-going airfields were vital to the Navy's plans. After Adm. William F. (Bull) Halsey Jr. demonstrated he could send a carrier force against entrenched enemy positions and come back the winner, and after the first big naval battles were fought by carrier



OFF FOR ACTION—Two heavily-laden dive bombers leave the deck of a Task Force 58 carrier somewhere in the Pacific.



FLATTOP BEING SCRATCHED—Deck buckled by a torpedo hit, this enemy carrier awaits the final blow by U. S. Navy pilots.

SQUARING THINGS—The smoke of four burning Japanese seaplanes forms a square outline after carrier planes rip Formosa.

Task Force Planes Brought War Up To Enemy's Inland Waters

planes without contact by the main bodies of the fleets, not much doubt remained in the public mind that the Fighting Lady was destined to be queen of the seas.

America built more and more of them. By the end of 1943 some 50 carriers of all types were in service. That number was to grow steadily and by 1945 the Navy would be able to count almost a hundred, many of them in the 45,000-ton class, heavily-armed and capable of carrying heavier bombers than ever before.

Carriers Opened The Road Back

The actions in which carriers participated became almost a roll call of progress in the Pacific.

Carrier planes turned back the Japanese fleet in the critical battles at Coral Sea and Midway. One U. S. official credited them with saving Guadalcanal when America's hopes for a comeback hinged on that little island. Flattops were also a big factor in the retaking of Attu and Kiska.

They became the spearheads of invasion—softening up enemy installations, clearing airfields of Japanese planes, shielding the beachheads as Yank troops moved in, and holding off enemy attempts to bring in reinforcements.

By late 1943 they could go where they pleased, daring the enemy to fight. They slashed at Marcus Island, 1,000 miles from Tokyo; ripped the Gilbert and Marshalls islands for the invasion parties; moved across and up the Pacific, raking the Carolines, Marianas and Bonins and striking right into the Japanese homelands.

'Mitscher's Mighties' Blast The Way

In 1944 major carrier-based operations were built around the stupendous "Task Force 58," under the command of Adm. Marc A Mitscher. This fast and mighty armada had perhaps 20 carriers, protected by battleships, cruisers and other warships of the fleet.

With its ultra-modern system of seaborne supply, whereby huge sea trains could deliver fuel, food and necessary equipment far from land bases, the task force was kept in trim and battle readiness.

The first announced strikes of Mitscher's Mighties in a swing around the Marianas and Bonin islands in June and July, 1944, netted sensational results. Carrier planes sank 32 enemy ships, damaged 37 others and destroyed 767 planes; the U. S. loss was 157 planes and only three ships damaged slightly.

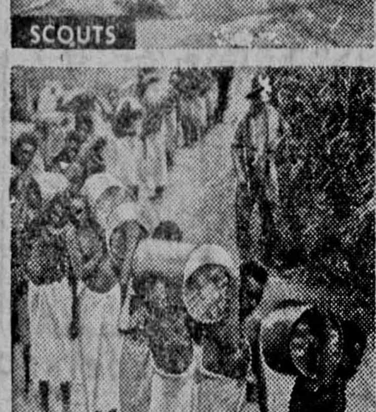
That was merely a preview of what was to come. Before long carrier task force planes under Mitscher and Adm. John S. McCain would be sweeping over Tokyo, smashing remnants of the Japanese Navy in the enemy's inland waters and lording it over the seas right up to Hirohito's palace.

Natives Aided Jungle Drives

AP Newsfeatures

THE ALLIES moving up the jungles of New Guinea and the Solomons got much valuable help from native tribesmen who had been mistreated by the Japanese invaders. Here are some of the ways natives assisted the war effort.

SCOUTS



SUPPLY CARRIERS

JUNGLE FIGHTERS

MEDICAL AIDS

TARAWA BECAME ATOLL ARMAGEDDON

By LEIF ERICKSON
AP Newsfeatures

THE battle for Tarawa was one of the most heroic assaults in Marine Corps history. Victory cost the lives of 931 Marines in 76 hours, but it opened a quickening American offensive on the straightest route across the Pacific to Japan — to Kwajalein, Saipan, Iwo Jima and Okinawa.

The attack on Tarawa by the Second Marine Division in November, 1943, was the first seaborne assault on a fortified atoll. From the start it was a grim, murderous fight. Until late in the second day, it was more than possible that the Marines might have been driven off Betio island's narrow beach.

In the darkness before dawn of Nov. 20, the Japanese fired the first shots, opening fire with captured British coastal guns brought from Singapore. Shells splashed in the water near the transports.

In 20 minutes, fire from American battleships had silenced the big guns. But the fire had forced the transports to pull back. Their landing craft followed. The hour of assault had to be set back 30 minutes. It was a costly delay.

The first three assault waves made it across the lagoon reef against steadily increasing Japanese machinegun fire.

The fourth wave's landing boats stalled on the reef. By then the Japanese had recovered from the shock of the preparation carrier plane bombing and naval shelling and their automatic weapons fire grew thicker. Those who lived to reach the beach found the first waves crouching for protection behind a four-foot coconut log seawall 20 yards from the water's edge.

At dawn of the second day, after the Eighth Regiment's First Battalion landed on the central beach, the Marines attacked. The Japanese were driven off the airstrip. By noon they were committing suicide with grenades. The Eighth regiment's Second and Third Battalions secured the western end of the island.

On the third day, reinforcements landed on the western beach end of long narrow Betio. This Third Battalion of the Sixth Marines fought down the southern side of the airstrip through clusters of six pillboxes every 100 yards. By night all the airstrip was secure and the enemy was pinned back in Betio's eastern tail.

On the morning of the fourth day, the drive for the east end of the island was started. It was over in four and a half hours, and shortly thereafter Maj. Gen. Julian Smith, Second Division commander, declared Betio secured. In all 4,800 Japanese were killed. The Marines lost 931 men killed and 2,037 wounded — 2,968 casualties in 76 hours.

While the Marines were winning Tarawa, the 27th Army division's 165th Regiment captured Makin island to the north. The next invasion struck Kwajalein atoll Feb. 1. At the northern end of the atoll, the twin islands of Roi and Namur were taken in 26 hours. Kwajalein island was won in five days.

Even before the Kwajalein assault, the fine Majuro atoll naval anchorage was taken without a fight.

THIS WAS TARAWA, one of the bloodiest of many bloody battles the Marines fought across the Pacific. Dead Japanese are scattered around the pillbox. Others are buried alive within.

Marines Paid Heavy Price To Win Palaus

AP Newsfeatures

THE small coral island of Peleliu in the Palau group went into U. S. Marine history in 1944 as the scene of some of the bloodiest battles the corps had ever fought.

Leathernecks invaded the island September 15, 1944, to clear the right side of a path for Gen. Douglas MacArthur from New Guinea to the Philippines.

Before they won it they had to overcome a frenzied counterattack on the beachhead that was one of the war's most violent.

Another frightful battle was fought at "Bloody Nose" mountain, which the Marines first by-passed to secure other parts of the island. Finally, however, when the Japanese refused to come out of their mountain caves, the Marines were forced to fight up through canny defenses to exterminate the foe one by one.

While the Peleliu campaign was raging, other Yanks landed on Angaur, Ngesebus and Kongauru islands in the same chain. Although the Army's going on Angaur was fierce in a three-day campaign, the latter islands were relatively easy. But it was almost a month before Banzai charges ceased on Peleliu.

By then Marine and Navy casualties had risen to more than 6,000. The Army on Angaur lost 1,700 men. The Japanese loss in the Palaus was 13,500.

Enemy Errors Paved Way For Allies Up New Guinea

By MURLIN SPENCER
AP Newsfeatures

GEN. DOUGLAS MacARTHUR'S New Guinea campaign lasted more than two years. It was in that lush green hell on earth—needed by the Allies for a drive back to the Philippines—that Japan made many of the mistakes that cost her an empire.

In the late summer of 1942, the Japanese landed at Milne Bay on New Guinea's southeast tip. But when the enemy found the Allies stronger at Milne Bay than he expected he sent in a convoy of destroyers to take off what troops he could. That same convoy could have carried sufficient reinforcements to have made victory certain for the Japanese.

Mistake At Port Moresby

The Japanese made another mistake in the fall of 1942. They pushed a comparative handful of Australians back to within 32 miles of Port Moresby. And when little stood between them and the dusty hills of that key base, only a few miles from Australia's northern tip, they pulled back instead of sending in enough men to do the job.

For the first time the Japanese—not the Allies—were using too little, too late. Never again did they take the offensive in New Guinea.

When Americans and Australians won Buna and Sanananda, slaughtering the Japanese garrisons almost to the last man, they stopped the Japanese and secured new airfields for MacArthur's air chief, Lt. Gen. George C. Kenney. From that time on the Japanese were pounded incessantly and every campaign was waged to secure new fields from which American bombers could pound the enemy just a bit ahead.

Aussies Win Salamaua

Salamaua, Lae and Finschhafen, important Japanese bases and airfields, fell in quick order. The Australians did that job, although American paratroops were used for the first time in the Pacific in the Markham valley just behind Lae.

MacArthur branched out. He now needed to secure his right flank. Arawe on New Britain was taken in a feint which diverted the Japanese attention from the more important base of Cape Gloucester on New Britain's western tip. The First Marine Division sliced in between two strongly defended points and secured the flank.

Takes Saidor Quickly

MacArthur then grabbed off Saidor near Finschhafen in a quick thrust almost without opposition and then sent the First Cavalry Division to take Manus in the Admiralty Islands, one of the best sea and air bases in the Pacific.

But the Japanese high command still felt secure in New Guinea. Wewak on the east coast 100 miles below the line between New Guinea and Dutch New Guinea was one of the most powerful bases in the Pacific. Thousands of Japanese troops were there and they had all the supplies they needed.

Just to make the base secure, they pulled thousands of fighting men out of Hollandia to the north to reinforce Wewak.

They guessed wrong and therefore died. In a bold, courageous maneuver MacArthur by-passed Wewak. He took Hollandia and nearby Aitape almost without a fight in April of 1944.

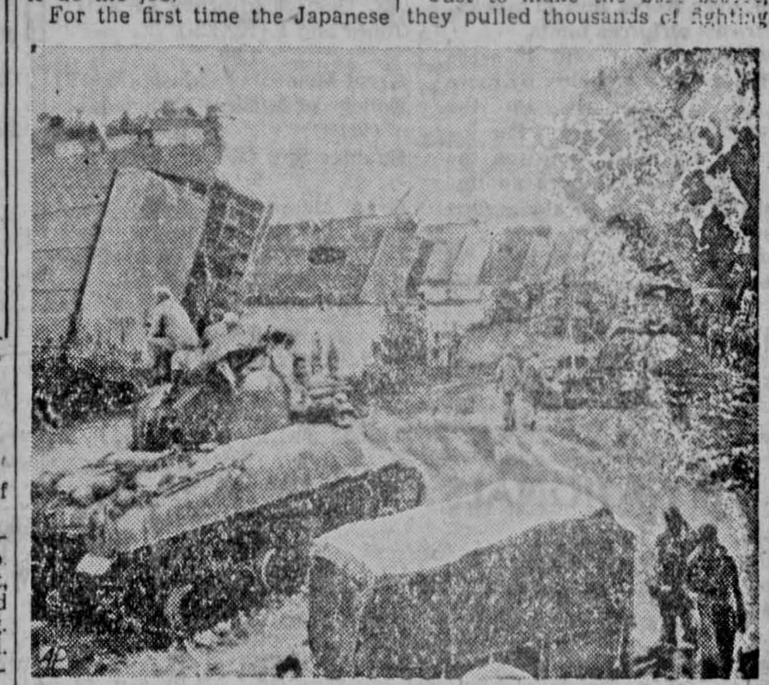
He broke the foe's back at Hollandia. Their troops at Wewak struggled northward and hurled themselves at the Americans at Aitape.

Foe Came To MacArthur

That was what MacArthur wanted—the Japanese to come to him. His Americans killed them by the thousands. They struggled, too, at Biak and Wakde but they were merely death struggles.

MacArthur now needed to secure his left flank and he seized Morotai in the Halmaheras. Again the Japanese were surprised. They thought he would hit them on Halmahera island.

On Sept. 15, 1944, MacArthur invaded Morotai which, with invasion of the Palaus, drove the final nails in the springboard to the Philippines.



LEAPFROG PATTERN—This invasion picture was repeated again and again along the New Guinea coast as MacArthur leapfrogged toward Luzon. The photo was made near Hollandia.

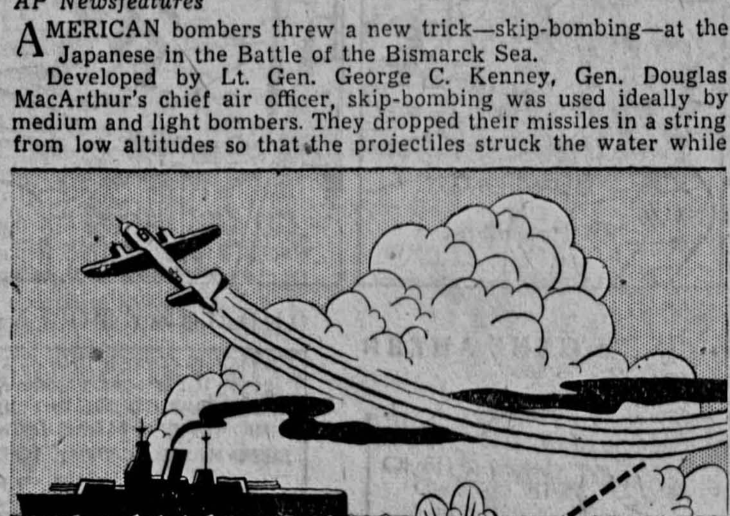
Skip-Bombing Made Hit In Bismarck Sea Debut

AP Newsfeatures

AMERICAN bombers threw a new trick—skip-bombing—at the Japanese in the Battle of the Bismarck Sea.

Developed by Lt. Gen. George C. Kenney, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's chief air officer, skip-bombing was used ideally by medium and light bombers. They dropped their missiles in a string from low altitudes so that the projectiles struck the water while still horizontal and bounced along into the target like flat rocks skipping across a pond. Often planes zoomed in at mast-top altitudes, getting in machine gun bursts for good measure. The skip bombs had delayed action fuses so that the attackers would not be caught in their own explosions.

The Bismarck Sea battle, fought in March, 1943, was a great victory for the Air Forces, resulting in Japanese losses of 22 ships.



SKIPPING TO VICTORY—Artist's sketch shows how U. S. bombers used skip-bombing to knock out enemy shipping.

Halsey Led Climb Up The Solomons Ladder

AP Newsfeatures

GUADALCANAL, won on Feb. 9, 1943, merely was the first act in the long, gruelling drama of the Solomon Islands.

A year of dirty jungle fighting lay ahead before the American flag was to fly over all the Solomons—the chain that pointed northwest toward Japan's No. 1 advance base at Rabaul, New Britain.

Dank and malarial like Guadalcanal, her sister islands, New Georgia, Vella Lavella, the Treasurys and Bougainville, still were enemy strongholds. They had to be taken, along with New Guinea, before Australia would be completely safe and the way would be opened for the Allies to move into the Central Pacific.

Within days after Guadalcanal fell, Marines under Adm. William F. Halsey moved 20 miles north into the Russell group. The Japanese had fled from the tiny coral cluster, once a whistle stop on their "Tokyo Express," the shuttling string of destroyers that tried to slip men and supplies into Guadalcanal.

Four months later, on June 30, Yanks and Australians quickly erased the enemy garrison on Rendova, northwest of the Russells, and then leaped a narrow neck of water eastward to invade bristling New Georgia.

They grabbed a firm beachhead before the surprised Japanese were able to return consequential fire. But from there on, fighting followed the Guadalcanal pattern. Enemy resistance stiffened. The Japanese fleet, attempting to crush further Allied landings, was trounced soundly in two battles, July 5-6 and 12-13, in Kula Gulf to the northwest.

Halsey circled two pincers toward the coveted Munda air strip. His ships blasted Munda's port, and his Marines battled forward inch by inch. In 35 days, on Aug. 6, the airdrome was captured. Only long, monotonous mopping-up remained on New Georgia.

A tight sea and air ring, meanwhile, had blockaded the smaller islands to the west, Arundel, Kolombangara and Vella Lavella.

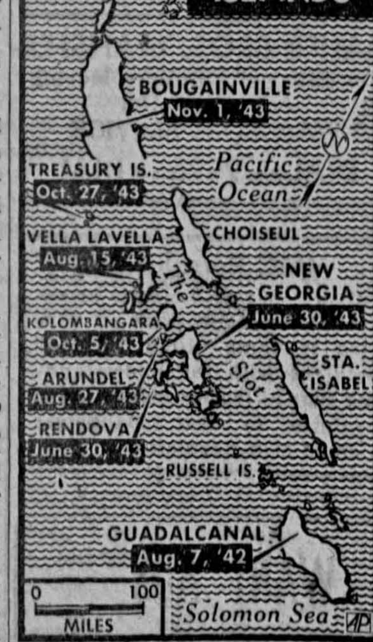
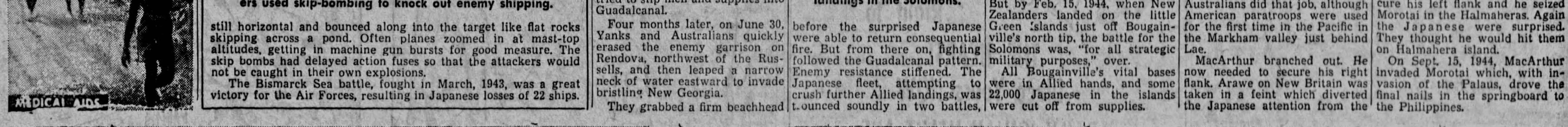
From New Georgia, the Americans by-passed Kolombangara to seize Vella Lavella, 45 miles away, without firing a shot. They seized Arundel on Aug. 30 after a bitter three-week battle. Kolombangara, its garrison kayoed by bombing and shelling, was occupied in October.

The Yanks then turned north to the campaign's most promising plum—Bougainville, largest of the Solomons and on Rabaul's flank.

Pausing to take the Treasury group—Choiseul, Mono and Stirling—they leap-frogged southern Bougainville's defenses to push ashore Nov. 1 at Empress Augusta Bay halfway up its western coast.

Another typical jungle engagement—slow and fierce—followed. But by Feb. 15, 1944, when New Zealanders landed on the little Green Islands just off Bougainville's north tip, the battle for the Solomons was, "for all strategic military purposes," over.

All Bougainville's vital bases were in Allied hands, and some 22,000 Japanese in the islands were cut off from supplies.



MOVING UP—This map shows places and dates of the major landings in the Solomons.