

Partly Cloudy
IOWA: Partly cloudy and warm.
Occasional thunderstorms
tonight.

Russians Repulse Jap Counterattack

Jap Planes Attack Ships Near Coast

No Reaction to Report After Nips Requested Term Signing Delay

MANILA, Friday (AP)—General MacArthur was informed today by the Tokyo radio that Japanese planes had attacked and damaged "some 12 allied transports" off southern Japan. A spokesman said no American reply has yet been made to the notification.

Tokyo said the transports were approaching "extremely near the coast of Kochi, Shikoku" and were attacked about noon yesterday, Tokyo time. The message claimed the attack occurred four hours before Emperor Hirohito issued an order to cease hostilities.

"It takes some time for the said order to reach the front line and produce full effect," Tokyo told MacArthur. "It is earnestly requested that the allied forces will refrain from approaching the islands of Japan proper until the order will have been fully effected."

It was considered here as an official notification from the Japanese government, a spokesman said, because it came on the prescribed frequency.

There was no official indication of MacArthur's reaction. MacArthur earlier today had postponed the momentous surrender conference at Japan's request and guaranteed safe conduct for members of the imperial household flying to the battlefronts to enforce orders to "cease firing."

It is quite probable now that the preliminary conference here with the Japanese representatives will not be held until early next week, at the soonest. The added time will permit the Americans to complete

(See SURRENDER, page 5)

Truman Kicks Off Lid to Politics; Now Declared Open

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Truman kicked the lid off political activity the whole way yesterday with a news conference declaration that politics now is free and open.

His remark, possibly indicating he intends to run for president in 1948, was immediately interpreted as meaning he plans to assume an active role in the meantime as head of his party.

Mr. Truman told reporters in response to a question about filling the supreme court vacancy caused by the resignation of Justice Owen J. Roberts that he has not had time for anything lately but the job of ending the Japanese war.

That nearly over, he indicated things are going to be different, adding that politics now is free and open.

For long after Pearl Harbor, political controversy was so fettered, this semi-truce, however, was not always observed by congress and it was interrupted also last year by the presidential campaign.

The early months of the Truman administration have been largely peaceful as to political warfare but now, to all intents and purposes the lid is off. And both sides seemed to like the idea.

Okamoto Kills Self

BERN (AP)—The Japanese legation announced that Lieut. Gen. Kiyomi Okamoto, who became Japanese military attache in Switzerland in 1943, had committed suicide, after sending his best wishes to Emperor Hirohito. "A deep feeling of military responsibility for Japan's present difficult situation led to his decision," a legation statement said.

Truman Advocates Military Training—Opposes Idea of Peacetime Draft

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Truman breathed a spark of life yesterday into the hopes of congressional advocates of universal military training. But he knocked down flat any idea of a regular peacetime draft.

The president told his news conference, in response to a question, that he will have later a recommendation on universal military training. However, he emphasized that he did not mean conscription. What he actually will propose, he did not say.

Expects Recommendation
Capitol Hill expects the president's recommendation soon after the legislators reconvene next month. Congressmen close to the administration have predicted that the Truman plan will be tied up with an expanded and modernized national guard, and the reserve

corps, and that it will not be compulsory.

Such a plan has won wide backing in congress among opponents of compulsory military training in peacetime. In fact, so strong has the opposition developed to conscription that even its most ardent advocates now admit privately their cause is lost.

Endorses "Principle"
The postwar committee endorsed the "principle" of universal training, but its recommendation won't be acted on for several weeks by the house military committee.

Mr. Truman's news conference statement on postwar military training gave strength to reports, current at the capitol for some time, that the president will request congress to permit a substantial increase in the size of the regular peacetime army.

The standing army strength now

is limited by law to slightly less than 300,000, including some 12,500 officers. The army is reported in congressional circles to be considering a request that its normal officer strength be boosted to 30,000, leaving the assumption that the enlisted strength would be increased to somewhere around 700,000.

Suggested Army for Japan
There have been numerous unofficial suggestions that the occupation of Japan might require a million men. Some 400,000 have been assigned in Germany.

But the length of time forces of that size might stay in either place is indeterminate. Mr. Truman said a time limit was not discussed by the Big Three at Potsdam. But he said occupation would be necessary until the Germans and Japanese have been rehabilitated in the ways of democracy.

Hirohito Chooses Head of Cabinet

Unprecedented Move Puts Prince in Front of Peace Ministers

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—A prince of the imperial Japanese family yesterday obeyed an unprecedented summons by Emperor Hirohito to form a new cabinet, the first in Nippon's history to function under direction of an alien occupation force.

Tokyo radio said the emperor broke the tradition when he reached into the royal family and chose Gen. Prince Naruhiko Higashi-Kuni, uncle of Empress Nagako, to organize a peace cabinet to succeed the resigning government of Premier Suzuki.

First Eight Ministers
Among the first eight ministers chosen by the royal premier-designated were Prince Fumimaro Konoye, premier when Japan launched war on China in 1937, and three members of the Suzuki cabinet, Tokyo radio said in an "unofficial" report monitored by the federal communications commission.

Prince Higashi-Kuni, 57, was a possible candidate for the allied list of Japanese war criminals to be punished. As one of Nippon's war leaders, he was reported to have threatened trial and possible execution for allied airmen forced to bail out of their planes over Nippon.

Old Cabinet Resigns
The Suzuki cabinet resigned with the acceptance of allied terms for Nippon's surrender, but the emperor asked men who formed Japan's last war government to remain in office until successors were chosen.

F. D. R.'s Son Honored

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—Lieut. John A. Roosevelt, 29, youngest of the late President's four sons, has received the Bronze Star medal for his service as logistics officer for a carrier task group that operated against the Japs from February to May this year, the 11th naval district announced yesterday. Roosevelt was honored in V-J day services at the naval air station here.

Commits Suicide



KORECHIKA ANAMI, Japanese war minister, is the first Jap war leader to commit hari-kari following the Jap surrender. Domet, official Japanese news agency, broadcast that he killed himself in his office. Suicide is traditional way out for Japanese who "lose face."

A-Bomb Saves Million Lives Churchill Says

LONDON (AP)—The atomic bomb saved the lives of 1,000,000 Americans and 250,000 Britons by making invasion of Japan unnecessary, Winston Churchill declared yesterday, and Prime Minister Clement Attlee asserted the new-found power would force the world "to make a reevaluation, especially in the sphere of international relations."

Churchill, speaking in commons in a new role as leader of the Conservative opposition, disclosed that he and President Truman "at Potsdam approved the military plans to unchain the dread pent-up forces" of the atomic bomb which "speeded the defeat of Japan."

He also said Marshal Stalin had made—and kept—a "promise" to throw Soviet power against the Japan three months after Germany was whipped.

The speeches of Churchill and Attlee launched a new British parliament, dominated for the first time by a strong Labor party majority, and opened up the long road to peace and prosperity.

On a broad tenet of foreign policy, Churchill and Attlee expressed agreement, asking for democratic governments throughout Europe.

Legion Plans to Admit World War II Veterans

INDIANAPOLIS (AP)—The American Legion, for a quarter century the major organization of World War one veterans, prepared last night to open a membership drive among World War two servicemen with the expectation of yielding control eventually to the younger men.

National Adjutant Donald G. Glascoff said the campaign to enroll the millions who fought against the Nazis and the Japanese would get under way as soon as President Truman announces officially that hostilities have ceased.

Glascoff pointed out that under the Legion charter all men in the armed forces will be eligible for membership as soon as the end of hostilities has been proclaimed. Until that time only discharged veterans are eligible.

Glascoff said the present Legion membership includes approximately 1,200,000 veterans of World War one and 500,000 veterans of World War two.

Country Releases Surplus War Goods For Liberated Nations

LONDON (AP)—The United States is already starting to release surplus war goods to the UNRRA and for direct purchase by liberated United Nations. Rupert Emerson of the American delegation told delegates at the third United Nations' relief and rehabilitation administration conference yesterday that the United States had taken this step since Japan surrendered.

Japanese Commander Accepts China's Terms

Chinese Communists Continue to Fight In Defiance of Chiang

CHUNGKING, Friday (AP)—Reliable reports said today that the commander of all Japanese forces in China had sent word to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek accepting Chiang's terms for arranging the surrender of the enemy.

At the same time it was learned on good authority that United States Ambassador Patrick J. Hurley was prepared to fly to Yenan in an attempt to induce Communist Leader Mao Tze-Tung to come to Chungking and discuss settlement of differences between the Communists and the central government which hold the threat of civil war.

Terms to Have Bearing
There was good reason to believe that the terms of the Sino-Russian treaty, when disclosed, will have an important bearing on China's internal problems. Censorship has prevented publication of the terms here.

As for ending the fighting with the Japanese, Lieut. Gen. Yasutsugu Okamura was said to have agreed to send a representative to Yushan in northeastern Kiangsi province to take orders from Gen. Ho Yingchin, the Chinese field commander.

Insist on Surrender
Ho is expected to insist that Okamura instruct his troops to surrender only to duly accredited allied representatives, thus preventing them from turning over their arms or themselves to Chinese Communists.

The acceptance report came on the heels of a disclosure by American commanders in China that United States army airforce units will undertake large scale redeployment of Chinese troops to facilitate the disarming and internment of the Japanese and the implementing of the surrender terms.

Truman Lists Peacetime Plans

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Truman brought out a hatful of plans for America yesterday. Above all he emphasized the need for full employment—and no strikes or lockouts for a while, at least.

Meantime, in a fast-moving day on the domestic front, the army said huge military cutbacks will assure more meat for civilians and enough coal next winter.

Mr. Truman called upon management and labor for a temporary renewal of their wartime no-strike and no-lockout pledge.

He asked that the pledge be given until a meeting could be held.

These policies are: raises can be granted where they don't call for an increase in the prices of the things the workers turn out.

Grew Resigns As No. 2 State Affairs Man

President Appoints Dean C. Acheson New Under-Secretary

WASHINGTON (AP)—Joseph Clark Grew, veteran diplomat and author of much of the American policy which preceded the Japanese surrender, resigned yesterday as undersecretary of state.

President Truman, accepting the resignation, announced the appointment of Dean C. Acheson, an assistant secretary of state, to succeed to the number two job in the state department.

The change is the first major turnover in the department since Byrnes became secretary of state. Acheson, who is now on vacation, had not been expected to return to the department. He now will return to take up his new duties some time next week. He is a federal official of long service in economic aid international affairs and with close ties to congress.

The naming of Acheson may prove a far-reaching shake-up in the United States foreign service. He is not a career diplomat by profession, but a lawyer, and he is moving into a spot normally held by a career diplomat.

Acheson, a native of Middletown, Conn., is 52, a graduate of Groton school and of Yale university with a degree from Harvard. He did not join the state department until 1942 when he was appointed assistant secretary in charge of economic affairs.

Grew was a leader among those policy-making officials who advocated that American propaganda be directed against the war lords of Japan rather than against Emperor Hirohito. He contended that some day the emperor might be useful in effecting a Japanese surrender.

He had a part in bringing about the recent Potsdam ultimatum which defined for Japan the conditions of unconditional surrender and on the basis of which the Japanese government last Saturday agreed to capitulate.

Truman Designates Sunday for Prayer

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Truman yesterday proclaimed next Sunday—Aug. 19—as a day of prayerful thanksgiving for victory and remembrance of those who died to achieve it.

He announced simultaneously that there will be no official holiday on V-J day, which will come only after Japanese forces have laid down their arms.

The day of prayer was designated in a solemnly worded proclamation which asserted that "this day is a new beginning in the history of freedom on this earth."

The nation's business and industry will get a full taste of peace-time operation for the first time in more than 44 months today after a two-day partial and peace-time victory holiday.

CALLERS AT THE WHITE HOUSE



WILLIAM H. DAVIS, left, economic stabilizer, and Lewis Schwellenbach, secretary of labor, leaving the White House after conferring with President Truman. Topic for discussion was "the handling of labor disputes and wage stabilization in the reconversion period." Further details on plans to reconvert our wartime economy to one of stability in peace have been outlined by Truman and appear elsewhere on this page.

Surrender Incomplete Until Japs Dispense With Vengeance

WASHINGTON (AP)—Hints from radio Tokyo that Japan thinks of vengeance in her hour of defeat drew a declaration from President Truman yesterday that he didn't think the Japanese would have a chance.

Furthermore, production continues on the atomic bomb which helped clinch Japanese defeat, Mr. Truman told a news conference, without making any threat.

Washington has been giving close attention to Tokyo broadcasts to the effect that Japan has lost but that defeat is temporary.

The president noted that there are at least 2,000,000 Japanese still fully armed and said he could proclaim V-J day only when surrender terms have been signed and implemented.

The president didn't link his observations on that subject directly with atomic bombs. But he said the three huge plants working on them still were operating.

Congress, he hoped, would go along with plans to use atomic force in the long run for the benefit of the world instead of for destruction.

Once surrender becomes effective, the President said, there probably will be no zones of occupation in Japan. Probably troops of all the allies will be used, under the direction of MacArthur.

His only announcement was that he had proclaimed next Sunday a day of prayer, to give thanks for victory and seek guidance "to a lasting and just peace and to a better world."

At a Glance—Today's Iowan

Japanese army counter-attacks in Manchuria; MacArthur issues ultimatum that all resistance must cease by Monday.

Jap planes attack American ships off southern coast after requesting delay in meeting MacArthur to sign surrender terms.

Truman unveils hatful of plans for peace; says "full employment" bill is "must" legislation.

Chinese Communists continue defiance of Chiang Kai-Shek.

Atomic bombs saved 1,000,000 American lives, says Churchill.

4,000,000 Servicemen To Return to U. S. In Next 10 1/2 Months

WASHINGTON (AP)—The army's transportation chief announced plans yesterday for bringing 4,000,000 men from overseas in the next ten and a half months, 2,500,000 from Europe and 1,500,000 from the Pacific.

There are about 2,760,000 soldiers in Europe and 1,800,000 in the Pacific. The number remaining behind does not indicate the size of occupation forces, however, as these will be supplemented by the draft.

Tell Japanese To Quit Fight Within 3 Days

Ultimatum Comes After Nips Attempt To Take Korean Port

LONDON, Friday (AP)—A Soviet communique said last night the Japanese had launched a counterattack in Manchuria which was termed "unsuccessful."

After repulsing the offensive move on several fronts, the Moscow radio reported today that Russia had given the Japanese Kwantung army in Manchuria until noon Monday to lay down its arms and surrender.

Broadcasting a report from Marshal Alexander M. Vasilevsky's headquarters, the radio said Vasilevsky had communicated with the Kwantung army headquarters while the Japanese began the counterattack.

A Soviet communique broadcast last night said the Russians had cut down completely the counter-offensive—first reported since Russia entered the war a week ago today—and gained new ground.

Vasilevsky said the three-day extension was being ordered to permit the enemy commander to communicate with all his troops.

He added that Soviet forces would not cease their attacks until the Japanese began actual surrender.

The Soviets captured the prize Manchurian communications cities of Wanching, Kiamusze and Taonan, last night's Soviet war bulletin said.

In addition, the broadcast Moscow communique said, Soviet troops repelled the attempts of Japanese to retake the Korean port city of Selsin, whose capture by Soviet marines was reported on Tuesday.

There was no mention in the bulletin of negotiations for cessation of hostilities. The Red army is under orders to continue fighting until the Japanese lay down their arms.

(Headquarters of the Japanese Kwantung army, in a broadcast over the Hsinking radio, appealed today to the Russians to cease their attacks. The broadcast, heard by FCC, declared "Japanese first line forces have ceased all military movements at their present positions.")

The Swiss radio said the commander of the Kwantung army had informed the Russians that Japanese troops have ceased firing.

The Soviet communique said that the troops of Marshal K. A. Meretskov beat down a counter-attack and captured Wanching, 25 miles from the northern border of Korea and on a rail line 110 miles from Selsin.

Welcome Signs Point To Reduced Federal Income Taxes Jan. 1

WASHINGTON (AP)—Authoritative signs pointed yesterday to reduction of federal income taxes Jan. 1.

The first cut—whenever it comes—will be only moderate for most taxpayers, because revenue needs will continue to be high.

That is the outlook as seen by authorities on Capitol Hill and elsewhere in Washington.

They also predicted sure death for the excess-profits tax on corporations, at an undetermined date, and possible reductions in the regular corporate income tax for 1946.

The experts are talking about a cut in personal income taxes that might lop \$2,500,000,000 from the nation's revenues in 1946, but this figure depends on the size of the national income.

The proposal most frequently mentioned—repealing what is known as the "normal tax" on individuals—would eliminate income taxes entirely for several million Americans with low income.

Turkey Ratifies Charter
LONDON (AP)—The Ankara radio said yesterday the Turkish national assembly had unanimously ratified the United Nations charter.

The War Isn't Over Yet—

The war isn't over yet—at least not on two fronts, Manchuria and in Tokyo.

The peace apparently only exists on paper. In Manchuria the Kwantung army still is bearing arms. And although there is no gunfire in Tokyo, THE MOST DANGEROUS KIND OF MINES ARE BEING PLANTED FOR THE AMERICAN ARRIVAL.

This continued warfare may indicate that the Japanese will be a harder foe to force into submission than the Nazis. At least it bodes utmost caution on our part.

Every outward sign seems to mean that the Japanese people have not yet been told of the defeat. The Des Moines Register points out that to a nation as uninformed as the Japs have been, Hirohito's acceptance of Allied terms carried not a hint of military surrender.

This could mean any number of things, some of which sound implausible to Western minds but may not be so illogical after all. It all adds up to the Japs preparing to throw off the yoke of restraint which the United Nations will place on them, and EMBARK AGAIN ON A "NEW ORDER" WAR.

Tokyo's delay in dealing with General MacArthur give the military clique time to disguise trusted officers as "harmless" civilians. THEY COULD ADD THE FINISHING TOUCHES TO A POWERFUL UNDERGROUND, something the Nazis had little opportunity to do.

If this military clique could regain power, future Jap history books might picture the American occupation a "stab in back." Nippon's history might read something like this:

The emperor said: "We have decided to effect a settlement . . . We have resolved to pave the way for a grand peace . . ." Then, after America had

agreed to such action, she suddenly sent overwhelming forces into the Jap homeland while the United States was talking of peace, she struck a treacherous blow. The peace talk was only a cover-up.

The Germans were successful in convincing their people of the truth of such equally distorted arguments. Why not also the Japs?

James D. White, Associated Press news analyst, says one of the reasons for the deal in signing formal terms is plain old "cussedness." If this is true, the United States must show the Nips we aren't going to permit cussedness to disturb our plans for peace in any way.

General MacArthur should be urged to take the sternest possible measures as a rebuff to such tactics. What these measures would be is for the American high command to say.

But it seems that the most effective check on Japan's curious dealings would be to PUT AMERICAN OCCUPATION FORCES IN TOKYO AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

It is easy to see that the Nips probably will "cussedly" try to interfere with every action of our occupation forces. They will try to make us appear inferior and ridiculous in front of the people and will TRY TO ENDANGER OUR ARMY.

At this moment they probably are "mining" the minds of the people against us. The task of the occupation soldier is likely to be thankless and dangerous.

As for the Kwantung army in Manchuria, a few well-placed atomic bombs—placed as near the field commander's headquarters as possible—might convince those sons of the set sun that Americans like their poker and wars on the up and up—OR ELSE.

Hirohito Was a Bad Start—

Des Moines Register: The immense task we cut out for ourselves when, in order to save lives, we agreed to leave Hirohito on the throne, became apparent immediately from the emperor's speech by radio to his people. A bald example of the hoodwinking of 80 million people, and of EFFRONTERY IN THE FACE OF UTTER DEFEAT, could hardly have been provided if the Japanese master minds had worked on it for years.

It is enormously important that all of us get immediately into our heads what our military government in Japan is going to be up against. Let us cite a few points from Hirohito's address by way of illustration:

1. There was no straightforward admission of surrender. Hirohito said, ambiguously, "we have decided to effect a settlement by resorting to an extraordinary measure" and that "our emperor accepts the provisions of the Potsdam declaration." Since the Japanese people know almost nothing about the Potsdam declaration, THIS STATEMENT WAS OBVIOUSLY INTENDED TO ADMIT NOTHING.

2. Japan's hoary old "self-defense" alibi for having started the war is repeated. "We declared war on America and Britain," says Hirohito, "out of our sincere desire to insure Japan's self-preservation . . . it being FAR FROM OUR THOUGHT EITHER TO INFRINGE UPON THE SOVEREIGNTY OF other nations or to embark upon territorial aggrandizement!"

3. There is no actual admission of defeat. The emperor simply says that "the war situation has developed not necessarily to Japan's advantage."

4. There is a pious pretense that Japan's concern is not for herself, but for "all humanity." "If he permitted the war to continue," declares Hirohito, "it would lead to the total extinction of human civilization . . . This is the reason . . ."

5. There is an insolent retter-

ation that all "East Asia" wished Japanese subjugation, and was "emancipated" by Japan. "We cannot but express the deepest sense of regret to our allied nations of East Asia, who have consistently cooperated with the empire toward the EMANCIPATION OF EAST ASIA."

6. Hirohito pretends that Japan has voluntarily chosen "world peace." "We have resolved," he says, "to pave the way for a grand peace for all the generations to come . . ."

7. He boasts that the "imperial state" has been saved. "The distorted picture of the situation is then used to warn the Japanese people against any attempt to change the social and political status quo in Japan. Beware, cries the emperor, of any "fraternal contention and strife," and "work with resolution so you may enhance the INNATE GLORY OF THE IMPERIAL STATE."

There is no contrition here, no repentance, no self-reproach, not even any real humility. IT IS A "COVER-UP" FROM BEGINNING TO END, with a few outright deceptions thrown in where necessary.

We are going to have to put the Japanese people "right" about some of these things and do it pretty promptly, or we shall find ourselves outwitted by the shrewdness of Japanese schemers.

The Register has a good deal of confidence in the military government personnel which for three and a half years our army and navy have been training for this task. It has not the slightest apprehension about the vigor with which GENERAL MACARTHUR WILL PUT BROTHER HIROHITO IN HIS PLACE.

But the emperor or his advisers, whoever is responsible, have forced us to take the sternest possible measures. If that is the way they want it, O. K.; Hirohito was given a fair chance to play ball.

News Behind The News

By Paul Mallon

WASHINGTON—A tendency to hold back demobilization to cushion the shock of reconversion has long been visible through Mr. Truman's actions or lack of them. Thus his first peacetime announcement continued the draft for the youngest class, and contemplated a discharge plan spread over 12 to 18 months only two-thirds of the war army, and an even more cautious relaxation of navy strength.

Our obligations in occupations and peace-keeping are mentioned as the reason. The unsettled state of the world is another, although not mentioned.

But these necessities fit snugly the developing balanced reconversion policy, which has not been defined or announced to the public in any official way.

This is the heart of the Truman spending as shown in action—necessary spending in defense to prevent too many men from being thrown upon the dwindling employment market.

Slow Cutting of Contracts The same theory to the more limited extent possible, in cancellation of contracts. First announcement at the moment of peace concerned only \$6,000,000,000, of navy cutting mainly in ordnance.

I suspect Mr. Truman resolved all doubts in favor of high budgets for the army during the latter days of the war for the same purpose,—to keep the economic mills churning. In the future economies will be developed possibly with less swiftness than you might expect.

How long this tendency can be maintained in the face of contrary pressures—of troops to get free, and of setting the treasury in order (tax reduction?), remains to be seen. Certainly the government appears determined to go as slow as it can in dismantling the war budget.

So also with specific reconversion policies. For many months, the popular and undisputed public thought has run to the conclusion that the end must bring an economic shock, with widespread unemployment.

Now the economists are beginning to inquire deeper into the matter, seeking to ascertain what particular types of workers and how many in which industries are being affected. They have found there is another balancing side of the picture which has not been explored or fully observed.

Ordinance workers, for instance, are sure to go at once, and production will not be resumed. But all the other non-government industries will be different to some extent. In the two largest industries, motor and steel, the highest possible peacetime production will be developed as swiftly as possible.

In those lines much unemployment will be temporary, and of a vacation type (if war bonds have been saved.) Certainly skilled workers in those lines will have a great field of postwar employment. As a sub-line, motor mechanics will be in demand in every garage in the country for an indefinite period, with all cars run down.

Shipbuilding production, for another instance, will drop near zero, but the Kaiser plants on the Pacific coast, two months ago, had employment of less than 40 per cent of its war peak. The majority of workers knew what was coming and went back home for better jobs.

Also Kaiser long since started to go into other fields, including motors, and his total peacetime employment may yet run as high as his wartime peak.

The large number of women workers who got into industry for the first time during the war, will find husbands or supporting relatives returning from the war, and may desire to return to their homes.

The core of the trouble, I think, will be found among the migrated unskilled or least skilled workers, particularly in ordnance centers. They came in droves to war manufacturing zones from consumer service jobs, small stores, restaurants, hotels, shops, farms and such work for jobs which offered more wage than they had ever dreamed of.

Certainly there exists a tremendous demand for this type of worker, back in his former endeavors, back in the shops and on the farms. Will they want to go, is the question which looms more important than the one being popularly asked, namely: Will they be able to find jobs?

Unless they do go back, and competitive labor standards are reestablished in the country, it will be impossible for the nation to regain its economic equilibrium.

Some say a depression is the only thing which will cause them to go back. I do not believe this, but I believe the administration may find this one of its most difficult problems. Presumably it is waiting to see.

The immediate unfreezing of



Japanese Surrender— News Excites B-17

By HELEN CAMP

ISTRES, France (AP)—I was riding in a Flying Fortress over France when the first news of the Japanese surrender negotiations came through and was almost pounded through the nose of the plane.

S/Sergt. Lloyd Nicholas, Pekin, Ill., the radio operator, caught the tail end of a Tokyo broadcast and relayed the news over the intercom to the pilot, Lieut. Ed Reynolds, Newcastle, Pa., and the navigator, Lieut. Thomas Flanagan, Watertown, N. Y.

Shouts News "Hey, Japan surrendered!" yelled Flanagan above the roar of the plane. Then the excitement started.

S/Sergt. William Nicholas, Chicago, the engineer, ran through the plane passing out the word. First reaction among the 38 passengers, mostly members of the Eighth air force 384th bombardment group, was a kind of disbelief that gave way to a flurry of back-pounding, hand-clapping and yelling that literally shook the plane.

Men gathered around the

radio headsets, screamed questions and discussed the possibilities of whether or not the news was true.

Last to hear the news were Pfc. Ray Szemplenski, Springfield Gardens, Long Island; Pfc. William R. Griffiths, Bogart, Ga.; Pfc. Paul Forben, Huntington, Ind., and Corp. Stanley Mohr, Kensett, Iowa, who were stretched out asleep on the plane's bomb bay doors.

Good Luck "I was asleep in the belly of a bomber flying over France the day Germany surrendered, too," said Corporal Mohr. "It must be good luck."

Forben said that he'd waked up and walked up to behind the pilot for a smoke and heard the news. "If I'd had a drink I'd sure have drunk it," he grinned.

Sergt. Kenneth E. Rader of Brunswick, Neb., declared "there goes my job. Now I've got to start looking for work. Anybody know anything I can do?"

"Don't worry," grinned Lieut. Roy E. Walker, Flint, Mich., "there's still the occupational air-force."

'War of Words' Made History, Too

AP Newsfeatures The war in the Pacific was a war of words, too. Mirrored in mottoes, heated cries and dramatic official declarations were the hopes, frustrations and determinations of both the allies and Japanese.

"Remember Pearl Harbor" became America's by-word. Of spontaneous origin, it was repeated by millions of lips and emblazoned on thousands of posters within days after the enemy attack on the Hawaiian base.

Probably no war words will live longer in United States minds than President Roosevelt's historic Dec. 8, 1941, call to arms, the day after Japan struck. Dec. 7, he said, was "a date that will live in infamy."

"With confidence in our armed forces, with unbounding determination of our people," he told congress, "we will gain the inevitable triumph, so help us God."

Japan's Emperor Hirohito countered: "Our empire, for its existence and self defense, has no other recourse than to appeal to arms."

Nor will the world quickly forget many of the other words of war. Among them were "I am looking forward to dictating peace in the White House," Japanese Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, in a letter several months before Pearl Harbor.

"There are no atheists in foxholes," Rev. William T. Cummings, chaplain at Bataan.

"I shall return," Gen. Douglas MacArthur, arriving in Australia from the Philippines, March, 1942.

"I claim we got a hell of a beating. We got run out of Burma and it's humiliating as hell," Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, May, 1942.

"Perhaps we will be forgiven if we claim we are about midway to our objective," Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, after battle of Midway, June, 1942.

"There are no limits to Nimitz,"

a Chinese commentator, June, 1942.

"Kill Japs. Kill Japs. Kill more Japs. Sink ships. Sink ships. Sink more ships," Admiral William F. Halsey, November, 1942.

"Our country is faced with a grave situation. . . . The present situation does not indicate that the road is to be easy," Premier Hideki Tojo, January, 1944.

"Wars are won, not with weapons, but with guts, push, speed and surprise," General Stilwell, March, 1944.

"All Japanese are congenital liars," Admiral Halsey, October, 1944.

"Retiring at high speed toward the Japanese fleet, on salvaged ships Tokyo sunk," Admiral Halsey's message to Admiral Nimitz after learning enemy claimed his ships were sunk, October, 1944.

"The Jap is a helluva sight tougher than the German but he's not as smart," Maj. Gen. J. Lawton Collins, November, 1944.

"I have returned. Rally to me. Let the indomitable spirit of Bataan and Corregidor lead on," General MacArthur, landing on Leyte, October, 1944.

"We'll make them wish the airplane had never been invented. We'll make them wish they'd never heard of Pearl Harbor," Gen. H. H. Arnold, January, 1945.

"We must employ our entire strength to beat back the enemy," Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek, January, 1945.

"I hope they (U. S. bombers) don't kill that white horse (Hirohito's). I want to ride it," Admiral Halsey, February, 1945.

"I still believe we won the battle of Iwo Jima when I think of the spiritual blow we dealt the enemy on that island," Premier Kantaro Suzuki, April, 1945.

"Congratulations to the sinkers of the unmentionable stinkers," Lieut. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, lauding Yank airmen who destroyed Japanese ships, May, 1945.

"Things have turned out contrary to expectations," Japanese Gen. Mitsuru Ushijima, June, 1945.

"If Japan persists . . . she is liable to find the Japanese islands reduced to nothing but a menace to navigation," Gen. George C. Kenney, June, 1945.

Number of Civilian Airplanes Being Used Nears Prewar Peak

By JACK STINNETT

WASHINGTON—By next spring, the United States probably will have as many civilian-owned planes in the air as in the prewar heyday of non-commercial flying.

The civil aeronautics association has been digging into the civil aeronautics administration statistics, with these resulting estimates: from a prewar peak of 25,000 non-airline, non-military planes, the number sagged to 8,000 in the summer of 1943—but now has climbed back to 18,000 training, charter, rental and private planes in operation.

At the same time the number of civilian landing facilities have mounted from 1,800 less than a year ago to 3,000 now.

Increased Interest The reasons given are relaxed restrictions in some sections of the country; a great increase in public interest in flying; the desire of discharged pilots to get back into the air; and the 3,000 surplus military planes already sold to civilians. The other 7,000 are planes that were laid up at start of the war and since have been made

airworthy.

This growth is considered amazing, since pleasure flying still is barred strictly, and the increase is entirely in planes used for training, charter operations and business flights.

With more civilian planes in the air, CAA also is noting an increase in flying accidents and an interesting factor is that many are caused by inability of some service pilots to adapt themselves immediately to flying light planes.

Warning to Pilots The army, which has for some time been warning air force pilots that they must get used to a different kind of flying in a different kind of plane, now considers the situation serious enough to publish a special instruction manual by the air safety command, to be given to all pilots being discharged.

Complaints coming into the CAA from airport operators, according to the aeronautics association, are that some former military pilots indulge in reckless flying and that many are unfamiliar with the flight characteristics of small, lightly powered private aircraft.

Must Know Plane In the first instance, fighter pilots particularly, and military pilots generally, are taught to take risks that are strictly prohibited in civilian flying. Generally, the tendency of military pilots is to expect too much of the light plane. Most mishaps to date, according to reports, involve stalls due to ignorance of the performance to be expected.

This little hurdle in safe flying, however, is not expected to slow the swelling ranks of civilian pilots. It is to be noted, too, that the surplus property sales of military planes really is just getting under way. The country may be back to its prewar civilian plane ownership level before new civilian planes start rolling off the assembly lines in any numbers at all.

Secret Army Filipino Guerrillas Fought Japs

AP Newsfeatures The Philippines gateway to Japan, were liberated by Americans—but the scene was set by daredevil guerrilla bands of the Filipinos themselves.

For almost two years, the ragged and, at first, virtually unarmed, natives defied and harassed the Japanese invaders alone.

Four days before the Yank reconquerors landed on Leyte, thousands of guerrillas swung into a calculated program of sabotage. Bridges, roads and railways were dynamited. Troop movements were blocked. The way for MacArthur's return was paved.

Before the Philippine D-Day, Oct. 20, 1944, the guerrillas' main job had been intelligence—scouting out or stealing Japanese plans and data for forwarding to allied Pacific headquarters. Then when the landings came, they joined the American forces.

At first, after the fall of Corregidor in May, 1942, nothing more than loose gangs of irresponsible, irresponsible patriots, the guerrillas gradually were welded into an sprawling network of island armies, untrained in the enemy's closing net, joined them.

Finally, in late 1942, they were able to set up a weak, makeshift transmitter on Panay and radio MacArthur for orders. Move quietly and send intelligence, he replied.

Slowly, supplies—guns, food, explosives—trickled in by United States submarines.

The outnumbered clandestine forces, saving their strength for a surprise, ordinarily avoided combat, but in some 340 encounters on Leyte alone they killed 3,800 Japanese.

"A human drama with few parallels in military history" that was MacArthur's tribute to the Filipino resistance.

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. 2015 Friday, August 17, 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

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

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

Transfer by Breeches Buoy Exciting

BY RICHARD K. O'MALLEY WITH THE U. S. NAVY OFF JAPAN (AP)—A dry definition of a breeches buoy describes it as a carrying device to haul men between ships traveling at sea.

The man who figured that one out just didn't know what he was talking about. When history records devices which have heeled mankind in his efforts to move about, the breeches buoy will have a prominent place.

Even in the navy a breeches buoy transfer is an event. Interested persons line the rails while hoarse-voiced seamen heave lines, rig ropes and generally behave like men cleaning up after an accident.

Nervous Experience Old navy men often talk of their first trip by breeches buoy as people do about an experience with a mad dog or the time the house burned down. Only recently an officer who had just finished a fighter flight over Tokyo with great coolness was as nervous as a sub-deb over the prospect of a breeches buoy transfer.

On most ships the breeches buoy is a rope sling in which the transferee sits, grasping at ropes and at hope, while seamen on the receiving ship run violently back, yanking on a pull rope.

This ship is in the breeches buoy elite class. It uses an old chair which once graced an airplane and disdains the common swing. Swinging majestically between ships with its precious cargo of admirals and satellites, our chair lacks the true element of chance. If it fell in the water, however, a sporting factor would develop as the passenger struggled to free himself from a hooked belt.

Going 24 MPH To a novice a transfer between ships traveling at about 24 land miles an hour is a thing of rarity. Below, the blue Pacific looks like nothing Crosby ever sang about. At the rear seamen discuss the merits of shoving the buoy away in a casual manner, like sending off a case of tomatoes. Then to the salty accompaniment of shouts, the buoy swings out on the transfer rope.

With a fine sense of drama, the seamen hauling on the other end pause long enough for a passenger to wonder if the whole project has been suddenly abandoned.

Then, the swing whirls to the rail for a moment. If it is not clutched immediately it can go berserk, draping its cargo on posts, stanchions, bights or whatever else clutters a ship rail besides kibitzers.

When it's all over the watchers walk away from the rail. It often looks as though they are disappointed it went off so uneventfully.

Interpreting the War News Tokyo Is Stalling for Two Reasons—Cussedness, Fear of Trouble

By JAMES D. WHITE Associated Press Staff Writer Why the stall in Tokyo? The suggested answers thus far fall into two categories: 1. Japanese cussedness. 2. Tokyo is having trouble, or fear's trouble, with the military.

There may be still another reason, but first, taking up the business of Japanese perversity and stubbornness, it simply is not the Japanese way to agree to anything promptly and implement that agreement promptly—particularly when it involves something unpleasant.

Get Used to It It's just something we shall have become used to. Tokyo just doesn't understand General MacArthur's surrender instructions. It doesn't recognize his designations of one of their own planes which Japanese envoys are to travel in—implying that they doesn't know the right designation.

He sends a message to the emperor, and Tokyo answers with a request to address all future messages to general headquarters. "Even though we are surrendering to you, you can't address our emperor directly," is the stubborn attitude.

The appointment of Prince Higashi-Kuni as the new premier and the decision to send members of the imperial family junketing around Asia telling Japanese field commanders that the surrender order is the real McCoy is the key to the second point—trouble with the military.

Knows Army Higashi-Kuni has done this sort of thing before. The army knows him well, as his record shows. There have been other instances where only by brandishing the authority of the throne could willful field commanders.

To these two suggestions I would add a third which daily becomes more apparent—Tokyo is making hay while the sun shines, before the rising sun

THE DAILY IOWAN

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1945

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2 Councilmen Favor Petition

Democrats Callahan, Smith Go on Record Upholding VFW Post

The two Democratic members of the city council—Alderman James M. Callahan, first ward, and Alderman Charles T. Smith, third ward—yesterday went on record as favoring the issuance of a class B club beer permit to the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post No. 2581. "I was in favor of the permit being issued," Alderman Callahan stated yesterday. Alderman Smith concurred with Alderman Callahan's statement, adding that he and the first ward alderman had argued in favor of the permit being issued.

The record aye-or-no vote taken at the city council meeting Monday night showed that the council had rejected the V. F. W. post's petition unanimously.

Real Decision
Aldermen Callahan and Smith explained that the real decision of the council was reached when the entire council met as a committee to investigate the petition for a beer permit. The committee met with officers of the post the night of Aug. 13 and again Aug. 10. Chairman of the committee was Alderman Carl S. Kringel, fourth ward, and Mayor Wilber J. Teetlers was an ex officio member.

Aldermen Callahan and Smith said yesterday that at these committee meetings they had upheld the petition and had argued that the V. F. W. post should be issued a beer permit.

Lost Argument
"We lost in our arguments, that's all," Alderman Smith explained. The two Democratic councilmen explained that after they had lost in the committee, they had no other course but to uphold the committee's decision at the open council meeting Monday night.

At the council meeting, City Clerk George Dohrer read the brief report of the committee which stated that it had investigated the petition thoroughly and recommended that the permit should not be issued.

Move for Acceptance
Alderman Kringel then moved that the report of the committee be accepted and that the petition be rejected. This motion received an unanimous vote and was not discussed further.

"I will not oppose any soldier that wants anything within reason," Alderman Callahan said yesterday.

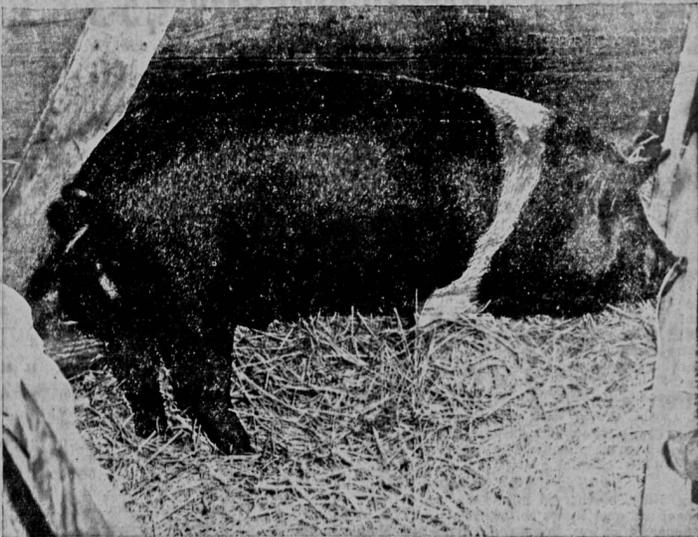
Alderman Smith said: "I don't believe that we should oppose the returned servicemen. They have just as much right to have a beer permit as any other group of citizens, perhaps more than some groups."

Ernest V. Ramer, senior vice-commander, and Lawrence M. Brown, commander of the post, said in a public statement in reply to the action of the city council that all they were asking was for equal rights with other citizens in the community.

Demands Clubs Close
They demanded that the mayor close all clubs in the city and stated that they had proof that thousands of dollars' worth of Illinois liquor was being sold in Iowa City every month and that gambling devices were in operation every day.

They suggested that if conditions remain as they are, the mayor and chief of police would have charges of having failed to perform their duty filed against them in court by the mothers and fathers of returned veterans.

Aldermen Callahan and Smith would not comment on the statement made by the V. F. W. officers.



THIS HAMPSHIRE BOAR won first place for Larry Floerchinger of Iowa City in that class. Larry's entries in the Hampshire purebred litter and gilt classes also won top honors.

4-H Livestock Club Winners Receive Prize Ribbons in Lamb and Pig Contest

The second day of the Johnson County 4-H club show rolled past yesterday with ribbons awarded to the winners of the 4-H Livestock club members lamb and pig contest at the national guard armory.

Austin Colony was presented with both first and second honors in the purebred class of lambs exhibited yesterday morning. Al Donovan took the reserve grand champion ribbon in the market class lambs division.

Wood Steals Show
Loren Wood stole the show yesterday afternoon by taking top honors in the Duroc pig litter, boar and gilt competition.

Protestant Services To Commemorate V-J Day Sunday

The union protestant services at the First Methodist church at 10:30 a. m. Sunday will be in some degree a commemorative service for V-J day.

In the absence of the Rev. James E. Waery, minister of the First Congregational church who was to preach Sunday, the pulpit will be occupied by the Rev. Evans A. Worthley, president of the Iowa City Ministers association and pastor of the First Unitarian church.

The Rev. Mr. Worthley will speak on "The Atomic Bomb and Religion."

Members and friends of all churches are cordially invited to attend this service and to give thanks for the coming of peace.

Rites for Mrs. Grimm To Be Today at 2

Funeral services for Mrs. William E. Grimm, 34, will be this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Methodist church with the Rev. A. C. Proehl in charge.

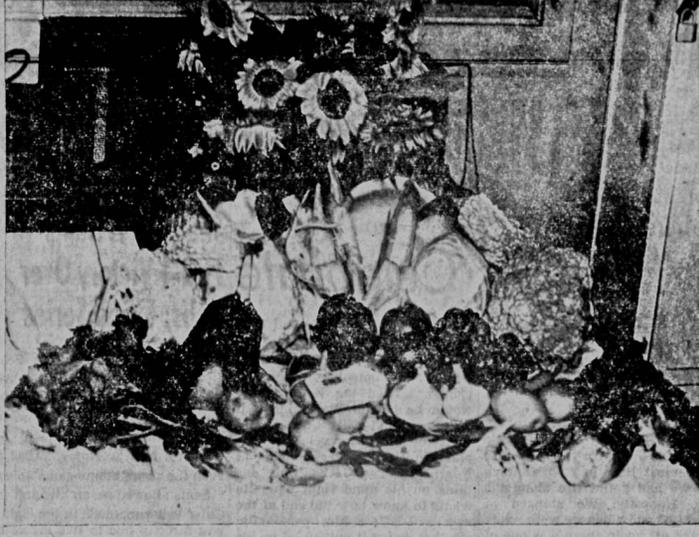
Mrs. Grimm died after a heart attack at her home at 714 N. Johnson street Tuesday. The body was taken to Beckman's.

Burial will be in Oakland cemetery.

MUNICH'S FIRST WAR CRIMES TRIAL HELD



WITH ARMED GUARDS behind them and interpreters seated at each side, two defendants in the first war crimes trial held in Munich, Germany, are shown as they faced the military commission that tried them for murder of an unidentified American airman in August, 1944. The defendants are Nikolaus Faeberling, chief of police of the town where the airman was slain, and Heinrich Flatau, Nazi party member. The six-officer commission of the United States army found them guilty and sentenced them to death.



DOROTHY SLEMMONS took the two top-prizes in garden development and collection of vegetables with exhibit of victory garden produce at the 4-H club show at the community building. Miss Slemmons was the winner in the canning division at the show last year.



VIVIAN LACINA of West Branch takes blue ribbon honors with her Chester pigs in the purebred pig competition yesterday at the national guard armory. Miss Lacina is one of the few girls to take part in the livestock competition during the Johnson County 4-H club show this week.

Police Seek Forger

Information has been filed against Betty J. Shipman, formerly of Iowa City, on a charge of forgery and a warrant for her arrest was issued yesterday by J. M. Kadlec, justice of the peace.

She is charged with forging \$86 in checks on several Iowa City stores. She has moved to Greensboro, N. C., and will have to be returned here to face charges.

Chief of Police Ollie White said check specimens of her handwriting were submitted to the state bureau of criminal investigation in Des Moines and an official opinion has been returned by Ray Watterman, handwriting expert with the bureau.

WAAF of South Wales Weds Former Student of SUI in England

The marriage of Section officer Beryl K. Moss, WAAF, of Swansea, South Wales to Capt. Ralph C. Appleby, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Appleby of Eldon on July 10 has been announced. The couple was wed at St. Paul's church at Swansea.

Captain and Mrs. Appleby both were stationed in South Wales in military service prior to their marriage. The bride has been in the WAAF for five years and prior to that was engaged in secretarial work in London. She was transferred to the RAF station at Milltown, Elgin, Scotland, in February, 1945.

Navy Cadet Fined For Reckless Driving

Leo Gilbert, navy cadet from Rochester, N. Y., was fined \$100 plus \$4.50 costs in police court yesterday by Police Judge John Knox on a charge of reckless driving.

H. H. Haldy, 420 Lexington avenue, was fined \$12 for speeding and \$3 for running through a red light.

Keith A. Nines of Cedar Rapids was fined \$15 for speeding.

Alma Lechty of Iowa City and Mrs. D. Sellhorn, 435 Oakland street were fined \$1 for overtime parking.

Daniel Pomery, 420 N. Dodge street, and Mac Saxon, pre-flight school, were fined \$1 for parking with the left wheel at the curb.

WMC, USES to Devote Efforts to Industry And Labor, Pledges Director E. E. Kline

E. E. Kline, area director of the war manpower commission, yesterday pledged both industry and labor that the WMC and the United States employment service will give them every possible assistance in the reconversion program.

The area director's statement was issued after Frank L. McNamee, deputy chairman of WMC in Washington, D. C., voiced the same pledge to the nation after President Truman's announcement of Japan's unconditional surrender.

Use All Facilities
"Every facility of our organization is immediately at the service of industry in this area to help bring about a speedy return to the production of civilian goods and to obtain maximum employment of labor," Kline said.

He urged management of industrial concerns to confer with him at once regarding reconversion plans so that these firms may be informed of the various ways in which WMC and USES can aid in the program.

To Refer Local Labor
"The USES is in a position to refer local labor that may be available for reconversion jobs, but can, upon 24 hours notice, have detailed information in regard to labor surpluses that may exist anywhere in Iowa," Kline said.

He declared that USES also has the facilities to supervise the shifting of labor from areas where it may be in surplus as the result of cutbacks, to areas where it is still needed. This service can be rendered on a nation-wide basis, he pointed out.

Employers to Inform
"If employers will let us know their anticipated labor needs, we can plan with them for the recruiting of this labor. We can do this regardless of whether the labor is available locally or at some distant point within the country," the area director asserted.

Kline also pointed out that the armed services are instructing all discharged personnel seeking employment to contact their local USES offices.

Services Valuable
"Employers wishing to hire discharged veterans will find the services of their local office are extremely valuable. The war manpower commission, in cooperation with the army and navy, has compiled very complete data which enables us to translate military skills into civilian occupations, thus giving employers the benefit of the many service skills acquired by our veterans," Kline said.

"This acquiring of new skills applies also to thousands of war workers throughout the state," Kline continued. "In other words, we have many workers right here in our own area who now possess new industrial skills which can be adapted to peacetime production. The local USES office has a complete file of these skilled workers available for employers in their reconversion program."

Kathryn Letts Weds Adolph Rodell Jr. In Methodist Church

Kathryn Letts, daughter of Mrs. Fay Royden Letts of Washington, became the bride of Adolph Rodell Jr., son of Mrs. Adolph Rodell of Chicago, yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The Rev. Victor Goff performed the single ring ceremony in the First Methodist church.

Organ wedding music was played by Marion Pantel of Muscatine and Mrs. R. D. Sellhorn sang "The Lord's Prayer" and "At Dawning."

Mrs. B. B. Buffington of Mt. Pleasant attended her sister as matron of honor. The bridegroom's brother, Bert Rodell, served him as best man.

Ten Ushers
Ten nieces and nephews of the bridal couple acted as ushers and usherettes. They included Margaret Ann; Mary Louise, Virginia and Ruth Rodell, all of Shokie, Ill.; Loy, Claudia Sue, Cherry and Durk Buffington, all of Mt. Pleasant, and Geraldine Kay and Donald Nickerson Jr., of Washington.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother-in-law, Berch B. Buffington of Mt. Pleasant, wore a white jersey dinner dress trimmed with seed pearl buttons and a braided satin belt. Her short veil of illusion fell from a wreath of tiny white roses, and she carried an arm bouquet of white gladioli.

Wears Dinner Dress
An aqua jersey dinner dress fashioned with a peplum and side drape was worn by the matron of honor. She carried pink picard gladioli and wore a halo wreath of apple blossoms in her hair.

After a reception in Fellowship hall of the church, the couple left on a wedding trip for which the bride chose a black wool crepe suit with accents of fuchsia.

She attended Grinnell college and received her B. A. and M. A. degree from the university. Before her marriage she was teaching history at City high school.

Mr. Rodell was graduated from Chicago schools and attended the University of Chicago. He is employed as a broker in Chicago where the couple will be at home after Sept. 1.

'E' Bond Rumor False

WASHINGTON (AP) — Treasury officials said yesterday the government has no intention of freezing "E" bond redemptions. They were commenting on reports that in some cities people had begun to cash war bonds at an increasing rate after Japan's surrender.

NOW SHE SHOPS "CASH AND CARRY"

Without Painful Backache
Many sufferers relieve nagging backache quickly, once they discover that the real cause of their trouble may be tired kidneys. The kidneys are Nature's chief way of taking the excess acids and waste out of the blood. They help most people pass about 3 pints a day.

When disorder of kidney function permits poisonous matter to remain in your blood, it may cause nagging backache, rheumatic pains, leg pains, loss of pep and energy, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headaches and dizziness. Frequent or scanty passages with smarting and burning sore-urines shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder.

Don't wait! Ask your druggist for Doan's Pills, a stimulant diuretic, used successfully by millions for over 40 years. Doan's give happy relief and will help the 15 miles of kidney tubes flush out poisonous waste from your blood. Get Doan's Pills.



The CRANDIC Route

For Safe, Speedy Transportation Ride Crandic Streamliners

Join the thousands of wise travelers who save time and money by choosing the Crandic Route for trips between Cedar Rapids and Iowa City. Low-cost Crandic fare is just 50c one way or 75c round trip plus tax. Crandic offers 17 round trips every week day and 16 trips on Sunday to assure you transportation when you want it. Weekly Commuter's Books of 10 rides are only \$2.50. Dial 3263 for schedules.

Hear Crandic's "Round-Up of the News" each Wed. and Sat. at 5:30 PM over WMT

CEDAR RAPIDS AND IOWA CITY RAILWAY

Notice —

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

PARIS CLEANERS

All Travel Restrictions on Sports Will End Today

Will Apply To All Sports

Ban on Auto Racing Lifted; Removal Makes Army-Navy Possible

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Defense Transportation, it was learned last night, will end travel restrictions on sports events today.

This action will apply to major professional sports, baseball and football, intercollegiate and high school athletics, bowling and horse racing.

The ban on auto racing was lifted yesterday, paving the way for the roaring return of one of America's top sports spectacles, the Indianapolis Speedway race.

The remaining sports travel restrictions to be lifted today apply to the world series, professional football's 13 non-championship games, the shipment of racing or show animals by railroad or common carrier, post-season football games under a 15-point curfew program approved by colleges, and bowling meets.

The ODT's statement will automatically remove what doubt remains about holding the 1945 World Series and the other events involved.

It also will make it possible for the football season's top collegiate game, the Army-Navy contest, to be played in either New York or Philadelphia instead of West Point.

An ODT official said that "The case on sports is very good... they have been highly co-operative... we have said from time to time that we would review their travel situation in line with the changing transportation picture."

All of the restrictions on sports have been on a voluntary basis, and it was pointed out that "Now we can tell them, in effect, that we release them from their agreements."

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All of the restrictions on sports have been on a voluntary basis, and it was pointed out that "Now we can tell them, in effect, that we release them from their agreements."

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Martin Has Flat Tire—While GI's Celebrate

By WHITNEY MARTIN (Whitney Martin, soldier-athlete of World War I, is making a tour of United States bases in Europe, inspecting athletic facilities.)

PARIS (AP)—If this little essay is a bit tardy please excuse it. We just flew in from Munich and we had a flat tire along the way. Honestly. We stopped at Frankfurt and when we were ready to take off again there was one of our tires as flat as a waffle. And when one of these C-47's has a flat it's a major operation to fix it.

Anyway, when you are out on the road, so to speak, and away from communications centers, you lose all contact with current events. So we were not too surprised when we ran into another celebration here as for nearly four days the end of the Japanese war had been expected momentarily.

We already had experienced one celebration at Neumberg when the first report of a Japanese peace offer was announced. Now it seemed the celebration was followed up around as the Champs Elysees was jammed with howling, laughing GI's. Jammed trucks nudged their way through the

mob. The band blared, and if it didn't make music nobody cared. As far as sports are concerned, GI's at the moment would not get excited if told the World series would be held in Paris and that Joe Louis and Billy Conn would fight for the heavyweight championship in Soldier's field at Neumberg. The GI has only one thing on his mind right now. He wants to know how the end of the war will affect him personally; whether or not it will speed up his homecoming, and by how much.

The truth is that all the romance and allure, and all of the acknowledged beauty of these foreign lands are just something to be endured while waiting passage home. The boys would trade them all for the good old corner drug store where they could drop in at any hour and get a ham on rye and a cup of java.

In fact, the between meal and midnight snack habit of Americans is distressing in that if the boys are not on hand at regular meal time they just do not eat. Even General George S. Patton, Jr., at the Neumberg track meet, peered at his watch anxiously and remarked that if he did not hurry back to headquarters he would be too late to get anything to eat.

Chicago 3b 4 0 1 0 Johnson 2b 4 0 2 0 Lorey, lf 4 0 0 0 Becker, lf 4 0 1 0 Pafko, cf 4 0 2 0 Nicholson, rf 4 0 0 0 Rice, c 4 0 1 1 Merullo, ss 2 0 0 0 Seery* 1 0 0 0 Cavarretta** 0 1 0 0 Chipman, p 0 0 0 0 Vandenberg, p 0 0 0 0 Wyse, p 2 0 0 0 Hughes, ss 1 0 0 0

Totals 34 1 7 1 * Batted for Merullo in 8th ** Ran for Seery in 8th

Brooklyn AB R H E Stanky, 2b 4 0 1 0 Rosen, cf 4 0 1 0 Galan, 3b 3 0 0 0 Dantonio, c 0 0 0 0 Walker, rf 3 0 2 0 Stevens, lf 4 0 0 0 Olmo, lf 4 0 1 0 Peacock, c 1 1 0 0 Bordagaray, 3b 1 0 1 0 Brown, ss 3 0 1 2 Herman* 1 0 0 0 Basinski, ss 0 0 0 0 Seats, p 3 1 2 0

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Seats Hurls Bums To 2-1 Victory Over Cubs; Evens Series

BROOKLYN (AP)—Tom Seats pitched and batted the Brooklyn Dodgers to a 2-1 victory over the Chicago Cubs yesterday before the home team's largest paid attendance for a weekday, 27,882, to even the series at one game apiece.

Seats allowed seven hits and the Cubs' lone run, made in the eighth, was directly due to two errors by Shortstop Tom Brown. Hank Wyse, striving for his 19th victory, met his seventh reversal instead.

Seats accounted for the first Dodger run in the third when he singled, moved to second on another safety by Eddie Stanky, raced to third on an error and scored on Goody Rosen's fly. The left-handed hurler also drove in the second run in the fourth, his single tallying Johnny Peacock.

Manager Leo Durocher was ejected by Umpire Ziggy Sears in the Dodgers' half of the second for protesting too vehemently on a called strike to Luis Olmo.

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Hunter Scores Two Touchdowns in Hour Hawkeye Scrimmage

Wapello Halfback Makes 80 and 70 Yard Jaunts; Cribbs Scores

By WALLY STRINGHAM Johnny Hunter, Wapello, Iowa halfback, flashed through a rugged Hawkeye defensive team yesterday, to score two touchdowns during the one hour scrimmage session. Hunter scored once on a 80-yard jaunt—and then the entire defensive team—and then a second time behind splendid blocking between the right tackle and guard for a 70-yard touchdown.

Bill Cribbs, Negro back and Davenport sprinter, scored a third touchdown from his left half slot on an end run after catching a lateral pass.

Jerry Niles, discharged navy lieutenant and quarterback on the Iowa team, shifted over to the defensive team Thursday. His leadership and fine tackling was apparent at once as the Old Gold defensive tightened up to stop play after play.

Coach Crowe started something new yesterday, as he had his backs as well as the linemen pushing the heavy dummy sled across the Hawkeye practice field.

The players started out the day in shorts, but soon changed to their heavy pants as storm clouds appeared. Thursday's practice session was held to a two hour session in the morning because of the two day holiday, but the old schedule will be resumed today.

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Trailing 2 to 1, the St. Louis Browns staged a six-run rally in the sixth inning which enabled the American league champions to win the second game of their series with the New York Yankees, 7 to 2, at Sportsman's park last night.

Gene Moore singled to score Milt Byrne with the tying run and Vern Stephens doubled to bring home George McQuinn. With bases full Frank Mancuso clouted a double which scored Moore and Stephens.

At this point Joe Page relieved Allen Gettel on the mound, but the Browns added two more on Don Guttridge's single. The Yanks tallied in the second and sixth frames.

Bob Muncrief went the route for the Browns, allowing eight hits. It was his seventh victory. St. Louis collected 13 bloopers.

NEW YORK (AP)—Charley (King Kong) Keller will rejoin the New York Yankees in Chicago Saturday night according to an announcement by road Secretary Rex Weant.

The slugging outfielder was commissioned in the maritime service on Dec. 21, 1943. Since his recent return from Germany, Keller has been inactivated and reinstated by the American league.

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Editor Earl Hall to Give One Man's Opinion—

Earl Hall, editor of the Mason City Globe-Gazette, will speak on the subject "Distance Won't Save Us Next Time" over WSUI's program, One Man's Opinion today at 12:45 p. m.

These programs are presented over WSUI every Friday at this same time when Hall expresses his opinions on various subjects pertinent to the times.

- 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 Sportstime
 - 9:30 Good Morning, Ladies
 - 9:45 News, The Daily Iowan
 - 10:00 Week in the Magazines
 - 10:15 Yesterday's Musical Favorites
 - 10:30 The Bookshelf
 - 11:00 Master Works of Music
 - 11:30 Science News
 - 11:45 Farm Flashes
 - 12:00 Rhythm Rambles
 - 12:30 News, The Daily Iowan
 - 12:45 One Man's Opinion
 - 1:00 Musical Chats
 - 2:00 News, The Daily Iowan
 - 2:10 Sign Off

NETWORK HIGHLIGHTS

- 6:00 Musical Scoreboard (WMT) Lucia Thorne & Co. (WHO) The Grain Belt Ringers (KXEL)
- 6:15 Jimmy Fidler (WMT) News of the World (WHO) H. R. Gross & the News (KXEL)
- 6:30 Jerry Wayne Show (WMT) News, M. L. Nelsen (WHO) Did You Know (KXEL)
- 6:45 Jerry Wayne Show (WMT) News, Richard Harkness (WHO) Preferred Melodies (KXEL)
- 7:00 The Aldrich Family (WMT) Highways in Mexico (WHO) Blind Date (KXEL)
- 7:15 The Aldrich Family (WMT) Highways in Mexico (WHO) Blind Date (KXEL)
- 7:30 Adventures of the Thin Man (WMT) Correction Please (WHO) This Is Your FBI (KXEL)
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- 8:00 It Pays to be Ignorant (WMT) Waltz Time (WHO) Famous Jury Trials (KXEL)
- 8:15 It Pays to be Ignorant (WMT) Waltz Time (WHO) Famous Jury Trials (KXEL)
- 8:30 Those Websters (WMT) People Are Funny (WHO) The Sheriff (KXEL)
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- 9:00 Ray Bolger Show (WMT) Dunninger, The Mentalist (WHO) Man from G-2 (KXEL)
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- 9:30 Harry James (WMT) Hollywood Theater (WHO) The Doctors Talk It Over (KXEL)
- 9:45 Harry James (WMT) Hollywood Theater (WHO) Los Adrinis (KXEL)
- 10:00 News, Douglas Grant (WMT) Supper Club (WHO) H. R. Gross & the News (KXEL)

10:15
Fulton Lewis Commentary (WMT)
M. L. Nelsen, News (WHO)
H. R. Gross & the News (KXEL)

10:30
Shorty Sherock's Band (WMT)
News, Garry Lenhart (WHO)
Melodies of the Masters (KXEL)

10:45
Shorty Sherock's Band (WMT)
Music; News (WHO)
Melodies of the Masters (KXEL)

11:00
News (WMT)
Bill Stern (WHO)
News (KXEL)

11:15
And So the Story Goes (WMT)
Timely Topics (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 (WHO)
Sign Off (KXEL)

SURRENDER—

(Continued from page 1)

the hurried plans for the occupation of Japan.

A great aerial armada is expected to transport many key officials to Japan. They are prepared to handle details of occupation under the Potsdam declaration.

All regular air transport between the Philippines and the central Pacific has been frozen except for highest priority officials. These include, it is understood, several generals, admirals and government officials slated for important roles in Japan. Indications are that advance echelons will be moved into Japan when preliminary details are settled at the postponed Manila conference.

MANILA, Friday (AP)—General MacArthur postponed today the momentous Manila surrender conference at Japanese request and guaranteed safe conduct for members of the imperial household flying to the battlefronts to enforce orders to "cease firing."

The Japanese asked for a delay in the meeting at Manila, at which they will receive the stern terms of capitulation, and the supreme commander of the allied forces replied that their messages had been received "and are satisfactory."

MacArthur in his reply set no new deadline for the Manila conference, evidently in recognition of Emperor Hirohito's problems in getting his firebrand warlords to accept the grim reality of defeat.

The Japanese gave no further reason for the inability to send envoys to Manila as MacArthur had directed, but said the flight would be arranged "as soon as possible."

Unofficial observers believed the delay indicated either that there was trouble in Tokyo already or that it was expected, and the Japanese wanted no trouble with the die-hards after the occupation.

The Japanese message said the order to cease hostilities had been sent to all their forces, but it would require at least 48 hours in Japan, six days in China, Manchuria, Korea and most of the Philippines, eight days in Bougainville and probably 12 days in isolated areas of the Philippines and New Guinea, for the order to become effective.

Msgr. C. H. Meinberg Named Faithful Friar Of Marquette Assembly

The Rt. Rev. Msgr. Carl H. Meinberg has been appointed Friar of the Marquette assembly by Bishop Ralph L. Hayes of the Davenport diocese.

Initiation ceremonies which were to be in Cedar Rapids Aug. 26 have been postponed until Sept. 9, it was announced yesterday for the local Marquette assembly.

Applications for candidates will be accepted through Sept. 6 and they must be approved and forwarded to John B. Keefe, supreme master of Iowa.

Daily Iowan Want Ads

FOR SHOES OF MERIT AND STYLE

Visit Strub's Mezzanine
2nd Floor
Air Conditioned

CLASSIFIED RATE CARD

CASH RATE

- 1 or 2 days—10c per line per day
- 3 consecutive days—7c per line per day
- 4 consecutive days—5c per line per day
- 1 month—4c per line per day

Figure 5 words to line—Minimum Ad—2 lines

CLASSIFIED DISPLAY

- 50c col. inch
- Or \$5.00 per month

All Want Ads Cash in Advance Payable at Daily Iowan Business office daily until 5 p. m.

Cancellations must be called in before 5 p. m. Responsible for one incorrect insertion only.

DIAL 4191

ROOMS FOR RENT

FOR RENT: Double room for men. Dial 5647.

ROOM: For rent. Dial 2454.

FOR RENT: Sleeping rooms with cooking privileges. Dial 7174.

INSTRUCTION

Dancing Lessons—ballroom, ballet, tap. Dial 7248. Mimi Youde Wurio.

WANTED TO RENT

WANTED: To rent or lease, furnished, unfurnished apartment or small house by Oct. 1. Student serviceman's wife. Call Mrs. Van-nice 2545.

THREE army medical students in dire need of three, four, or five-room furnished apartment starting middle September. Reply Box B, Daily Iowan.

WANTED—PERMANENT RESIDENT

WANTED: Desires to rent 5 or 6 room house in desirable location. Employed as agent, Rock Island Lines. Dial 9601.

WANTED TO RENT: By permanent residents, a desirable unfurnished house by September 1st, two adults. Dial 2817.

GRADUATE student desires two or three-room apartment with bath and kitchenette. Prefer furnished. Dial 7892.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST: Brown billfold. Wednesday evening. Reward. Dial 3160.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED: Good double or single bed, must be modern. Dial 5197.

WANTED TO TRADE

WANTED: To trade 24-inch bicycle for 26-inch La Salle bicycle. Dial 5684.

WANT ADS

Get Right to THE HEART! Place Yours NOW

DAILY IOWAN WANT ADS

PHONE 4191

POPEYE



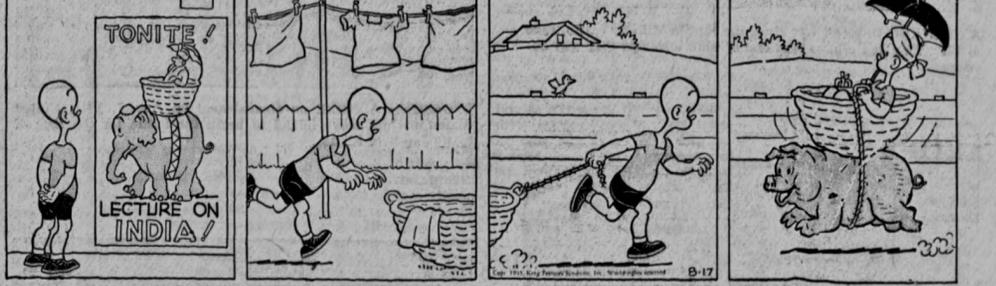
BLONDIE



HENRY



ETTA KETT



PAUL ROBINSON



ROOM AND BOARD



OLDHOMETOWN

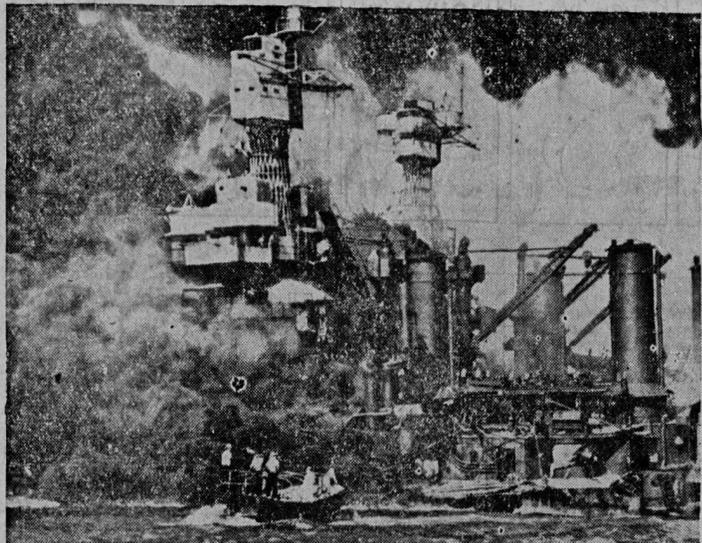


JAPS TRIED TO GET ATOMIC SECRETS

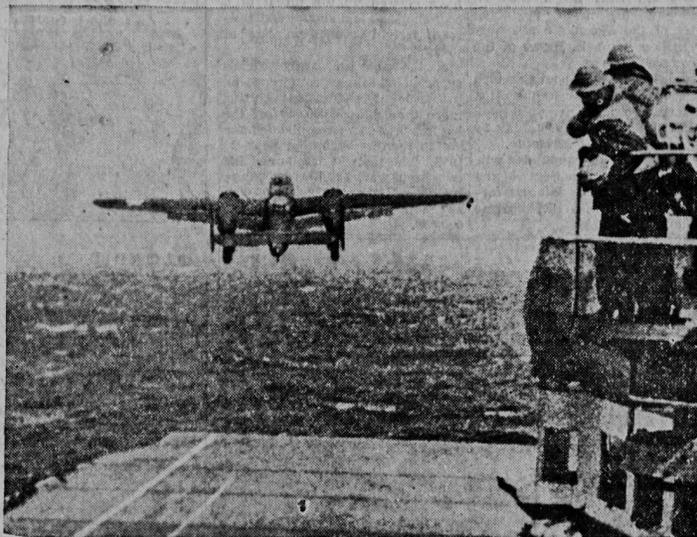


JAPAN HOPED TO DISCOVER the atomic bomb by ferreting out American secrets of atomic research. It is revealed in a story from the San Francisco Examiner. This picture, copyrighted by the San Francisco Examiner, shows three Japanese scientists who came to Berkeley, Cal., in 1940, for the purpose of learning what American scientists knew about harnessing atomic energy. Left to right are Drs. Ilmor, Yasaki, and Watanabe, all of Tokyo, and Dr. Edward McMillan, University of California physicist who fed them accurate but worthless information. In background is a blueprint of the atom-smashing cyclotron which Japs copied years ago. (International)

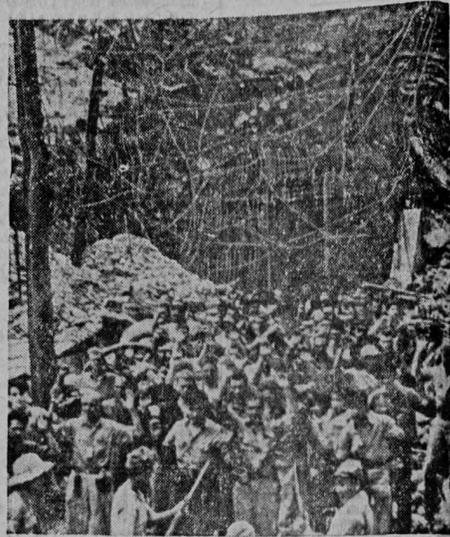
Picture Highlights of the War in the Pacific



THICK SMOKE pours from the U. S. S. West Virginia as she burns at her anchorage after the Jap sneak attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941. Other American warships also suffered very heavy damage.



WHILE THE JAPS WERE BOASTING of their victories, a daring attack was made on Tokyo on April 18, 1942, under the command of Gen. "Jimmy" Doolittle. One bomber is shown taking off from the Hornet.



VALIANT DEFENDERS at Corregidor in the Philippines are herded from their deep cave on the "Rock" after their surrender on May 6, 1942.



A STINGING DEFEAT was given the Japs in Midway battle, June 4, 1942. This Jap cruiser was one of nine warships that was destroyed.



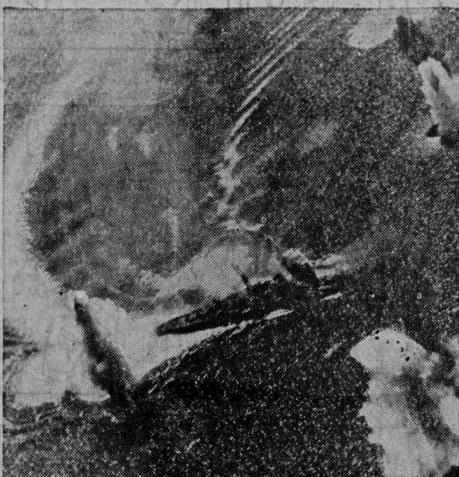
STORMING ASHORE on Guadalcanal on Aug. 7, 1942. United States marines move inland to begin the battle for the first of many Jap-held islands.



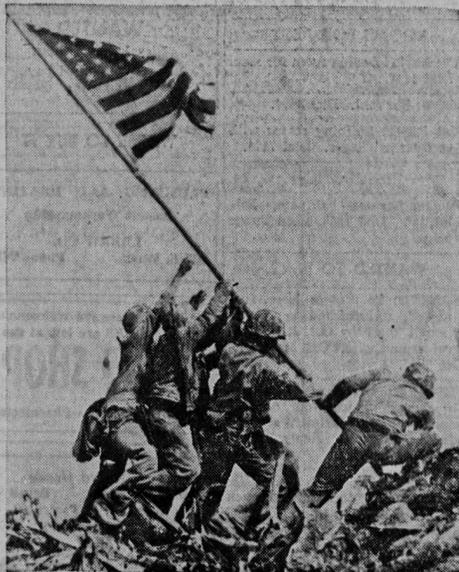
DEBRIS SHOOT'S SKYWARD as United States marines blast a Jap pill box on Tarawa, Nov. 21, 1943. We paid a big toll in lives to take this island.



GENERAL MACARTHUR keeps his pledge to return to the Philippines. Splashing through the shallow surf, he lands on Leyte on October 23, 1944.



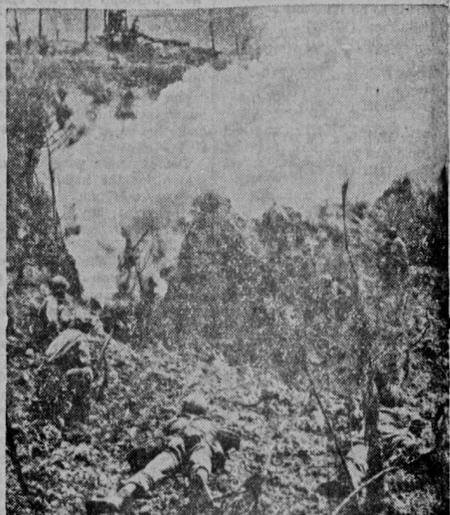
VAINLY TRYING to elude our bombers, one of the 40 enemy warships destroyed in the Philippine sea in October, 1944, dashes about wildly.



A HISTORIC MOMENT after the invasion of Iwo Jima, Feb. 19, 1945, as marines raise Old Glory on top of Mt. Suribachi after a bloody battle.



MANY JAPS were killed in our campaign to take Saipan—future super-fort base—in June, 1944. Bulldozer digs grave here for the dead.



RIFLES READY, marines blast Japs from cave hideouts on Okinawa after landing on April 1, 1945. Organized resistance ended on June 22.

ODT Relaxes Bans; Legion First to Have Expanded Convention

WASHINGTON (AP)—ODT yesterday boosted to 150 the permitted number of out-of-town delegates to conventions, and made a broad relaxation of taxicab and trucking rules.

The holding of state and local fairs also was approved.

In expectation of still further relaxation of rules, the American Legion scheduled a November convention in Chicago expected to attract at least 4,100 persons.

The old convention rule had been 50 delegates, and until yesterday the Legion had planned to keep it sneaking down to that. Officials indicated their new plans were based on belief that there will be more rule cutting later.

Also revoked was the prohibition against automobile racing.

Regulations on the frequency of wholesale and retail deliveries were left in effect but ODT said they will be revoked "as soon as conditions permit."

Under plans outlined by the Legion, the Chicago convention would attract about 1,600 delegates, in addition to a standing committee membership of about 2,500 to

Capture of Okinawa Speeded Victory—Yank Offensive Proved Costly

By VERN HAUGLAND and MORRIE LANDSBERG AP Newsfeatures

American capture of Okinawa midway in 1945 hastened Japan's ultimate defeat perhaps more directly than any other island campaign in the war. But in men, ships, ammunition and time it was one of the costliest operations. The enemy, invaded on his very doorstep, fought back savagely ashore and at sea in defense of the 65-mile-long key base of the Ryukyus.

Committed to suicidal tactics, Japan sent hundreds of planes against the huge 1,200-ship invasion force headed by veteran Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner. The desperate Japanese kept up their bombing, torpedoing, piloted Baka bomb and Kamikaze suicide attacks throughout the long campaign.

United States army, navy and marine casualties exceeded 40,000. Nearly 100 American vessels were sunk or damaged. And nearly 82 days of fighting went by on the rocky, malaria-ridden island before 3,000. Officials said it will be a work meeting, without the usual fanfare of Legion gatherings.

fore Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz could announce, "Okinawa is ours."

Enemy Losses Greater

The Japanese lost far more. A total of 107,000 imperial troops died; 10,000 more were taken prisoner. Planes of Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's fast carrier task force, of United States jeep carriers, of the British Pacific fleet (in its combat debut), of marine and army fighter units destroyed approximately 4,000 aircraft. Japanese shipping suffered heavily.

The United States acquired the largest of the 116 islands of the Ryukyuan chain curving down from within a few miles of Kyushu, and the site of a mighty air-naval base only 325 miles from the enemy's bomb-marked homeland. Stubbornly and bloodily, the Japanese yielded the gateway to the East China sea and free communications with the China coast. They saw their "impregnable" anchorages in the inland sea turned into a graveyard of shipping. They quickly felt the concussion from raids by hundreds of Okinawa-based aircraft joining with B-29's.

The force that made this possible

—the new Tenth army commanded by Lieut. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner Jr., who was killed with victory in sight—landed on the west coast of Okinawa Easter Sunday, April 1. What could have been a beachhead "bloodier than Iwo" turned into a rout.

Soldiers of the 24th army corps and marines of the Third amphibious corps went across the rough, potentially formidable terrain standing up. Within less than three hours they had captured Yontan and Kadena airfields. It was easy going—surprisingly so—until the army drove southward and hit the Japanese defense line.

For a while, naval losses outran land casualties. Suicide pilots even singled out an American hospital ship, the U. S. S. Comfort, which was hit April 28, causing 63 casualties.

Civilians Docile

Okinawa civilians, expected by some authorities to be hostile and fanatically pro-Japanese, turned out to be uniformly docile.

The Japanese waited until April 6 before staging their first major air attack—a "knockout" blow that cost them more than 270 planes.

Next day they sent down a naval task force—a weak one, without

air cover—to "finish up the job." United States carrier planes caught the warships southwest of Kyushu. They sank Japan's largest surviving battleship, the 45,000-ton Yamato, along with two cruisers and three destroyers.

General Buckner gave the Japanese commander an opportunity to surrender June 11. The offer was ignored. A week later, the United States general was killed by a shell fragment at a forward observation post. Enemy resistance ended three days later.

In the last wild days of the campaign, the Japanese commanders committed suicide. They had fought, and lost, a defensive campaign after possibly misjudging where the Americans would land.

The single major counterattack May 3 and 4—coordinated with a heavy air raid and an attempt to land behind the American lines—was repulsed.

A Dead Giveaway

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—Filling station operators reported, among other incidents connected with the lifting of gasoline rationing, that some motorists even today had not heard of the action. One truck driver insisted that his coupons be accepted, declaring "they must be good—I just paid 75 cents each for them this morning."

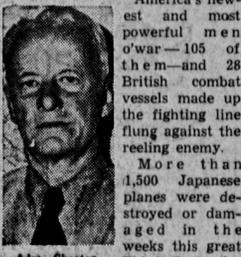
Nimitz Names Ships That Sunk the Sun

GUAM (AP)—American and British fighting ships, which played a major role in the final weeks of war in battering Japan into surrender were identified yesterday by Admiral Nimitz.

Packing a wallop of more than 1,000,000 tons of fighting steel, this great naval armada under Admiral Halsey ranged up and down the Japanese coastline, bombarding enemy cities and lashing inland targets with swarms of carrier aircraft.

America's newest and most powerful men o'war—105 of them—and 28 British combat vessels made up the fighting line flung against the reeling enemy.

More than 1,500 Japanese planes were destroyed or damaged in the weeks this great Third fleet—also known as task force 38—harried the enemy's seaboard. It also took a toll of nearly 1,000 Nipponese ships and small craft—sunk, beached, burned or damaged. Im-



Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, Comdr.-in-Chief

ana, South Dakota, North Carolina and Alabama. The British battleship in this bombardment force was HMS King George Fifth.

American carriers from whose decks man-made typhoons swept against the enemy homeland included ten of the 27,000-ton Essex class and six of the Independence class. Illustrious names of battle fame, in this and other wars, are in the list—the Lexington, Essex, Bennington, Hancock, Randolph, Ticonderoga, Yorktown, Shangri-La, Bon Homme Richard, Wasp, San Jacinto, Independence, Belleau Wood, Monterey, Bataan and Cowpens.

The American cruiser column included the heavy type Quincy, Chicago, Boston and St. Paul—hard-hitting vessels of 13,000 tons, 33-knot speed and nine eight-inch rifles each. Eleven others were of the 10,000-ton class and four of 6,000-tons each but capable of speeds greater than 33 knots.

200,000 Coming Home

PARIS (AP)—About 200,000 high point soldiers are scheduled to return home during September. United States forces in the European theater announced yesterday. Two more divisions, the fifth and 14th armored, have been alerted to leave for the United States.

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