

FATS, MEATS, book four red stamps Q2 through U2 good through Aug. 31; V2 through 22 through Sept. 30; A1 through E1 good through Oct. 31, and F1 through K1 good through Nov. 30. L1 through Q1 become valid Sept. 1 and are good through Dec. 31. SUGAR, stamp 30 good through Aug. 31 for five pounds. Stamp 38 good Sept. 1 through Dec. 31 for five pounds. SHOES, book three airplane stamps 1, 2, 3 and 4 are valid indefinitely.

THE DAILY IOWAN

Iowa City's Morning Newspaper
IOWA CITY, IOWA FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1945

Fair
IOWA: Fair; continued warm; rather humid.
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS VOLUME XXI NUMBER 289

Fanatics Threatened Japan's Envoys

Expansion Of Airport To Start Soon

CAA Representative Here for Conference With Contract Bidders

Construction work on the \$322,500 expansion of the Iowa City Municipal airport may begin "about the latter part of September."

That was the encouraging news given Vern Bates, chairman of the municipal airport commission, by a representative of the civil aeronautics authority office in Kansas City, Mo., yesterday.

The CAA representative was in Iowa City to confer with bidders for contracts on the expansion program and to explain details of the specifications to them.

Bids Opened

The bids will be opened at the Kansas City CAA office at 10 a. m. Sept. 4. The officials there will review the bids and send their recommendations to Washington, D. C.

If a competent bidder is awarded the contract, the project will be opened for construction probably by Oct. 1. The time limits set up in the specifications are 40 days for grading and 30 days for laying the concrete runway extensions.

If actual construction work can be started by Oct. 1, it is hoped that most of the work can be completed this fall. Perhaps seeding of the field may have to be deferred until next spring.

Extend Runways

The specifications call for the moving of 154,000 cubic yards of soil and extensions to the present runways so that the Iowa City field will have three concrete runways more than 4,000 feet long.

Other contracts for improved lighting equipment will be let.

The money for the expansion of the local airport was allotted by the CAA some time ago. The war production board had ruled that construction could begin at any time since no critical materials would be used. Only a war labor board ruling prevented the project from being started.

The end of hostilities with Japan brought about the dissolution of WLB and so the local project automatically received a green light.

Employers Dissatisfied

Several local employers have expressed dissatisfaction with the specifications for the airport expansion program because they call for a minimum wage of 85 cents an hour for unskilled labor. Bates explained that the wage scales on federal projects are set by the department of labor.

The local labor market probably will not be greatly affected by the expansion program because not much unskilled labor will be needed. Most of the labor and equipment will probably be brought in from outside and because the work will be of such short duration.

Japs Had Only 1 Undamaged Battleship Left

WASHINGTON (AP)—In the last week of the war Japan's navy was meeting the combined might of the allied fleet with exactly one undamaged major ship, the cruiser Sakawa, the navy said yesterday.

The Japanese surrender delegation told American officers at Manila that the Japanese navy had not a single major ship capable of being made ready for sea in ten days.

The apparent contradiction led to speculation that the Sakawa was the ship the navy reported as damaged the day the Japanese opened surrender negotiations.

Other major vessels remaining on the Japanese register included one battleship, the Nagato, badly damaged by navy carrier planes at Yokosuka; three damaged aircraft carriers, and two damaged cruisers.

De Gaulle Satisfied

PARIS (AP)—Gen. De Gaulle, returning yesterday from an eight-day trip to the United States and Canada, expressed complete satisfaction with the achievements of his visit.

NIPPON'S WARRIORS SURRENDER IN MANCHURIA



JAP TROOPS under supervision of a Soviet officer march up in platoons to lay down their arms. The surrender occurred in the important Manchurian city of Harbin.

Drop Lend-Lease Debt--Truman

Ration Points To Buy More

WASHINGTON (AP)—Red points will go further beginning Sunday.

Virtually all meats, all cheeses, creamery butter and margarine will require fewer points. Canned milk no longer will require any.

The reductions, announced yesterday by the OPA, average 28 per cent for meats, 25 per cent for butter, 50 per cent for cheese.

They result from larger allocations by the agriculture department and improved distribution, the OPA said.

The average point cost of meat will be the lowest since the acute shortage developed last March. Butter, at 12 points, down 4, will cost the fewest since May, 1944, and only half as many as a few months ago. Margarine drops from 14 points to 12.

Despite the improved meat supply, Administrator Chester Bowles said the end of rationing is not yet in sight.

Local Offices Announce New Hours

The local ration board and rent control offices have announced new office hours. Neither office will be open on Saturdays in the future and they will also be closed on all holidays.

The ration board office at 218 E. College street will be open from noon until 4 p. m. Monday through Friday.

The hours of the rent control office on the second floor of the Iowa State Bank and Trust company building are from 10 a. m. until 4 p. m. Monday through Friday.

Charges High Jobless Benefits Would Encourage Men to Loaf

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Doughton (D., N. C.) of the house ways and means committee declared yesterday legislation embodying President Truman's proposal for greater unemployment benefits—up to \$25 a week for 26 weeks—"puts a premium on loafing."

The legislation encountered vigorous, and possibly fatal, opposition on its first appearance before the house ways and means committee.

Doughton told Arthur J. Altmeyer, social security board chairman, he introduced the administration jobless pay bill only "by request," and he declared that if the government is going to pay a man to sit down in one place he is not going to another place to look for work.

"I don't know a single business in my part of the country," he said, "that is not in dire need of help. We need farm help, carpenters, bricklayers, painters, mechanics. Until this need is met how do you have an unemployment problem?"

Doughton added he did not mean to say there are many men in the

Asserts U. S. Already Paid Through Victory

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Truman told congress in effect yesterday that lend-lease already has been repaid in victory and hinted strongly that most of the gigantic American outlay should be written off.

He reported United States expenditures in the mutual aid program as \$42,020,779,000 through last July 1, plus \$788,603,000 in goods assigned to commanding generals in the field, for a total of approximately \$43,000,000,000.

A partial offset appears in reverse lend-lease amounting to \$5,500,000,000 through last March.

Mr. Truman set up the framework of a case for writing off most of the dollar balances with these statements:

In a letter accompanying the report—"with the defeat of the Axis powers, whose ruthless plan for world conquest and enslavement came so close to succeeding, the United States has realized the major objective for which lend-lease aid has been extended."

Also in the letter—"each of our principal fighting partners has contributed to the pool of armed might in accordance with its full abilities and capacities."

In the report itself—"it would have a disastrous effect upon our trade with the United Nations and hence upon production and employment at home" if such a huge debt were added to already-burdened nations.

A commitment by all lend-lease nations to join in promotion of postwar international trade on the basis of lowered barriers was listed as a major credit item in the lend-lease accounting.

Allies Plan to Keep On Tapping German Industry for 6 Years

WASHINGTON (AP)—Edwin V. Pauley, American member of the reparations commission, disclosed yesterday that the allies plan to keep tapping German production to meet war claims for perhaps six years.

That is in addition to reparations already being extracted in the form of machinery and other equipment and through setting German assets in other countries.

Russia is to get about 50 percent of all reparations and share with Poland. The other allies will split the other half.

How much the claims will total has not been determined, Pauley told a news conference in the White House. But 14 or 15 nations have been asked to file claims and send representatives to a meeting to be held somewhere in western Europe in October.

Just back from a meeting of the reparations commission in Moscow, Pauley said he had presented formally there an American view that only convicted war criminals should be used for forced labor.

There is no intention to use forced labor in this country, Pauley said.

The American position on this problem is at variance with what Russia and France are said to want.

In a formal statement, he said no decision could be made on the amount of or time limit on annual, recurring reparations taken from current production until "the character and amount of removals of industrial capital equipment have been determined by the allied control council and the future economy of Germany is more clearly defined."

Cordell Hull Denies Pearl Harbor Charge

American Public Partly to Blame Declares Truman

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Pearl Harbor controversy boiled up at top government levels last night amid two developments:

1. Publication of a letter by Cordell Hull flatly denying his pre-war counter-proposals to Japan constituted "in any sense an ultimatum."

2. President Truman's news conference assertion that the American public was as much to blame for the Japanese surprise attack as any individual. This statement riled some legislators while some others took the president's side.

Thus, the wide breach of opinion among highest Washington officials and some of the military over responsibility for the great military calamity was accentuated amid fresh demands for courts martial of those in the armed services blamed for errors of judgment.

The chief executive said he has no objection to a court martial but does not intend to order one. He added that he doubted he had the authority to order trial. Inspection of army and navy regulations, however, disclosed he does have such authority.

Hull's denial was contained in a hitherto unpublished 1944 letter. Released on order of Secretary of State Byrnes, it was written to Secretary of War Stimson last Sept. 28.

It was made public apparently in answer to the army Pearl Harbor board's implied criticism of the former secretary of state. The board in its report prepared in 1944 but released only Wednesday, said Hull "touched the button" starting the war with Japan.

Hull said his counter-proposal handed the Japanese Nov. 26 of 1944 the economic and other advantages they sought in Asia provided they would give up their aggressive policies.

He called the proposals of a plan of "a broad but simple settlement covering the entire Pacific area," and said they "did not constitute in any sense an ultimatum."

Inspection of naval regulations showed that the president has full authority to convene a general court martial for any member of the naval service. So has the navy secretary, the commander-in-chief of a fleet or squadron, and the commanding officer of a naval station beyond the continental limits of the United States.

The naval articles do not provide, however, for an officer to demand a court martial for himself except where an officer has been dismissed by order of the president.

29,000 Japs Give Up

LONDON (AP)—The Soviet high command said last night that an additional 29,000 Japanese officers and men and two generals have surrendered to Russian forces, running the total Soviet bag to date to 571,000 Japanese officers and men and 111 generals.

Bestial Jap Beatings

TOKYO BAY, Friday (AP)—Hunger, humiliation and "bestial beatings" was the story of 500 allied prisoners of war, including ace Maj. Gregory (Pappy) Boyington, safe aboard mercy ships today after being rescued from Japanese prison camps.

The first contingent of liberated prisoners included crewmen of the late Capt. Colin Kelly's Flying Fortress who told how Kelly met his death early in the war.

It is estimated there are 36,000 prisoners, including 8,000 Americans, at camps scattered throughout Japan.

Boyington declared he was hit up and took him to Rabaul, where he was denied any medical treatment for 10 days.

In March, 1944, he was transferred to a camp near Una, Japan.

Beaten With Bat
"It was there," he added, "that I was given the baseball bat treatment. It consists of standing with your hands tied while a guard slugged my back and legs with the bat as hard as he could. My rump was so swollen I could see it over my shoulder. Then I got slugged in the jaw about 300 times."

Pfc. Robert Altman of Sanford, Conn., told how Colin Kelly met his death—in his burning Flying Fortress after scoring a direct bomb hit on the Japanese battleship Haruna.

The B-17 was attacked by two Japanese fighters over the Philippines as it was returning to base. Altman parachuted to safety.

Kelly and Staff Sgt. Deleahy were killed.

Production Is In High Gear

WASHINGTON (AP)—News of the speeding change to peacetime—some rosy, some good, some sober—burst over Washington late today.

Here are the big pieces:

1. Chairman J. A. Krug of the war production board made a glowing forecast of production whipping back fast and outdoing itself.

2. A record number of men, thrown out of jobs, have signed up for unemployment pay till they find other work.

3. To get the help of consumers in fighting price increases, OPA is issuing "anti-inflation shopping lists" for housewives.

By the end of the year, Krug said, the production rate of peacetime manufacturing industries will be 12 per cent higher, in dollar value, than in the "normal" pre-war years of 1939-41.

But—and it's a big but—this doesn't mean that men thrown out of jobs now and in the months ahead will all be pouring back into jobs by December and that unemployment will disappear.

Krug said it may take industry ten months or longer to absorb—if they are absorbed—the people thrown out of jobs by the end of the war.

His statement was based on a survey of 42 industries by WPB. He said this survey "gives us our first real indication of where we are heading in reconversion."

He forecast tremendous production for peace by next June, always noting that a gigantic problem facing the nation is to get men back into jobs and that doing so takes time.

Some hours before Krug's statement, Arthur Altmeyer, chairman of the social security board, disclosed this:

That in the week ending Aug. 25 more than 586,000 men, becoming jobless, had filed initial claims for unemployment pay.

This was the greatest number to file initial claims since the government put its finger into the unemployment pay problem back in 1933.

SUNSET OVER SAGAMI BAY SILHOUETTES BATTLESHIPS



AT ANCHOR in Sagami bay near Tokyo, battleships of the United States Third fleet are silhouetted against setting sun that outlines Mt. Fuji, Japan's volcano, in center background. Advance United States occupation forces now have landed in Japan and fleet units have moved into Tokyo bay proper. Official United States navy radiophoto.

Nips in Turmoil After Emperor Sued for Peace

Courageous Gamble Against Army Men By Hirohito Won

By RUSSELL BRINES
(Russell Brines, Associated Press correspondent, has returned to Tokyo. He left Japan in March, 1941, was captured by the Japanese in Manila in January, 1942, and interned a year before his repatriation.)

TOKYO (AP)—Some fanatical elements in Japan were so determined to continue the war that they publicly threatened to shoot down the surrender envoys sent to General MacArthur's headquarters in Manila recently.

The consensus of many well informed Japanese with whom I talked yesterday on my first visit to Tokyo in more than four years was that Hirohito broke a long militaristic grip on his throne to sue for peace.

The emperor won "a courageous gamble," these Japanese added. They had no reason to propagandize me.

Public Uproar Died

After the emperor made his surrender broadcast on Aug. 15, public uproar died quicker than had been expected by the Japanese with whom I talked.

The people were shocked by the sudden change from eight years of consistent propaganda emphasizing that the people would die fighting rather than capitulate.

At the outset, fanatical elements kept the country in a turmoil.

It can be revealed now that kamikaze units flooded Tokyo with pamphlets urging continued fighting and publicly threatened to shoot down the emissaries to Manila.

Falsified Schedule
The emissaries slipped from Tokyo by falsifying an advance announcement of their departure from the field and returned by publicly proclaiming an inaccurate schedule.

This was done with the full support of General MacArthur, who was fully apprised of the facts.

Today, the kamikazes and other fanatics appeared to be impotent. Hirohito had avoided civil war or pronounced upheavals among the excitable people—possibilities

American Flag Flies in Ruins Of Lost Japan

YOKOHAMA, Friday (AP)—The American flag waved in triumph today (Thursday United States time) over the ruins of Yokosuka naval base and Tokyo's once-proud port of Yokohama, now General MacArthur's headquarters for his occupation forces pouring in by sea and air.

"From Melbourne to Tokyo was a long road," MacArthur told cheering parachute troopers shortly after his silvery transport plane landed at 2 p. m. yesterday (Tokyo time) at Atsugi air base, 18 miles from the imperial palace in the heart of the bomb-ruined capital.

The supreme commander declared: "It has been a long, hard road, but this looks like the payoff. Surrender plans are going splendidly. In all outlying theaters fighting has practically ceased and every area is preparing to capitulate."

Headquarters in Hotel
Without deigning to see Japanese liaison officers from the imperial general staff, MacArthur drove by automobile the 15 miles from Atsugi to his headquarters in the undamaged New Grand hotel in Yokohama.

There, as the first alien boss of Japan since it became a modern nation and embarked upon the ruinous career of conquest, the supreme commander will confront his old enemies of the imperial staff and give them orders which henceforth will supersede those of Emperor Hirohito.

Then Sunday will come the su-

(See OCCUPATION, page 6)

Japanese Atrocities—

Revelation of Japanese cruelties comes as a sobering shock to a nation which in the glory of victory had half-forgotten that the Nips had perpetrated such acts.

We must make a solemn vow that the men responsible for those acts—from the highest government and military leaders on down—must answer for their crimes.

The Japanese have carried on a deliberate campaign of brutality since the rape of Nanking in December, 1937. ARROGANTLY THEY HAVE BEATEN AND TORTURED, AND THEY HAVE REVEALED IN THE SUFFERING THEY CREATED.

Their arrogance survived even defeat. Yesterday it was reported that Japanese guards had the unmitigated nerve (stronger words would be better suited) to try to bar American newsmen in army uniforms from visiting tortured filers.

If they think they are some kind of a supreme race, and if they are going to persist in that notion, THE STERNEST MEASURES SHOULD BE TAKEN AGAINST THEM.

If for no other reason than that he is one of our heroes, Major Boyington should be avenged. Personally we would let Major Boyington strike a Jap with a baseball bat just as many times as he was hit, but we doubt that the great American aviator—made of the fibre of which he is—could bring himself to do that against a human.

If there is any legal doubt that the Japs are guilty, the testimony could be compiled in volumes that probably would be endless.

F. Tillman Durdin, a New York Times correspondent, wrote about Nanking:

"Just before boarding this

ship (the U. S. S. Oahu) for Shanghai, the writer watched the execution of 200 men on the Bund. The killings took 10 minutes. The men were lined against a wall and shot. Then a number of Japanese, armed with pistols, trod nonchalantly around the crumpled bodies, pumping bullets into any that were still kicking. The army men performing the gruesome job had invited navy men from the warships anchored off the Bund to view the scene. A large group of military spectators apparently greatly enjoyed the spectacle."

It has been estimated that as high as 60,000 to 100,000 Chinese were killed in the city. Every home was looted. Old men, women and children were used by Japanese soldiers as LIVE DUMMIES FOR BAYONET PRACTICE.

That is little many times over. And with less provocation. Let the punishment also be many times over what is going to be administered to the Nazis.

The men who were rescued yesterday told almost unbelievable stories of cruelty at the hands of their Japanese captors. They were wounded, sick and malnourished. Some of them had withstood their pains for years.

It seems inconceivable that the Jap government and high military authorities were unaware of the action of the army. In many instances there is evidence to believe that barbarous acts of enlisted men were inspired by officers.

Those who are guilty should be sought out and punished. NO LIVING JAPANESE ARMY MAN SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO FORGET.

Continued Draft Essential—

New York Times: President Truman is entirely right in insisting that selective service is needed both for the period of redeployment and at least for the initial stages of occupation, and he is right in urging congress to face this issue promptly and in a responsible manner when it reconvenes.

His letter to the chairmen of the house and senate military committees is obviously AN ANSWER TO THE IRRESPONSIBLE TALK THAT HAS BEEN COMING OUT OF CONGRESS since Japan's offer of surrender, about "stopping the draft at once" and relying henceforth on volunteers to fill the ranks of the army and the navy.

The president points out that the situation in the Pacific continues to have many elements of danger; that wartorn and disorganized Europe faces a difficult winter, and that the size of our occupation forces in both these areas must be left to the discretion of the commanders on the spot, General MacArthur and Eisenhower.

Their present estimates of what we shall need by next July call for a total of 1,200,000 men, exclusive of the large additional numbers that will be required for supporting troops

in the United States and other areas.

As against this figure, the best estimate in the war department is that the maximum number of volunteers that could be obtained by next July is 300,000.

WE SIMPLY DO NOT DARE ADOPT AN ATTITUDE OF WAIT-AND-SEE, on the theory that the war department estimate may prove to be too low and that a much larger number of volunteers may be forthcoming.

We must be absolutely certain that our armies of occupation are adequate to any possible emergency; we must trust the judgment of our commanders in this matter; and we must, in all fairness, give the best assurance we can to the men who have done the actual fighting, all these grim and bloody years, that relief for them will be forthcoming SO THAT THEY MAY COME HOME AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. Mr. Truman does not overstate the case when he says that "tragic conditions would result if we were to allow the period of military service to expire by operation of law while a substantial portion of our forces had not yet been returned from overseas."

"This ought to be the first business on the calendar of a reassembled congress.

HIROHITO—

(Continued from page 1)

which he had tried to forestall by his carefully worded rescript.

Some sources expressed surprise at such prompt capitulations abroad as the fanatical Kwantung army, which promptly supported the throne.

New Political Vista

The fact that the Japanese were able to discuss such things without peering around pillars of eavesdroppers itself was an indication of the new political vistas for Japan.

Japanese with whom I talked yesterday said the country was unprepared for the emperor's re-

port of peace when he began his unprecedented surrender broadcast. Nearly everyone had expected him to urge more war.

The Nipponese said the emperor undertook that broadcast on his own responsibility. That would mean for the first time in more than a decade, Hirohito was speaking for the throne and not for the militaristic group that had ruled anonymously behind it.

For the Japanese, the atomic bomb was the final factor determining peace. My sources said it still weighed over the country and was far more important in the final outcome than Russia's entry into the war, which long had been expected.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1945

News Behind The News

By Paul Mallon

WASHINGTON—The accounts say that when we landed the Japanese met us with an invitation to a cup of tea. The surrender has thus become known as "the tea cup surrender."

Not with swords exchanged, this time. Not with an initial laying down of arms. But with two weeks of delay after terms were drawn, and a proffer of tea.

This will make the end of the Pacific war unique forever in history. The tea incidentally was rejected.

There has been some talk here, but no alarm, about the 14 days grace General MacArthur granted. The word was passed around through Washington, that he thought they probably really needed that much time to adjust their people from the war propaganda line which had concealed from them even the news of the atomic bomb.

Home Adjustments

Unless they had been granted time to change their home front to the facts of the situation, MacArthur thought there might be trouble in the occupation. His word has been accepted even in the quarters of congress where you might expect suspicion.

The Hiatus nevertheless gave the Jap officials time to whip up more than a cup of tea in their own interests. They could destroy every record in the nation of interest to foreigners. They could organize their underground for what the emperor told all Asiatics was a "temporary condition" of defeat.

They could plan their whole inner campaign for the occupation. Perhaps I am overly suspicious in believing this to be their primary objective, but I do believe it.

My defense is that my fault, and the fault of this nation up to now, has been that we did not suspect the Japs enough. What has proved true of Japan in the past has always been beyond our worst suspicions (witness the Pearl Harbor reports.)

Yet it is plain there should be no early cause for alarm. We went in with enough power to handle any traps. And Japan, now, has suddenly become a small nation, a very small nation.

Guarantee of Peace

The single point in the surrender terms which limited Japan to her homeland was the greatest guarantee of peace in the impending future. She was never powerful at home where she is short in raw materials and could not possibly build power. It was her east Asiatic expansion program which gave her the resources with which to make war against us.

As far as I can learn she has no uranium and no atomic bomb formula. If she developed these things she could cause trouble and no doubt she will cause as much trouble as her limited perimeter permits.

This thought may well have lain unspoken in President Truman's mind when he excused his proposed 18-25 draft with the suggestion that, of course, we might have trouble in the Pacific.

Now Japan has become our responsibility. China and Russia have settled their Asiatic mainland differences, at least to the extent of a presently peaceable working agreement.

Pacific Differs

The Pacific peace is therefore on an entirely different plane than the settlement in Europe. We have nothing in the Asiatic continent, but have taken the islands of the Pacific and the Japanese homeland, presumably intending to withdraw eventually when peace is restored, but keeping island bases we consider essential to our military safety (either under the trusteeship system through the United Nations, or by actual direct control as recently recommended by a house committee.)

On the mainland are only Russia and China, as major influences there on the ground. Through Singapore, India and Indo China, the absentee British, and French are present to a lesser extent. Thus the problems of Europe here take a different form.

Russia is rising in Asia as a major power, as in Europe, but China will be a more formidable offset to her than any local power in Europe, if China can piece her broken country together and become a strong nation. Unfortunately she has not only been over-ridden by seven years of war, but is in the depths of tremendous inflation and politically faces harassment from the Communists, above or below board, no matter what peace is made.

Never Orderly

In fact she has never been an orderly nation. Her struggle is to get on sound ground and as she represents to a considerable extent a sincere appreciation of



Result of War— 'One World' Detroit

By DAVID J. WILKIE
AP Automotive Editor

DETROIT—Because it takes more than carbon steel to make automobiles, American car manufacturers still are handicapped in their efforts to get back into production.

During the latter months of 1941 the demands of war forced motor vehicle manufacturers to resort to substitutes for many vital metals, with what most of them termed "reasonably satisfactory" results.

Permitted now to return to limited production of passenger vehicles—"if they can obtain the required materials"—the car builders will be forced again to use at least some substitutes because of continuing shortage. During America's war years, no material of any kind, domestic or imported, was available for the production of civilian passenger automobiles.

War-developed manufacturing and processing techniques probably will supply some of the materials formerly obtained solely from foreign fields, but generally they will be of limited number, according to trade experts.

Manganese offers an example of war-developed techniques. The Ford Motor company used to get all its manganese from Cuba, Czechoslovakia and Russia. But manganese became necessary to the production of war weapons, and an improved smelting process was developed and supplies from Utah and Colorado became usable.

Still there is every indication that the American car industry

will purchase abroad many other materials it previously imported. In the highly competitive postwar market "reasonably satisfactory substitutes" will not be enough. So the tin car makers formerly obtained from Bolivia, China, Mexico, Canada and Alaska for refining in Texas, undoubtedly will again come from those countries.

Similarly the industry will have to depend upon Canada, Holland and Africa for its ferro-chrome requirements; upon India for its ferro-tungsten; Rhodesia, Turkey, Yugoslavia, New Caledonia, Yugoslavia, Greece and the Philippines for chromium, and upon China, Mexico and Alaska for its requirements in antimony, Russia, Canada and South Africa will continue to supply much of necessary asbestos, and cork largely will continue to come from southern Europe and North Africa.

While the car makers still are somewhat conservative in their appraisals of synthetic rubber tires, they are emphatic in their praise of the artificial rubber used in virtually every other part of the car. There is more than a probability that all postwar inner tubes will be made of synthetic rubber.

The synthetic tubes have shown greater tear resistance and, being less porous than natural rubber tubes, remain inflated much longer without attention. Synthetic rubber also seems superior for such items as muffler brackets, fan belts and electric wire insulation.

Interpreting the War News Jap Interpreter Admits War Was Won Before Atomic Bomb

By JAMES D. WHITE
Associated Press Staff Writer

The tongue of a grey little Japanese school teacher was freed in Japan yesterday.

He spoke through an American correspondent, Richard K. O'Malley of The Associated Press.

Let us listen closely, because this apparently is the nearest thing to the common man of Japan talking we have heard so far. What he thinks—on the basis of what he knows or doesn't know—about the war may be more important than the vague rescripts of his emperor, the sudden self-criticism of some of his militarists, or the groping of his regimented press.

Won Hard Way

Hideyoshi Kasuga, instructor in English at the high school of Meiji university and now serving as an interpreter to Japanese surrender ceremonies at Yokosuka naval base, modestly confirms Admiral Nimitz' statement of Wednesday that the war was won the hard way.

After the fall of Okinawa, said Kasuga, "we knew that our fate had been sealed; we knew that the war was lost."

So much for Tokyo's claims that only the atomic bomb and Russia's declaration of war did it.

Wearing a baggy grey suit and Christian principles, she is to the United States a natural friend.

The development of these principles of soundness and Christianity there becomes the primary post-war task for China—and for us.

For the present there is greater stability in a way in Asia than in Europe because of China's position in victory, her area and her raw materials now restored to her in Manchuria. Her opportunities ahead are greater than the European nations. Wisely led, she can really build herself into a major democratic influence.

At the same time, the threats and existing weaknesses I have mentioned require me to report peace in the east is yet far from assured. It is only promised, and possible.

Navy Held Up Story It Knew Had Been In Tokyo for Days

By JACK STINNETT
WASHINGTON—Your capital in peacetime:

Generally speaking, wartime censorship has gone by the boards (some government officials are emerging pretty reluctantly from that safe foxhole). But some of the little asininites it gave birth to will linger long in memory.

This one was on the navy. It followed the unfortunate sinking of the Ara Maru, Japanese relief ship.

As is customary among civilized nations, even in the midst of barbarities, the state department prepared an explanatory note and hastened it off to Tokyo through neutral channels.

Behind Schedule

The note explained that the Ara Maru was running far behind schedule without our being notified, and should have been out of those waters long before.

It explained that contact had been made by other than visual means in a heavy fog that resulted in visibility zero and that our submarine commander had no way of knowing or determining that he was torpedoing a relief ship.

Notified that the explanation had been delivered in Tokyo, the state department prepared a news release on it and out of courtesy sent it over to the navy for okay.

The navy immediately ordered the release help up—on the grounds that it contained the forbidden reference to radar in that phrase "other than visual means."

The state department official asked mildly what harm there was in that? The navy replied that it came under the "aid and comfort to the enemy" clause. The state department official lost his seat.

Was in Tokyo

"But man," he fairly screamed, "the war in Europe is over and this note has been in Tokyo for days!"

The navy refused to surrender. It took time and an order from higher-ups to let the public in on this little secret that Tokyo had been handed days before.

Some smaller war plants and veterans administration officials fear that returning veterans will make mistakes in judgement in using funds obtained under loan provisions of the G. I. Bill of Rights. They are telling each other this story of G. I. George, whom they don't want the veteran to imitate.

George, discharged, returned to his small hometown. He was a fine fellow and well liked, but so lazy he had never been able to hold a job before selective service caught him. The army had changed him little.

His cronies, however, were eager to do something for him. Twenty-two of them agreed to chip in a dollar a week to give George a job. They bought a brass cannon for the town square and made George official cannon polisher.

Things went along fine for several months, but one day George came to his friends and told them he had decided to quit his job. Sure, he liked it a lot; the work wasn't too hard; the pay was all right.

"But you see, men," he explained, "I've saved a little money and I've decided to buy a brass cannon and go in business for myself."

OFFICIAL DAILY BULLETIN

Items in the UNIVERSITY CALENDAR are scheduled in the President's Office, Old Capitol. Items for the GENERAL NOTICE 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 NOTICE 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. 2027
Friday, August 31, 1945

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

GENERAL NOTICES

IOWA UNION

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

GRADES—TERM II, 1945
SUMMER SEMESTER

Grades for Term II of the 1945 summer semester for students in the colleges of liberal arts and commerce and the graduate college are available at the office of the registrar upon presentation of the student identification card.

Professional college grades will be distributed as announced by the dean of the college.

HARRY G. BARNES
Registrar

SCHEDULE
UNIVERSITY LIBRARY HOURS

Aug. 9-Sept. 22, 1945
Main reading room—Machbridge 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

Crippled Ships Used to Try to Trap Japs

NEW YORK (AP)—The navy made public yesterday the story of how Admiral William F. Halsey used two badly-damaged heavy cruisers, Houston and Canberra, as decoys to draw the imperial Japanese fleet into near destruction at the hands of the American Third fleet.

The navy told for the first time of the succession of sea fights last October which cost the lives of 78 men aboard the two ships. Both ships, like the light cruiser Marblehead, made perilous voyages through 13,000 miles of fighting and rough seas to reach a haven in the United States.

Previously the navy maintained strict censorship on the story of the two damaged fighting ships, although navy officials permitted reporters to go aboard the Houston last April at the Brooklyn navy yard to inspect the wreckage and to hear from her skipper, Capt. William H. Behrens, the accounts of heroism and determination that distinguished her crew-members.

When "Tokyo Rose" and other Japanese broadcasters jubilantly heard of damage to the two cruisers, they informed the Japanese people that most of the Third fleet had been put out of action. Admiral Halsey, hoping that the Jap admirals might believe their own commentators and try to finish off the crippled survivors, ordered the Houston and Canberra to hold to their course in Japanese waters.

The trick almost worked. The Jap fleet emerged, but when less than 200 miles from the waiting trap, and an equal distance from Halsey's formidable main force, the Japanese fleet swung abruptly about and fled to Japan.

The Canberra was the first to be damaged. While engaged on a mission against the Formosa naval base on Oct. 13, seven Japanese planes dived down from an over-cast to strike the American fleet.

Every plane was shot down, but not before one had plunged a torpedo into the Canberra's hull. The Houston then stepped into the fight in the Canberra's place. On the pitch-black night of Oct. 14, fourteen torpedo planes attacked the task force. The ship's gun crews brought down three or four planes—over 50 were downed by all the American ships participating—but another torpedo broke through, caused a power failure, tore up deck armor and let several thousand tons of water pour into the ship.

numerous servicemen who already had been demobilized and were returning to their homes.

It is impossible to estimate accurately the extent of the damage in the areas I have visited, including the most modern parts of the city. The famed Ginza, Tokyo's principal shopping street, is virtually flat except for a few major department stores, the upper stories of which were burned but which remain in business with meager stocks on the ground floors.

Most of the stores and banks of Marunouchi, the financial and big business district, are still standing and useable, including the offices of the National City Bank of New York.

One wing of the famous Imperial hotel, built by the American architect Frank Lloyd Wright, has been burned but the remainder is being used. I lunched there and talked to employes remaining from pre-war times.

TOKYO (AP)—The people of this battered Japanese capital went about their daily tasks on this momentous day with shocked impassibility but no outward sign of hostility toward the few Americans who reached the city.

American bombs cut a wide, ugly pathway throughout most of the best known districts of the capital and hammered many industrial areas on the edge of the city into rusted rubble.

However, a few of the finest buildings, including the imperial palace, rise grotesquely from the ruins which have long grown shoddy from neglect.

I rode to Tokyo in a jammed street car alongside housewives, students, fishermen, farmers and

'SKINNY' WAINWRIGHT, HERO OF BATAAN, AFTER HIS RESCUE



LIEUT. GEN. JONATHAN (SKINNY) WAINWRIGHT, hero of the last days of Bataan and Corregidor, is pictured in Chungking, the Chinese provisional capital, after his arrival by plane from Manchuria, where he had been held in a prisoner of war camp. Wainwright is shown above, center, with Brig. Gen. I. C. Beebe, left and Lieut. Gen. Albert Wedemeyer, right. A closeup of Wainwright is shown, right above. Wainwright surrendered to the Japanese on Corregidor, May 6, 1942, after a gallant but hopeless defense of that stronghold. These are official United States army signal corps photos radioed direct from Chungking to San Francisco.

Hancher Sees Need For Trained Minds In Postwar World

Responsibilities and values of higher education, heightened by post-war needs for trained minds, have been stressed by President Virgil M. Hancher in a message to prospective University of Iowa students.

"In this new age, you will need to have access to all of the accumulated knowledge and wisdom of mankind. You must help to create a social order that will compare with the scientific order which men have established," President Hancher said.

He added that the atomic bomb may be the herald of a new age—one which will call for men and women of greater knowledge and moral purpose than those of any other age.

"The great question is whether the awful power that now has been unleashed may be harnessed to serve man's peaceful needs. You must help us to learn to master, lest we be destroyed," the president declared.

President Hancher this fall begins his sixth year as the state university's president. He was appointed Sept. 10, 1940 and took office Nov. 1.

New 4-H Projects Open for Enrollment

Enrollments are open for the newly inaugurated fall market litter project and the western lamb feeding contest, two 4-H club projects with market shows which will take place at Cedar Rapids next February and March.

Enrollment for the market pig project closes Sept. 10 and that for the lamb project Nov. 1. Johnson county 4-H members can enroll at the farm bureau office in Iowa City and receive detailed information about the projects.

Litters for the fall market pig project, starting this summer for the first time, must be farrowed between Aug. 15 and Oct. 1 inclusive. The litters may be purebred, cross breeds or grades and may be owned by the member himself or in partnership with his father or guardian. The litters must be earmarked within one week, after farrowing and this marking reported on the enrollment report.

Lambs in the feeding contest will be judged and sold at Hawkeye Downs, Cedar Rapids and will be fed until after Feb. 1. A member may feed one or two units of market lambs, each unit to consist of 16 lambs. The lambs will cost about \$14.25 a 100 pounds delivered at Cedar Rapids.

Meeting Rescheduled

The scheduled meeting of local No. 12, the university buildings and grounds employees union, has been postponed from Monday night until Friday night at 7 p. m. at the Knights of Pythias hall.

Home Economists Offer Advice—Pot, Pan Cleanup Can Be Easy

It's hard enough to do the dishes after cooking a meal, but the pots and pans are really the utensils that get most women down during K. P. Is there any easier way to whisk food off the pans and get them into the cupboard, clean and shining, in just a few minutes time?

Home economists who have studied the problem say, "Yes, indeed." They add, "It's not hard work if you work according to tried and tested rules."

Porcelain enameled utensils are among the easiest of kitchenwares to clean because their mirror-smooth surface does not permit food to cling stubbornly to it. Here are the tips which have been used with greatest success:

As soon as food is served, place porcelain enameled pans to soak to loosen burned or dried particles of food. They will wash much more quickly after this preliminary soaking.

In place of grimy, gray, lukewarm water, make a new dishpan full of mild soapsuds and water. This will banish the drudgery of washing pots and pans to a great degree. In most cases, soapsuds and water are the only cleaning treatment that most porcelain enameled ware needs.

Save back-breaking scrubbing in loosening burned foods on pans by soaking overnight. Then, finish loosening the food by simmering a small amount of water with a few soap flakes in the pan for about five or ten minutes. Finish cleaning by regular washing and rinsing.

Common baking soda is the safest powder for cleaning coffee and tea stains, etc. on porcelain and enameled ware. Rub the powder on with a damp dish cloth and watch the satiny, gleaming white finish return to the utensil.



FOODS WHICH HAVE burned or dried on porcelain enameled utensils vanish easily if a small amount of water and soap chips are simmered in the utensil for a few minutes. Careful, consistent care will help kitchenware give long, satisfactory service.

Forensic Program To Be Expanded

An expanded program in forensics is planned by the University of Iowa for 1945-46, with the stress upon debate and discussion, according to Prof. A. C. Baird, director of the program.

The university will sponsor its annual inter-collegiate debate tournament in December, with some dozen universities and colleges as participants. In March, 1946, the intercollegiate student senate will be held.

Dual debates, participation in tournaments, radio broadcasts, and formation of the students speaker's bureau are included among the activities.

Peace Ends Contracts

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Companies engaged in war production were left with \$22,153,674,000 in unfilled war contracts at the end of hostilities, the securities and exchange commission disclosed yesterday in the first of a series of reports on current sales and unfilled war orders of 321 firms.

41 Escaped Boys From Eldora School Still Hiding Out

ELDORA (AP)—Forty-one escaped boys from the Eldora state training school for boys still were hiding out last night after an intensified search during which others of the 179 who fled from the institution Wednesday were captured or voluntarily surrendered to officers.

Darrel T. Brown, assistant superintendent, reported that most of those back in the institution were returned Wednesday night or yesterday morning with fewer than half a dozen returning yesterday afternoon.

No report was yet available of the autopsy performed yesterday afternoon on Ronald Miller, 17-year-old inmate, whose death was said to have precipitated yesterday's mass escape after a noon dining room riot, which authorities said apparently was planned.

Miller's relatives said yesterday they were asking a "full investigation" of the incident. The boy's father, Harold Miller of Chariton, said he saw "big red marks on both Ronald's arms and a large bruise on his left thigh" when he arrived at the institution after he was informed of Ronald's death Wednesday. He said also he would order a second autopsy after the body was turned over to him in an effort to determine whether his son's death might have been the result of a beating.

The Federal Reserve System was inaugurated in 1914.

WAC Gathers Information on Axis Criminals

WASHINGTON—Maj. Catherine E. Falvey of the Women's Army Corps has her pretty blue eyes on a pair of high-heeled toed sandals and a hat that's a diller. She also wants to climb a mountain.

But Major Falvey will have to go on wearing those "sensible" brown oxfords and that khaki chapeau for some time. As to scaling an Alp, she doubts the army will let her go galavanting about that way.

WAC Officer

She is the first WAC officer assigned to the office of counsel for the prosecution of Axis war criminals at Paris.

Despite her hankering, Kay—as she is known to her associates—is full of zest for her new job.

She'll probably question some of the criminals, but her main assignment will be compiling evidence against them. This assignment is not entirely out of line with what she did for 16 years before she enlisted in the WAC in August, 1942.

Practiced Law

She practiced law in Boston and from 1941 to 1942 was a member of the Massachusetts state legislature. She is a member of the Massachusetts bar, federal district court bar and the bar of the supreme court of the United States.

She has always been interested in outlawing corruption from politics.

"What I have to do now is the same sort of thing in a way, only on a broader scale," she says. "It's going to be difficult when

democracy is dealing with what's left over from a dictatorship.

But by the fact that we have a fair trial instead of indiscriminately disposing of war criminals, we are proving that the ends of justice are best administered by democratic processes."

She says this doesn't prove that democracy is soft — "It proves that democracy is flexible, strong and enduring."

Born and reared in Somerville, Mass., where her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Falvey now lives, Major Falvey joined the WAC because she thought it was patriotic.

Democratic Member

She was a democratic member of the state legislature at the time and was up for reelection.

Her orders to go to Ft. Des Moines, Ia., came in July, 1942, seven minutes before the city clerk's office closed on the last day she could apply for papers for withdrawal from nomination.

In frantic haste she phoned the clerk to wait for her. He closed at 5 p. m. willy-nilly, and she didn't make it. The nomination went through.

She heard of her re-election while at the WAC officer candidate school.

"I didn't see how I was going to do both," she says, "so of course I stayed in the army."

Bills Introduced

Some of the bills she introduced have been put through while she has been in the WAC. One of these was a bill for the care of inebriates. Her hobby, she says, has been in inaugurating some-

thing new in legislative measures. Commissioned as a second lieutenant Dec. 5, 1942, she became a member on the staff of Col. Oveta Culp Hobby in Washington as a lawyer.

After serving as inspector at the WAC training center, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., she went to England as a first lieutenant in the summer of 1942. She served on the staff of the WAC director.

Raised to the rank of captain later that year, she was assigned to the control division headquarters, army service forces, in 1944, in the office of the inspector general here.

She was promoted to major in February, 1945, and before the Paris assignment was on temporary duty at the office of the chief of council.

"My biggest scare of the war was caused by a mouse that skittered over the floor of my flat in London," she says.

MANY NEVER SUSPECT CAUSE OF BACKACHES

This Old Treatment Often Brings Happy Relief

Many sufferers relieve nagging backaches 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 wastes out of the blood. They help most people pass about 5 pints a day.

When disorder of kidney function permits poisonous matter to remain in your blood, it may cause nagging backaches, 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 sometimes shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder.

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

Young Pig Causes Great Commotion At Police Station

A small pig, weighing about 25 or 30 pounds but extremely active, was the center of quite a commotion at the local police station yesterday morning.

About 10:15 a woman opened the door of the station far enough to say to the desk man "There's a dog chasing a pig up Washington street!"

Before the patrolman could radio to the squad car, the telephone rang and Bill Olson, proprietor of Olson's D-X station at College and Linn streets, reported that he had captured a pig.

Two patrolmen in the squad car apprehended the pig and incarcerated it in the basement of the city hall.

Asked what would become of the captive young porcine, Assistant Chief Joe Dolezal replied, "If nobody calls for him, I'll dispose of him and there won't be any points involved either!"

4-H Heifers, Colts To Be Exhibited At Club Show

Four-H dairy heifers will be exhibited by Charles and Eugene Jennings, and two 4-H colts will be shown by Tom Nichols, all of Iowa City, at the Dairy Cattle Congress 4-H club show, largest in the history of the state, at Waterloo Sept. 1 to 3.

At the 4-H dairy judging contest at Waterloo Sept. 1, Johnson county will be represented by an Iowa City team composed of Eldon Moss, John Carson and Charles and Eugene Jennings.

After the judging contest, the boys will attend a banquet in the Electric Park ballroom at 6 p. m. and later will be guests of the Dairy Cattle congress at the evening show at the Hippodrome.

The 40,000 horse-power electric motor in the Wright Field, Ohio, wind tunnel is believed to be the largest in the United States.

STEWARTS PREPARE FOR JIMMIE'S HOMECOMING



THE QUIET LITTLE TOWN of Indiana, Pa., is starting to buzz with activity in anticipation of the return of its most famous son—Col. James Stewart, the lanky, drawing movie actor, top left, who rose from a buck private to his present rank in the Eighth Air Force. In the Stewarts' spacious home on Vinegar Hill, Jimmie's proud mother, left, and his sister, Mrs. Robert Perry, top right photo, dust off the actor's accordion, while at the family hardware store his father, Alex M. Stewart, lower left, shows the display of clippings and pictures which tell the story of the colonel's movie and Army career. The old photograph, lower right, depicts the actor-soldier, who is on his way home from England, when he was a tot. (International)

WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS...

Well, here it is 1955! And Tom in business for himself—already heading for a real success.

Set himself up with those matured War Bonds we bought back in the 1940's—four dollars for every three we saved originally! Back in 1945, even, we knew it would turn out this way. Buying all the Bonds we could. And saving them! Tom's a wonderful husband. And he deserves all the credit.

Well, almost all!

There was a time—that was back in 1945, too, I guess—when he needed a little help from me. I found he'd let down on his Bond buying. Not only that, he actually almost suggested we cash in a Bond or two to pay for something we wanted...

And that's where I put my foot down!

"YOU LISTEN TO ME, Tom Lapham," I told him. "Don't you know that the biggest difference between a success and a failure is that the success sticks to his plans? I don't want to be married to a man who hasn't the resolution (or maybe I said 'gumption') to slack off on what he knows is right! You're not going to sabotage our future!"

I guess every husband needs a wifely dressing down once in a while! And thank heaven Tom listened to me!

We kept our Bonds—and bought more and more of 'em! First thing we knew, we had enough so we began feeling secure. That gave Tom confidence—helped him get ahead. And this year, enough bonds matured to make our dreams come true!

TOM'S A SUCCESS—yet he might have failed if I hadn't spoken. And, of course, he's forgotten. I wouldn't dream of reminding him—it's a secret between us girls.

MORAL: Think of your future—hang on to your bonds! And keep on buying more!

Victory Bonds . . . to have and to hold

The Daily Iowan

This is an official U. S. Treasury advertisement—prepared under auspices of Treasury Department and War Advertising Council

Green Bay Packers Defeat College All-Stars, 19-7

Don Hutson Star of Attack

Provides Highlight Of Game With 82-Yard Jaunt to Touchdown

By Charles W. Dunkley
CHICAGO (AP)—Green Bay's Packers, champions of the national football league, upheld professional supremacy over the nation's collegiate all-stars in flood-lit Soldier field last night by defeating them, 19 to 7, before a sell out crowd of 92,753.

Most of the thunder in Green Bay's decisive triumph was provided by 32-year-old Don Hutson, rated as the game's greatest pass receiver.

Hutson, playing his eleventh professional season with Green Bay, scored 11 of the Packers' 19 points and his 82-yard touchdown gallop on a pass interception provided the game's most thrilling play.

As the 12-year-old series now stands, the National league champions have won seven games, lost three and tied two. It was the second victory for Green Bay in three appearances in the classic.

Hutson's 20-yard place kick in the first period gave the Packers a 3 to 0 lead and the professionals were in front the rest of the way.

The Packers increased their lead to 12 to 0 in the second period when All-Star fullback, Bob Kennedy, of Washington State, was trapped and tackled behind goal line for a safety, and halfback German Rohrig passed 20-yards to Roy McKay for the first touchdown of the game. Hutson converted the point with a place kick.

The only All-Star score of the game also came in the second period on a 62-yard pass play. The thrill was provided by Nick Scollard, St. Joseph College, Ind., who grabbed a 27-yard toss from Kennedy and outran the entire Green Bay secondary 35 yards for a touchdown.

The Packers' final touchdown was a hair raiser. Hutson intercepted a pass by Perry Moss of Tulso on the Green Bay 15 yard line in the fourth period. The fleet-footed Packer star tore straight down the sidelines 85 yards for a touchdown. He had a willing blocker in Clyde Goodnight, but was able to outstrip his closest pursuer without help. Charles Mitchell of Tulso was just a step behind all the way, but couldn't come close enough.

Statistics of the All-Star vs. Green Bay Packer football game.

Green All-First Downs	15	12
Yards gained by rushing (net)	132	68
Forward passes attempted	24	22
Forward passes completed	10	9
Yards gained by forward passes	95	162
Yards lost, attempted forward passes	0	6
Forward passes intercepted	5	3
Yards gained, runback of Int. passes	123	78
Punting average (from scrimmage)	30.2	44.3
*Total yards, kicks returned	81	137
Opponents' fumbles recovered	3	2
Yards lost by penalties	40	40
* Includes punts and kickoffs.		

All Star-Packers lineups and summary:

Green Bay Pos. All-Stars
Hutson, LE, Cook (ALA).
Ray, LT, Zimney (Ind.).
Kuisisto, LG, Tassos (TA&M).
C. Brock, C, Warrington (A).
Goldenberg, RG, Burgeis (Tulsa).
Berezney, RT, Foster (OA&M).
Mason, RE, Huber (Not D).
Craig, QB, Mitchell (Geo.).
Comp, LH, Trippi (Tulsa).
L. Brock, RH, Greenwood (I).
Fritsch, FB, Kennedy (WS).

Score by periods:
Green Bay..... 3 9 0 7—19
All-Stars..... 0 7 0 0—7

Green Bay scoring—Touchdowns: McKay (for L. Brock), (pass from Rohrig), (for comp); Hutson. Field goal: Hutson. Points after touchdown: Hutson 2 (placements).

Safety: Kennedy (ran over Green Bay goal with pass interception).

All-Stars scoring—Touchdowns: Scollard (for Huber), (pass from Kennedy). Point after touchdown: Harmon (for Trippi), (placement).

Substitutions: Green Bay—Ends, Goodnight, Jacuski, Luhn, Urban. Tackles—Adams, Croft. Guards—Tollefson, Tinsley, Sorenson. Buck. Centers—Flowers. Backs—Starrett, Adkins, Laws, Rohrig, McKay, Perkins.

All-Stars: Ends—Scollard (St. Joseph), Karmazin (Wake Forest), Sizemore (Furman), Lamb (Oklahoma), Dugger (Ohio State), McCafferty (Ohio State), Tackles—Willis (Ohio State), Bentz (Tulane), Bell (Indiana), Crawford (Tennessee), Johnson (Kentucky). Guards—Calcegni (Pa.), C-1-hour (Oklahoma A. & M.), Brown (Tennessee), Coffee (Indiana), Enich (Marquette), Jones (Tulsa), Buda (Tulsa), Centers—Speegle

Anderson Not On Troopship Docking Today

The troopship which his wife was "hoping" might bring Dr. Edward N. Anderson back to the states will dock in New York today—but the "good doctor" won't be on it.

The war department said again yesterday that as far as it knows, Anderson's unit still is in England. The Queen Elizabeth, which Mrs. Anderson was "hoping" might carry Anderson home, is returning three medical units, but the 91st general hospital, to which the former Iowa football coach now belongs, is not among them.

"Just Hoping"
"I was just hoping he might be coming on the Queen Elizabeth," Mrs. Anderson said. "I didn't know anything definitely, but I was hoping."

Mrs. Anderson declared she expects her husband back in this country by fall, but emphasized that she has no idea when he will be discharged. Published rumors said she had confirmed a report that he would be discharged soon.

"I don't know when he will be discharged," she said. "I've no idea whatsoever. Right now, I'm thinking mostly about his coming home."



DR. EDWARD ANDERSON

back to this country so he can get a furlough and come home."

Mrs. Anderson said that when Anderson does get a discharge, she believes he will resume coaching.

Discharge Only Rumor
Meanwhile, it was learned by The Daily Towner that the original report that Anderson will be discharged soon, also was based on rumor. The report was attributed to Chicago sources, and these sources turned out to be only sports writers conversing among themselves.

The war department, only official source in this country, reiterated that it did not know when Anderson will be discharged.

A public relations officer said that Anderson who is a doctor may be kept in the army longer than other officers because of the need for medical men.

Even So

Even if Anderson were to return to this country and receive a discharge soon, it is doubtful that he would be able to coach this fall. The opening game is less than a month away—hardly time for him to return to this country, don his civies and still be able to pick up the reins.

In most cases, also, men about to be discharged are given a 30-day furlough and then must report back for a final check-up. Under those arrangements, Anderson might not be out of uniform before November, when the football season will be more than half over.

Chance for Cards

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The St. Louis Cardinals, fighting an uphill battle for a fourth consecutive National league pennant, have their first opportunity of the season this weekend to leap to the top as they take on the leading Chicago Cubs in a four-game series starting tonight.

"Rollie" -- Builder of Basketball

By JOHN STICHNOTH
Editor, The Daily Towner

Rollie Williams, whose future role is University of Iowa athletics is the center of speculation these days, is one of most highly regarded figures in basketball circles in the Midwest.

A builder of good basketball teams and a great sportsman, he is respected and admired by his colleagues and the fans in the Big Ten. He is one of the most popular coaches Iowa ever had.

Fans Wondering
Despite his popularity, fans are wondering if he will be restored as head coach in view of Pops Harrison's brilliant successes. The two men coach different styles of play and, on the whole, employ different methods.

Williams, now a lieutenant commander in the navy and athletic officer at Great Lakes, is believed to be due for placement on the inactive status list soon.

Greatest Team
His greatest team was in the 1941-42 season, with Tommy Chapman and Wendell Hill at forwards, Milt Kuhl, center, and Vic Siegel and Rudy Soderquist, guards and co-captains.

That team won 12 of its 20 games, and tied for second in the conference with 10 wins and five defeats. Six straight conference victories in the latter part of the season featured the campaign.

1942 Club

That 1942 club set 12 new team and individual records in its spree. Its 721 points for 15 games was a new Big Ten scoring mark, and the 48-point per game average topped the league. Three of the team's losses were by a total of five points.

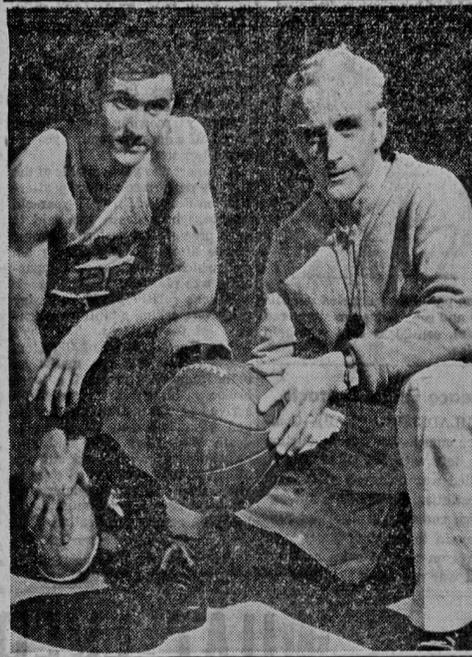
All those 12 records—eight team marks and four individual—were broken by Pops Harrison's teams.

Williams record as head coach at Iowa for 13 years:

All Games	W	L
1929-30	4	12
1930-31	4	13
1931-32	5	12
1932-33	16	5
1933-34	13	6
1934-35	10	9
1935-36	9	10
1936-37	11	9
1937-38	12	9
1938-39	8	11
1939-40	9	12

Totals..... 60 87

Williams was born in Edgerton, Wis., Oct. 11, 1897. At the University of Wisconsin between 1921

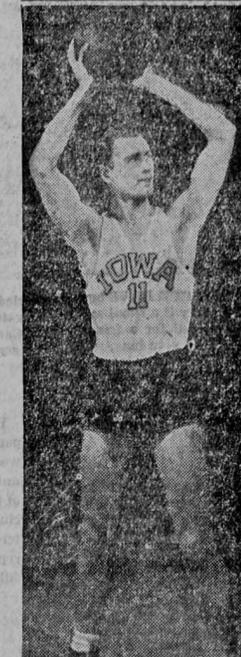


ROLLIE WILLIAMS and VIC SIEGEL

and 1923, he was all-western basketball guard, all-conference football halfback and star baseball outfielder. He is one of the Badgers nine-letter winners.

After graduation he coached at James Millikin college, Decatur, Ill., for a year and then came to the University of Iowa in the fall of 1924 as assistant coach of football and basketball. Sam Barry was here at that time.

In 1929 he was named head coach of basketball, and he held that position through the season of 1941-42 when he entered the navy as a lieutenant. He is genial and soft-spoken, he is poised regardless of the situation confronting him. Despite the tenseness which often grips him, he consistently retains his even temperament.



MILT KUHL

and 1923, he was all-western basketball guard, all-conference football halfback and star baseball outfielder. He is one of the Badgers nine-letter winners.

After graduation he coached at James Millikin college, Decatur, Ill., for a year and then came to the University of Iowa in the fall of 1924 as assistant coach of football and basketball. Sam Barry was here at that time.

In 1929 he was named head coach of basketball, and he held that position through the season of 1941-42 when he entered the navy as a lieutenant. He is genial and soft-spoken, he is poised regardless of the situation confronting him. Despite the tenseness which often grips him, he consistently retains his even temperament.



TOM CHAPMAN

NEW YORK (AP)—Major league standings including all games of Aug. 30.

National League			
Teams	W	L	Pct.
Chicago	76	44	.633
St. Louis	73	49	.598
Brooklyn	68	53	.562
New York	67	57	.540
Pittsburgh	66	62	.516
Boston	56	67	.455
Cincinnati	49	72	.405
Philadelphia	36	87	.293
American League			
Detroit	69	52	.570
Washington	69	54	.561
St. Louis	65	56	.537
New York	62	56	.525
Cleveland	62	57	.521
Chicago	60	61	.496
Boston	58	65	.472
Philadelphia	37	81	.314

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS
National League
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 4 (Only game played)
American League
Cleveland 4, Chicago 4
New York 7, Boston 1 (Only game played)

Today's Games

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

National League
Chicago at St. Louis (night)—Wise (18-8) vs. Brecheen (9-3).
Philadelphia at Boston—Judd (5-4) vs. Lee (8-7).
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati (night)—Gables (10-4) vs. Bowman (9-8). Only games scheduled.

American League
Cleveland at Detroit—Reynolds (14-11) vs. Trout (13-12).
New York at Washington (2-twi-night)—Bonham (5-10) and Gettel (8-5) vs. Hafner (14-11) and Pierotti (11-12) or Carrasco (5-3).
Boston at Philadelphia (2-twi-night)—Clark (1-2) and Woods

Pirates Rally In Seventh; Tip Cubs, 6-4

PITTSBURGH (AP)—In a close contest featured by Stan Hack's 2,000th hit of his big league career, the first place Chicago Cubs bowed 6-4 to the Pittsburgh Pirates yesterday and lost a half game in their slender lead over the St. Louis Cardinals.

The windy city crew then entrained for St. Louis and their crucial four-game series with the Red Birds starting tonight.

Outbatted 12 hits to eight, the Pirates staged a three-run spurge in the seventh inning to chalk up their sole victory in the three-game series with the league leaders.

Trailing 4-3, the Bucs started their "lucky seventh" with a three-base thump by little Al Gionfriddo. Bill Salkeld doubled to drive him in. A timely single by Frankie Gustine brought in Jim Russell, who was hit by an in-shoot, and Jeep Handley, who ran for Salkeld.

Preacher Roe scored his 11th victory against a similar number of defeats. He stepped aside for a pinch-hitter during the triumphant rally and Xavier Rescigno finished with Al Lopez behind the bat.

Paul Derringer was relieved in the third inning after the Pirates scored a run and had the bases full with no outs. Paul Erickson, called to the rescue, soon retired the side. He was proclaimed loser because he was on duty in the slashing seventh.

The veteran Hack, the only lefty put in the lineup against Roe's southpaw pitching, started his team off in the first inning with his 2,000th hit, a single. It was good for a run.

Chicago

Chicago	AB	R	H	E
Hack, 1b	3	1	1	0
Johnson, 2b	5	1	2	0
Sauer, rf	4	0	2	0
Nicholson, rf	1	0	0	0
Pafko, cf	3	1	1	0
Lowrey, lf	5	1	2	0
Hughes, 3b	4	0	0	0
Merullo, ss	4	0	3	0
Rice, c	3	0	1	0
Becker*	1	0	0	0
Williams, cf	0	0	0	0
Derringer, p	1	0	0	0
Erickson, p	1	0	0	0
Gillespie**	1	0	0	0
Vandenbergh, p	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	4	12	0

* Becker batted for Rice in 8th
** Gillespie batted for Erickson in 8th

Pittsburgh

Pittsburgh	AB	R	H	E
Gionfriddo, cf	4	2	1	0
Barrett, rf	5	0	1	0
Russell, lf	1	1	0	0
Salkeld, c	3	0	3	0
Handley*	0	1	0	0
Lopez, c	0	0	0	0
Elliott, 3b	3	1	0	0
Gustine, ss	4	1	2	2
Dahlgren, 1b	2	0	0	0
Coscarart, 2b	4	0	1	0
O'Brien**	2	0	0	0
Rescigno, p	1	0	0	0
Totals	30	6	8	2

* Handley ran for Salkeld in 7th
** O'Brien batted for Roe in 7th

Chicago

Chicago..... 020 010 000-4
Pittsburgh..... 021 000 30x-6

(2-5) vs. Flores (6-7) and Christopher (12-10)
St. Louis at Chicago (night)—Hollingsworth (10-6) vs. Caldwell (5-6)

Ends Tonight

"WILSON"
Last Show Tonight—9:10 p. m.

VARSITY

STARTS SATURDAY!

TARANTULA

JOHNNY WEISSMULLER

ADDED

"TREASURE JEST"
—Cartoon—
"Community Sing"
"Double Honey Moon"
—Leon Errol Comedy—

LAST

All Star Cast
DAY! "GENTLE ANNIE"

Box Office Open 1:15-10:00

STARTS SATURDAY

STATE FAIR

MAKING JOHN CRAM—ANDREW'S WITH THE WINNERS—BLAINE

CO-HIT

JOHNNY MACK BROWN
"Stranger From Sante Fe"

Maybe It's Free Hot Dogs and Cokes But— 25,000 See Victory Track Meet

By WHITNEY MARTIN

FRANKFURT-ON-MAIN, Germany, (AP)—You might say free cokes, free hot dogs, and free admission had something to do with it, as Americans love their freedom and will go far in any direction if the ride is free, but we think the attendance of 25,000 at the European theater-Mediterranean theater track meet was due largely to a growing interest in that sport.

The estimated 25,000 may be chamber of commerce figures, but it did seem that victory stadium which holds 50,000, was about half full. The stadium is in a beautiful wooded setting and vaguely resembles the University of Missouri site. One side is built on the hillside and the upper tiers have trees seemingly growing right out of

concrete.

The only drawback to the layout is a 500-meter track which confused GI's no little in distance events.

The meet, as was the Nuernberg event, was conducted with clocklike precision and with all trimmings of a big league event back home. Performances on the whole were excellent considering the limited training of the athletes.

The individual star was Pte. William Dillard of Cleveland, with three firsts and a place on the winning relay team. Most interesting performer was a bushy haired Moroccan, Chief Sergt. Ben Driss Bouali of the French army. Ben etc. used to carry the mail between villages in Morocco, doing it on the run. He runs like a clock though. That is, he can run all day but at one speed, so consequently

he finished a forlorn third in the 3,000-meter race.

There probably would have been many more if transportation had been available. The stadium was far from town and the boys who could not get a ride could not attend.

In fact, transportation is one of the biggest problems over here. As General Eisenhower indicated, everybody wants to go somewhere and there just are not enough air or ground vehicles to take them despite an unbelievable amount of American motorized equipment. It would take an unending belt to keep everybody moving, an affair such as the elevators in the U.S.F.E.T. headquarters here.

Yankees Daze Red Sox, 7-1

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Yankees beat Dave Ferriss for the fourth time yesterday when they whipped the Boston Red Sox 7 to 1 with Floyd Bevens pitching no-hit ball for six innings and then allowing only one the remainder of the way. Charlie Keller and Frankie Crosetti hit homers for the Yanks, the latter with two on.

Buckeyes Will Report Today

COLUMBUS, Ohio — With a squad of 60 invited to report, the Ohio State university football squad will launch its 1945 practice season Friday.

Fullback Spot Goal For Grid Candidates On Michigan Squad

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—The fullback position, the spot that supplies the "punch" in offensive football, is the shining goal of at least three candidates in a dead heat scramble at the University of Michigan this fall.

A big question mark looms whenever a successor is mentioned for Michigan's 1944 line crashers, Bob Wiese and Don Lund, but the answer probably will be supplied by one or more of three freshmen.

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JOHNNY MACK BROWN
"Stranger From Sante Fe"

Japs Lost Biggest Gamble in Leyte Battle

By JAMES HUTCHESON

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

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

By the time the troops of Gen. Walter Krueger's powerful Sixth army landed at Lingayen gulf, Luzon, on Jan. 9, 1945, the steady blows of American army and navy planes had won air supremacy throughout the islands.

Enemy Power Still Strong

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

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

But his timetable there suffered a severe setback when only one small airfield could be put into operation in the first weeks. American air superiority was lost for the first time since the push north from the Solomons and New Guinea started.

Even the weather gods, who long had smiled upon MacArthur's southwest Pacific operations, deserted him on Leyte. The rains came in torrents to turn the island into a quagmire. American mechanized equipment bogged down in the drive against the heavily reinforced Japanese in the Ormoc corridor, across the island's mountainous backbone.

Krueger's forces finally smashed

the enemy by pushing one division across the island far to the south and landing another behind the enemy in Ormoc bay.

Luzon Campaign Like Clock-Work

By contrast, the Luzon drive moved with clock-like precision toward the main strategic objectives—conquest of the central plains, capture of Manila and reopening of Manila bay. Weather was favorable, roads were good and American mechanized power could be utilized fully in a war of maneuver.

There were more Japanese troops on Luzon than there ever were on Leyte, but the sprawling size of Luzon made it necessary for the Japanese to spread over vast areas. Air supremacy enabled our planes to blast communications and supply lines and cripple Japanese attempts to move troops freely.

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

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

MacArthur's choice was the southern sector, where marshes and rice paddies stretched inland that paid off. The Americans landed with small losses and started their speedy push toward the 120-mile plains route toward Manila.

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

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

Krueger swung strong forces to the north and northeast to prevent any enemy push from the flanks. Japanese mechanized strength was virtually wiped out soon afterward

in the four-day battle of San Manuel.

Two Major Landings in South

At the end of January, two additional major landings drove prongs into the enemy to the south. The first, near Subic bay, site of a former United States navy base, was to close off Bataan and prevent the Japanese from withdrawing to the jungled peninsula for a last stand.

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

The first cavalry's motorized flying column broke into Manila the night of Feb. 3 to relieve hungry but deliriously happy Santo Tomas internees. The 37th division entered Manila the next day from the north and the 11th airborne from the south, after cracking strong emplacements near Cavite.

The battle for the burning capital city was on, as a vengeful enemy blasted and burned "the jewel of the Orient" which MacArthur had tried to spare in 1941 by declaring it an open city. Three destructive weeks followed before the last enemy stronghold in the totally wrecked Intramuros (old walled city) was eliminated. The total Japanese Manila garrison was estimated at 20,000.

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

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

MacArthur later reported that the force of 3,038 Americans killed nearly twice that many Japs in the first 10 days of bitter fighting. As the campaign against the re-

Nine Motorists Fined In Police Court

Eight out-of-town persons and one local motorist paid \$1 fines in police court yesterday on street storage tickets. They were: Norman Schaiman of Des Moines; L. V. Carlton, 446 Second avenue; W. D. Gehringer of Des Moines; E. J. Larson of Chariton; Mrs. M. D. Anderson of Rolfe; R. J. Badlate of Des Moines and R. W. Brooks of Ames.

Lynn De Rue, 329 Oakland avenue, paid two \$1 fines on overtime parking charges.

Marriage License

The clerk of the district court issued a marriage license yesterday to Edward Harold Johnson and Lois Helen Grable, both of Oskosh, Wis.

Panama Leader Dies

NEW YORK (AP)—Florencio Harmodio Arosemena, 72, former President of Panama, died yesterday at Polyclinic hospital after a long illness.

maining Japanese on Luzon moved in the mountains, encountering amazing systems of caves and tunnels. Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger's new Eighth army took over the big job of re-taking the central and southern islands.

Eichelberger launched a series of rapid-fire landings, starting with small islands in the shipping channel south of Luzon and reaching to the southern tip of the archipelago. Palawan, Mindanao, Basilan, Cebu, Panay, Negros and others—the conquests followed so rapidly that officers lost count.

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

Even while the cleanup continued, the MacArthur command looked to the future. The five-star general who came back sounded the keynote: "On to Tokyo!"

Two Local Men To Enter Rabbits In Waterloo Show

Two Iowa City men will enter rabbits in the Dairy Cattle Congress rabbit show, scheduled to begin at Waterloo tomorrow.

Irving Justice, 1811 Kirkwood avenue, shipped 12 New Zealand White rabbits to Waterloo last night, where they will show against 500 other rabbits in the same class. Justice leaves for Waterloo tomorrow.

Four New Zealand Whites and two Champagne D'Argent rabbits will be entered by E. E. Kline, 313 College court, who estimates that the Champagnes will enter in a class of about 200.

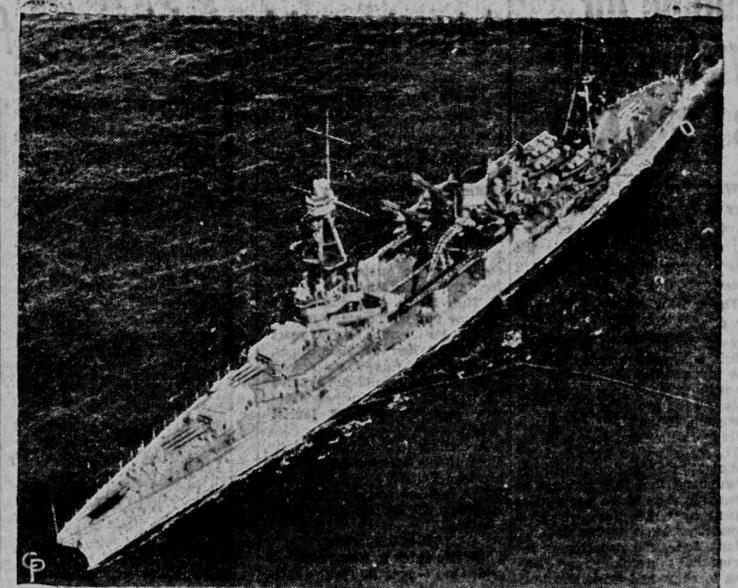
New Zealand White rabbits have pure white coats and pink eyes; Champagne D'Argents have an outer coating of silver fur and a slate blue coat underneath.

Dale Dilts to Speak At Vesper Forum

Dale Dilts will speak on "The Church and Labor" at the Wesley Foundation vesper forum Sunday at 4 p. m. at the Methodist student center, 120 N. Dubuque street.

Helen Ladwig will be the vesper leader and supper plans are in charge of Velma Fanning.

REVEAL 300 SURVIVED CRUISER HOUSTON SINKING



ALTHOUGH THE FATE OF THE U. S. heavy cruiser Houston still remains a mystery, it has been revealed that 300 survivors of the gallant ship which is believed to have been sunk by the Japs in the Java sea battle in February, 1942, are interned in a Jap prison camp in Thailand. The disclosure was made by Lt. Col. Nicol Smith of the Office of Strategic Services, who left Bangkok, capital of Jap-conquered Thailand, Aug. 5. The Houston was presumably sunk Feb. 27, 1942. (International)

Daily Iowan Want Ads

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1 month—4c per line per day
—Figure 5 words to line—Minimum Ad—2 lines

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The Daily Iowan

BUSINESS OFFICE
PHONE 4191

'One Man's Opinion' Aired on WSUI

One man's opinion, a commentary by Earl Hall of the Mason City Globe Gazette, is heard at 12:45. "Is Our Highway Slaughter Inevitable?" is the subject this week.

WSUI will present Science News of the week today at 11:30 a. m. The script, prepared by the Science Service, Inc. of Washington D. C. in entitled "Radar Secrets Revealed" and will be read by Bill Hubbard of the WSUI staff.



JOAN DAVIS, radio's "Queen of Comedy," returns to the air as star of "The Joan Davis Show" over CBS on Monday, Sept. 3 at 1:30 p. m.

TODAYS 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 After Breakfast Coffee
9:15 Sports Time
9:30 Good Morning, Ladies
9:45 News, The Daily Iowan
10:00 Week in the Magazines
10:15 Yesterday's Musical Favorites

NETWORK HIGHLIGHTS

6:00 Jack Kirkwood (WMT)
Austin and Scofield (WHO)
The Grainbelt Rangers (KXEL)
6:15 Jimmy Fidler (WMT)
News of the World (WHO)
H. R. Gross and 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 Melody (WHO)
Blind Date (KXEL)

7:15 The Aldrich Family (WMT)
Highways in Melody (WHO)
Blind Date (KXEL)

7:30 Adventures of the Thin Man (WMT)
Correction Please (WHO)
This Is Your FBI (KXEL)

7:45 Adventures of the Thin Man (WMT)
Correction Please (WHO)
This Is Your FBI (KXEL)

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 Trial (KXEL)

8:30 Those Websters (WMT)
People Are Funny (WHO)
The Sheriff (KXEL)

8:45 Those Websters (WMT)
People are Funny (Who)
The Sheriff (KXEL)

9:00 Ray Bolger Show (WMT)
Dunninger, The Master Mentalist (WHO)
Man From G-2 (KXEL)

9:15 Ray Bolger Show (WMT)
Dunninger, The Master Mentalist (WHO)
Man From G-2 (KXEL)

9:30 Harry James (WMT)
Hollywood Theater (WHO)
The Doctors Talk It Over (KXEL)

9:45 Harry James (WMT)
Hollywood Theater (WHO)
String Ensemble (KXEL)

10:00 News, Douglas Grant (WMT)
Supper Club (WHO)
H. R. Gross and the News (KXEL)

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

10:30 Clyde McCoy's Band (WMT)
Can You Top This? (WHO)
Melodies of the Masters (KXEL)

10:45 Clyde McCoy's Band (WMT)
Can You Top This? (WHO)
Melodies of the Masters (KXEL)

11:00 News (WMT)
Bill Stern—Ty Cobb (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 Parade (WHO)
Sign Off (KXEL)

POPEYE



BLONDIE



HENRY



ETTA KETT



ROOM AND BOARD



OLD HOME TOWN

by STANLEY

Europe Air Victory Cost 38,185 Men

WASHINGTON (AP)—Air victory in Europe cost the army air force 38,185 airmen killed or missing and 18,418 planes, while the war at sea cost the lives of 4,612 American soldiers.

The toll for the three years of air combat was disclosed yesterday in an article in "Airforce," official service journal of the AAF. The author, Maj. Arthur Gordon, who also wrote "Target Germany," says the victory might not have been ours if the Nazis had had a little more time and foresight.

The sea casualties were disclosed last night by a war department announcement that ship sinkings or damage to ships in the war against Japan cost the lives of 1,008 American soldiers to that date.

Last June, the department reported that ship sinkings and damages to ships had taken the lives of 3,604 soldiers in the war against the European axis.

Revisions meanwhile in combat casualties, together with deletions, meanwhile brought the over-all casualty total down to 1,070,545, as against 1,070,819 for the week before.

4-H Youths to Go To Training School

Five Johnson county 4-H youths will represent clubs of the county at a corn borer training school to be conducted by Harold Gundersen, extension entomologist of Iowa State college, Aug. 31.

Boys from Cedar and Linn counties will also attend the school sessions at the Kenneth Peterson farm, 3 miles east of West Branch, according to Emmet C. Gardner, county extension director.

The students are to be trained as 4-H corn borer scouts, to recognize the European corn borer. The Johnson County 4-H representatives will be Marion Colony, North Liberty; Donald Johnson and Donald Robertson, Oxford, and Robert Paulus and Keith Hemingway, Iowa City.

The program of training includes three field surveys of a selected farm area to determine the corn borer population and factors affecting it. One census will be taken Sept. 15, to provide the count of borers at the start of the winter season. The second will be made in December to determine the percentage of borers surviving the mechanical corn picker and destruction by livestock and birds. The final one will be taken in April to determine the winter mortality.

Fire of Unknown Origin Causes Damage To Clothing, Furniture

A fire in a closet and room at the home of Mrs. Barbara A. O'Brien, 329 Iowa avenue, yesterday morning destroyed clothing and other personal property in the closet and damaged furniture and the walls and ceiling of the room.

Iowa City firemen were called at 7:50 a. m. yesterday and worked an hour and a half extinguishing the blaze. Cause of the blaze is unknown, according to Fire Chief J. J. Clark.

The clothing and other personal property in the closet was the property of Mrs. Robert Fohda, daughter of Mrs. Mildred Johnson, Johnson county nurse, who was planning to move into the upstairs apartment.

Fire Chief Clark said that the fire started in a corner of the closet but the cause of the blaze could not be determined. The clothing was not insured.

Where Will Americans Travel?

Mexico Has Hopes for Post-War Tourists

By JACK STARR-HUNT

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Where will the American public travel now that war-time restrictions are being lifted?

Mexico hopes to supply the answer.

Mexican government officials and business men catering to the tourist trade are preparing to welcome a triple quota of travelers from the United States.

They figure that war-sacked Europe will not be ready for the tourist business for several years to come. When that time comes, they argue, there's no reason why Mexico should not receive a lion's share of business from the moderate-salaried tourist trade.

According to Lucas De Palacio, chief of the government-affiliated Mexican Tourist association, 200,000 American travelers are now spending \$56,000,000 annually in Mexico.

600,000 Tourists

"Within three to four years," he said, "we expect to receive 600,000 tourists who will spend approximately \$175,000,000 a year."

By that time, he added, the nation's multi-fingered program of economic expansion will be ready to woo greater hordes of American pleasure seekers.

Mexico's accelerated industrial expansion, with millions of pesos invested in roads, railroads and airlines, hotels, power plants, waterworks and tourist center development, is expected to show high dividends in easy-flowing tourist dollars.

"If 16,000,000 Americans travel in Canada every year, why should not Mexico receive her share?" asks De Palacio.

Double Publicity Program

The Mexican Tourist association plans to double its appropriation for the 1946 publicity program. This association represents the government, the Mexico Hotel association, National Railways, Petroleum Mexicanos (government-controlled oil company), the Bank of Mexico and 20 other business interests catering to the tourist trade, who pool their money and ideas to stimulate interest in Mexico.

The association is making United States citizens Mexico-conscious by means of propaganda films, lectures, broadcasts of Mexican songs and exhibitions in the United States of Mexican folk lore, costumes and silver jewelry. De Palacio estimates that 1,500,000 persons each month see a total of 3,600 Mexican colored films, from 18 originals, which are circulating in United States schools, clubs and training camps.

The overcrowded capital will have six new first-class hotels to be completed within the next two years at a cost of 100,000,000 pesos (\$20,000,000), according to Antonio Perez, manager of the Mexico City Hotel association. This will double tourist accommodations in Mexico City to 5,000 first-class hotel rooms with capacity for 8,000 persons, he asserted.

Alameda Hotel

The new Alameda hotel, on Avenida Juarez, named after the historic downtown park which it fronts, will have 800 rooms, double those of Mexico City's largest hotel, the Geneva.

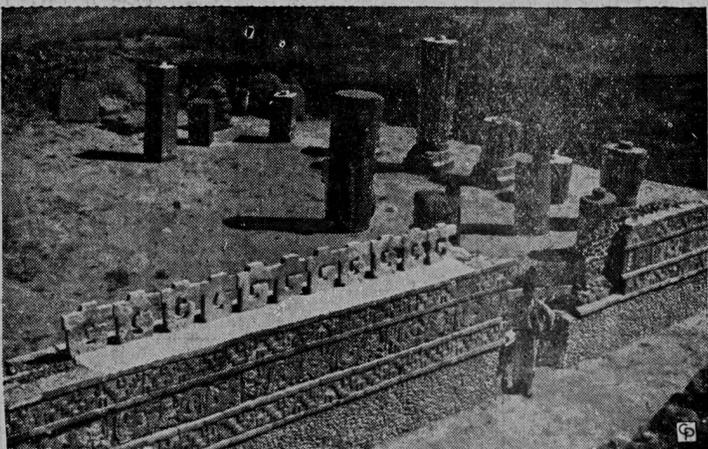
The partially finished structure was acquired by the government for non-payment of taxes, and will cost 8,000,000 pesos (\$1,600,000) to complete and put into operation within a year. Nine out of the 10 rental bids already received by the treasury department include combinations of American and Mexican capital.

The Alameda will have two floors of suites, three dining rooms, four bars and a theater seating 800 persons, suitable for moving pictures and conventions.

A new 155-room hotel now being constructed next to the swanky 250-room Hotel Reforma, on the Paseo de la Reforma, will probably be annexed to that hotel, said Perez. It will have a roof-top swimming pool capable of being enclosed on cool days. Three of the other new hotels will be constructed in smart residential districts.



BEAUTY—A girl from Oaxaca wears festival costume



PRE-CORTEZ—These "new" Aztec ruins in state of Hidalgo were discovered by archeologists in 1943.

ably be annexed to that hotel, said Perez. It will have a roof-top swimming pool capable of being enclosed on cool days. Three of the other new hotels will be constructed in smart residential districts.

Acapulco

In Acapulco, Mexico's popular Pacific ocean resort, four new hotels with a capacity of 600 rooms are under construction. In Veracruz, Gulf resort city, five new hotels for 1,000 tourists will be completed within a year. Developments in Pacific coast towns are being rushed forward to lure the tourist trade. Mazatlan, Guadalupe, Manzanillo and Barra de Navidad, near Guadalajara, are pushing through improvement programs with an eye to American vacationers.

Nautia, deep-sea fishing haven on the Gulf of Mexico, will be an important new tourist center, according to De Palacio. Two new hotels with rooms for several hundred persons are being planned, the town is being beautified, and it is expected that an airline will touch there within the near future.

More for Roads

Next year, the government is expected to appropriate 25 per cent more money for building new roads, with some of the resort proprietors pitching in with capital.

With only a small stretch of the Pan American highway north of the Guatemalan border still to be completed, tourists

will soon be able to drive the full length of Mexico.

A west-bound highway through Guadalajara to Tepic is already passable and to be finished soon, and the small remaining stretch to the Pacific coast which at present can be travelled only in the dry season will be paved in the not too distant future. The Guadalajara highway will be linked with a new Pan American highway which will follow the west coast northward to Nogales.

The National Railways of Mexico, according to F. C. Lona, assistant traffic manager, has already made tentative arrangements with the Missouri Pacific "Sunshine Route" to streamline the route all the way from St. Louis to Mexico City, as soon as possible now the war is over.

Also contingent on the end of the war was the purchase of 70 air-conditioned Pullman cars with which National Railways of Mexico hopes to improve the route to Suchiate, Mexico, on the Guatemala border, to tie up with the International Railways of Central America.

Some of Mexico's most publicized tourist spots which have been available only by highway or by antiquated day-coach train will have modern Pullman service.

Uruapan, jumping off place for Mexico's No. 1 attraction, the erupting volcano, Paricutin, as well as Morelia and Patzcuaro in the state of Michoacan will enjoy up-to-date Pullman service.

Tampico, on the Gulf of Mexico, will have sleeping car service through from San Luis Potosi for the first time, and Manzanilla, on the Pacific coast, will be reached by Pullman from Guadalajara.

Expansion

The postwar expansion plans of the airlines will place Mexico City within easy reach of metropolitan terminals in the United States. Pan American World Airways is reported to have already signed contracts for 26 108-passenger Clipper ships and 16 204-passenger planes for international routes.

Its plans include a rapid long run service from Los Angeles to Buenos Aires, stopping en route at Mexico City, and probably using 108, 54 and 24-passenger ships.

The communications department of the Mexican government is building two new paved runways at the Mexico City airport, to be finished this year. One is 1,650 meters and the other 1,250 meters in length.

Now in the blue print stage is a government project to construct a big terminal at the airport, capable of handling 700 passengers an hour. Statistics show an average of 13,785 passengers pass through the airport every month. The new plan will make it possible to handle 18,000 passengers a day.

American Airlines has signed a contract for postwar delivery of

55 high-speed four-engined Douglas flagships at a cost of \$30,000,000. Twenty-five will be 44-passenger four-mile-a-minute ships; 30 will carry 56 passengers, each at a speed of five miles a minute. It is expected that these will be used in inter-American continental service to Mexico and countries to the south.

New Line

Braniff Aerovias, which April 1 opened a new line connecting Mexico City, Ciudad Victoria and Nuevo Laredo, to link with the Braniff Airways route to San Antonio, Dallas, Kansas City and Chicago, on July 1 inaugurated another, from Mexico City to Veracruz and Merida, Yucatan, which later will be extended to Havana. This line stops at Puebla, a city popular with tourists, but previously reached only by a two-and-a-half-hour motor trip or a slow train ride.

When equipment is available, Braniff will open a new route from Mexico City to Guatemala and El Salvador. It will feature stops at Cuernavaca and Cuautla, favorite weekend vacation spots for Capitalians.

Recently, the government's tourist department called a convention in Mexico City to discuss ways and means to cater to the growing numbers of American tourists. Government officials, hotel men, railroad and airline officials and travel representatives talked over their mutual problems and drew up a declaration of principles for the protection of the tourists.

Resolutions included close cooperation to combat exploitation of tourists by over-charging; the elimination of black-market gasoline prices along the national highways; improvements and better sanitation for the port of Acapulco and civic measures to investigate and cure the plague of beggars, most of them professional, who infest tourist centers.

The ministry of public health has appointed a committee to make an investigation throughout Mexico, and to see that within a year all Mexican hotels will have purified drinking water. Through the cooperation of the Mexican Hotel association, the capital's first class hotels already have purifying systems approved by this committee.

A school for hotel employees will be opened Dec. 1 in roof-top quarters loaned by the Hotel Reforma. There, bellboys, waiters, maids and kitchen help from tourist hotels all over Mexico will be trained, with their tuition paid by their respective employers. Eventually the school will also train hotel executives.

Mexico is mobilizing her forces to attract the avalanche of American tourists—and American dollars—which it hopes to welcome soon.

Plane Raids On Tokyo Kill Up to 500,000

ATSUGI, Japan (AP)—A Japanese newspaperman said yesterday that from 300,000 to 500,000 persons were killed or injured by the great superfort fire raids on Tokyo, once the world's third greatest city.

At the same time, Nicholas P. Agueev, Russian trade representative who has been in Tokyo two years, said it had been estimated officially that nearly 1,000,000 homes and buildings had been razed, leaving only 380,000 still standing.

The Domei agency correspondent declared that Tokyo was in the throes of inflation, and black market prices had soared to tremendous heights. Food is scarce and so is liquor.

Agueev reported that the German legation had not left Japan, although the embassy had been burned to the ground in the raids. He said the Germans had left Tokyo after the defeat of the Nazis.

Asked about Japanese reaction to the surrender, Agueev replied: "I have only seen the local papers. They never mentioned surrender to the people, but they talked of the termination of the war and restoration of peace."

OCCUPATION—

(Continued from page 1)

preme moment for the fighting general who vowed to finish the war in Tokyo—and made good his vow.

He will board the battleship Missouri in Tokyo bay and as supreme commander for all the allies, sign the surrender articles sealing for Japan the loss of a war and an empire built by bloodshed and terror.

People Shocked

(No immediate march into Tokyo was planned, but Associated Press correspondent Russell Brines entered the capital and found that the best-known quarters had been razed by bombs. He reported the people going about their work with shocked impassivity and no sign of hostility.)

MacArthur's way into Yokohama, once Japan's sixth greatest city but now a bombed-out shell with at least half of it in ruins, was prepared by airborne troops who landed eight hours earlier at Atsugi.

Overhead the skies were crowded with allied warplanes, armed and ready to fire at the first hint of treachery.

MacArthur's automobile sped past armed Japanese guards, some of them veterans of the Pacific fighting, spaced at 100-yard intervals and on the alert to prevent any sniping or other act of violence.

Truman Puts Industry Back on 40-Hour Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Truman yesterday abolished the wartime minimum work week of 48 hours in private industry. Earlier this week he asked all federal departments and agencies to return to the 40-hour week except where it was vitally essential to work longer hours.

Meeting Changed

The Sept. 3 meeting of Local No. 12 of the A. F. of L. has been changed to Friday, Sept. 7, Raymond Wagner, president, has announced. The meeting will be held in the K. P. club rooms at 7:30 p. m.



T. R. ALBERHASKY, storekeeper, third class, USN of Route 1, Iowa City, is at work aboard the carrier USS Shamrock Bay, on which he serves in the Pacific. He entered the navy in October, 1943.

Explosion of Atomic Bomb Literally Creation Of Small Sun, Dr. C. J. Lapp Tells Rotary

The explosion of an atomic bomb is "literally, the creation of a small sun," Dr. C. J. Lapp, assistant to the general manager of the physics-engineering development project, said in discussing the atomic bomb at the weekly Rotary club luncheon yesterday.

"The amount of energy released by such an explosion is beyond all human intuition," Dr. Lapp said.

Two Points

Before beginning his talk, Dr. Lapp stressed two points, 1. that he had no military information and so could not divulge any secrets, and 2. that the university's physics-engineering development project had made no contribution to the atomic bomb.

He said that after the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, many Iowa Citizens approached him, asking whether or not the PED project was making atomic bombs. Dr. Lapp found that the only satisfactory answer was: "Don't worry; if we ever make a slip with one of them, you'll never know about it."

Dr. Lapp was acquainted with one of the scientists who helped to develop the bomb and who was present when the first test explosion was tried in New Mexico. The bomb was placed at the top of a steel tower in the desert.

Steel Tower

"When they say that the steel tower vaporized, that was literally true," Dr. Lapp said.

Scientists witnessing the test from six miles away were required to wear heavy goggles. One man disobeyed this order and was struck stone blind when the bomb exploded.

Apparatus which these scientists had six miles from the explosion was wrecked by the blast. "About all that they could report," Dr. Lapp remarked, "was that it was more than they had anticipated."

Other scientists 27 miles away reported that the light given off by the blast measured 50,000 foot-candles. At a distance of six miles, where one man was blinded, the intensity must have been 800,000 foot-candles.

Scene of Explosion

At the scene of the explosion,

the scientists found a crater 2,000 yards across and great quantities of fused quartz; the heat of the bomb had been sufficient to melt the quartz of the sand.

About the destruction caused at Hiroshima by the first atomic bomb dropped on Japan, Dr. Lapp said, "I don't think we know yet exactly what happened."

The Japanese say that there has been a weekly death toll of 10,000 persons since the bomb exploded. They attribute this death toll to induced radioactivity in the soil caused by the atomic bomb explosion.

Dr. Lapp does not believe that the large number of deaths was caused by induced radioactivity. At the scene of the New Mexico experiment scientists found some radioactivity had been induced into the atoms of the sand but much less than they had expected.

German Bomb

According to Dr. Lapp, the Germans did not develop an atomic bomb before the allies did because of two reasons: 1. the allies had a corner on the best brains, and 2. allied espionage was so efficient and thorough that the Germans did not have a chance to perfect such a weapon.

Of the 10 best brains in the field of physics, the allies had eight. The best physicists in Germany had fled the country or had been eliminated by the Nazis.

In speaking of the future of atomic energy, Dr. Lapp remarked that "man has now unlocked, apparently, the inmost secrets of energy."

Freedom of Choice

"We have absolute freedom of choice to will what we shall do with this tremendous power," he said. "Physicists have realized for a long time that the nation that found the secret of releasing atomic energy would be able to control the rest of the world."

"We can do whatever we want with the rest of the people in the world," he concluded, "live at peace with them or destroy them."

The newest member of Rotary was introduced to the older members of the local club. He is Prof. L. A. Van Dyke, director of university high school.

ONE NUT THAT WAS REALLY HARD TO CRACK



LITTLE GILBERT CROSBY of Baltimore, rummaging in a tool box at his home, came up with a case-hardened steel nut on his right thumb. He couldn't get it off. Neither could his parents, nor firemen. But Dr. Albert Dunn, a local dentist, could—and did. The "ordeal" (for Gilbert) is pictured at left. At right the cracked nut rests in Gilbert's hand. (International)

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