

Jobs, to School... Thousands... including... who quit the... a lush wa... seats Mon... 1,000 school... 18 term... available on... who would... ate's publi... by state de... struction of... enrollment of... forms... ably lines... me recuper... three year... eased stud... d, a super... d, explained... owa's town... more than... doors Mon... ions in the... Labor Day... until Tues... and "a good... 7,000 rural... their term...

FATS, MEATS, book four red stamps Q2 through U2 good through Aug. 31; Y2 through Z2 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 36 good through Aug. 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

Fair

IOWA: Fair and quite warm

IOWA CITY, IOWA WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1945

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

VOLUME XXI NUMBER 292

FIVE CENTS

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

No Overseas Service for Older GI's

'Step on It'—MacArthur

Allied Commander Urges Japanese Demobilization

YOKOHAMA, Wednesday (AP)—Japan moved today toward speedy and complete demobilization of her armed forces under a blunt "step on it" order from General MacArthur, supreme allied commander.

In his general order No. 2 the supreme commander of the allied occupation forces set forth at length requirements which would facilitate prompt and orderly establishment of United States occupation forces in the main islands of Japan, in the Ryukyu and Korea south of the 38th parallel.

The order directed the commanding general of the First Japanese general army to report in person to Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, commanding the United States Eighth army in the Tokyo area, at a time and place designated by Eichelberger, for instructions covering the entry of American troops in the Eighth army's zone of responsibility.

Eichelberger immediately summoned Field Marshal Sugiyama, former chief of the Japanese general army staff and military adviser to Emperor Hirohito, to Eighth army headquarters to hear American terms for entering Tokyo.

Eighth army headquarters said the famed First cavalry division, first to enter Manila, would be the first American outfit to enter Tokyo.

Maj. Neil Stewart, of Woodvine, Ga., said the United States 27th division, which helped conquer Okinawa, would start moving into the Yokohama-Tokyo area tomorrow. It will share occupation duties with the 11th airborne and First cavalry divisions, already here.

The commander of the Japanese second general army was instructed to report by radio without delay to Gen. Walter Krueger, commanding the American Sixth army, for entry of occupation forces into southern Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.

Likewise the Japanese commander of Korea was told to report to Gen. John Hodge of the 24th army corps for instructions on the American entry into Korea.

Imperial headquarters also was directed to have its naval commanders report to Admirals Halsey and Spruance, of the Third and Fifth fleets, and to Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid of the Seventh fleet as naval representatives of the supreme commander.

All Japanese merchant ships of more than 100 tons would be subject to supervision of MacArthur and his representative, MacArthur directed that the Japanese government provide skilled labor at the time and place he designates. A pool of unskilled and semi-skilled labor would be used for repair of roads, railroads, docks, etc.

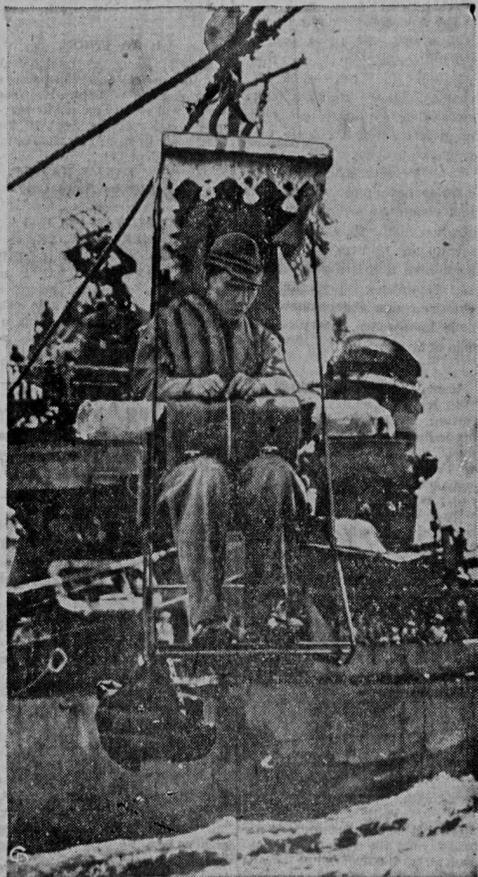
Armament resulting from demobilization would be turned over to the United States Sixth, Eighth and Tenth army commanders and to the 25th army corps commander.

MacArthur ordered the Japanese to demobilize their armed forces speedily and in orderly fashion to maintain all records and archives until they are taken over by the occupation forces.

Personnel of Nipponese warships and merchant vessels were ordered to remain aboard ship until further instructions. All such ships, whether at sea or in port, were commanded to train all weapons fore and aft to make them inoperative.

In his lengthy directive of 12 typewritten pages, MacArthur specified the requirements designed to speed prompt installation of American occupation armies in the Japanese home islands, in the Ryukyu and in Korea. The Korean occupation will be south of the 38th parallel, the Russians being in control of the area to the north.

JAP GETS A RIDE TO 'MISSOURI'



THE SOURNESS OF DEFEAT is etched sharply on the face of the Japanese harbor pilot as he rides in Admiral Halsey's fringe-covered boson's chair from the destroyer Nicholas to the battleship Missouri to give information on the channels in Sagami bay to our victorious fleet units. Official United States navy photo.

Legion Honors Six Men

CHICAGO (AP)—The American Legion reported yesterday it will present its distinguished service medal to six men—three of them posthumously—at the organization's annual convention here Nov. 18-20.

The six men are Gen. Dwight David Eisenhower, Admiral Chester William Nimitz, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Ernest Taylor (Ernie) Pyle, Franklin Roosevelt, and Theodore Roosevelt Jr.—the latter three awarded posthumously.

Don Glascoff, Indianapolis, national adjutant of the Legion, said convention guests would include President Truman, 28 state governors who are members of the legion, and all legislative congressmen.

Philip W. Collins, Chicago, general chairman of the convention committee, said at a committee meeting yesterday the convention would be "strictly for business."

He added there would be approximately 2,000 official delegates plus alternates and 1,100 American Legion auxiliary delegates attending the convention.

He commanded that reports be made today by state ministers on the causes of defeat, and unusually frank speeches were expected.

The emperor read an imperial receipt rapidly, and the house of peers then adopted a resolution expressing determination to rebuild the nation.

More than 400 peers attended the brief session, and later some 466 members were present at the convening of the house of representatives.

SUI Service Office Expects Enrollment Of 500 Veterans

University of Iowa enrollment will include more than 500 veterans of World War II, it was announced yesterday by Director William D. Coder of the veterans service office.

Many of the veterans come to the university the day after their discharge, even before going home, for personal interviews and to make final arrangements.

"Veterans are enthusiastic over their chance for education under the G. I. bill or vocational rehabilitation. Many of them say they always have wanted to go to the university but lacked the opportunity until the government provided it," Director Coder reports.

Tokyo for Tourists
SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Japan put in a plug for tourist trade yesterday.

The Domei agency, in a wireless dispatch beamed to America and recorded by the federal communications commission, said the country was "endowed with the natural conditions for the tourist industry."

It added that everything was being done to give international tourists first rate hotels, meals and souvenirs.

Hirohito Opens Diet, Asks People to Win World Confidence, Establish Peaceful State

TOKYO (AP)—Emperor Hirohito personally opened the 88th extraordinary session of the Japanese diet yesterday and called upon his people to "win the confidence of the world, establish firmly a peaceful state and contribute to the progress of mankind."

\$100,000,000 Housing Program Ready To Be Launched

Blueprints Ready For Builders From Coast to Coast

WASHINGTON (AP)—The government is set to lead a building boom with a \$100,000,000 public housing program for low-income families.

Projects already blueprinted, and financed through the federal public housing authority, are ready for the builders in a hundred communities from coast to coast.

Those facilities had arranged before the war for federal loans and annual subsidies for the houses.

They are designed to accommodate 25,000 families. The monthly rent will average about \$20 a family.

War delayed construction. Now the projects are being pushed to get slum clearance plans in motion again and to provide needed jobs.

Take Detroit. It is starting construction on three projects providing 2,400 low-rent dwellings at an estimated cost of \$14,129,000.

Local housing authorities in most cities are busy reviewing project plans for slight necessary changes in cost estimates and design.

The deferred program, now given the government green light is relatively small compared with the great need for housing.

But it is ready to go, a starting point for the home-building industry.

The low-rent projects, though publicly owned, are privately built. Communities plan them through local housing authorities.

The government lends up to 90 percent of development cost, is paid back over a 60-year period with interest.

The income of a family eligible to rent one of the modern, well-built dwelling units can't be more than five times the gross rent.

This was \$18.26 on the average before the war, including utilities. Rents generally are scaled on ability to pay.

Before the war, the average income of families admitted was \$78 a year.

Rental income to the local housing authorities managing the projects has been sufficient to meet more than 75 percent of obligations for operating expenses and debt payments. The government pays the difference, about \$7 a month per unit.

U. S. Flag Symbol of Freedom Flies Over Wake

Starts Tackling Peacetime Issues—Congress Convenes Today

WASHINGTON (AP)—Congress goes back on the job today to lend a hand with shifting America over from war to peace.

There won't be any rapid-fire passing of big bills for a while. They aren't ready yet, although committees already are working on several.

But plenty of action is stacking up for later on—action that will take charge of headlines, underscore the reconversion role of the first peacetime session in four years, and test the leadership of the Truman administration.

President Truman has listed some of the things on which he wants an assist from congress:

1. Jobs.
2. More cash for the unemployed.
3. Continued selective service.
4. Remodeling the executive structure of the government.
5. Getting rid of left-over war goods.
6. Ending wartime controls and laws.
7. Figuring out what ought to be done about atomic bombs.

Mr. Truman may have some other subjects to add—taxes and lend-lease, for instance—as congress gets into stride. He may wrap them all up in one package—an already completed message for the lawmakers.

There are the makings of a first-class scrap over unemployment compensation. Mr. Truman has backed a bill to let the federal government add enough to present state payments to pay a maximum of \$25 a week for 26 weeks.

The future is uncertain, too, for a bill now before the senate banking committee. This so-called "full employment" legislation aims at getting industry, labor, agriculture and government to cooperate in trying to see to it that everyone who wants a job gets one. The government could step in with public works if it felt industry wouldn't provide enough jobs.

President Truman may have as much trouble as did his predecessor in persuading congress he ought to have the right to merge, abolish or reorganize government agencies. Budget director Harold Smith pleaded the administration's case yesterday before the house expenditures committee, but objections were raised.

Congress apparently is bent on holding out some of its pet bureau and commissions from any reorganization program.

But—demands for ending the draft aren't quite as loud as they were. It looks now as if the selective service act would be allowed to run its course to May 15, particularly since the house military committee is working on legislation to encourage enlistments. It tentatively ok'd yesterday a plan to liberalize the retirement system for soldiers.

It's still a guess what will be done about taxes. The finance and ways and means committee chairman are talking about slicing them. But Secretary of the Treasury Vinson, who used to help write tax bills in the house, says there can't be any sharp cut because government expenses will remain high and the bills for the war have to be paid.

Byrnes Denounces War Inquiry Board

Implies America Will Support Russian Claim to Jap Islands

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of State Byrnes yesterday sharply rapped the army's Pearl Harbor inquiry board for its criticism of former Secretary Hull as Republicans made ready to reopen the sore subject in congress.

Byrnes told a news conference that the army board had gone beyond its jurisdiction in criticizing his predecessor's policy-making and execution prior to the Japanese attack of Dec. 7, 1941.

Blue Appoints Acting Head At Eldora

DES MOINES (AP)—In the latest of a series of actions taken to restore order at the Eldora state training school for boys, Gov. Robert D. Blue yesterday appointed Warden Percy A. Lainsou of the Iowa penitentiary acting superintendent of the school.

"Warden Lainsou has been given full authority to take any corrective action that is necessary," the governor said in making the announcement. "He will be in charge until a final decision is reached regarding a permanent superintendent."

Lainsou will continue to head the penitentiary staff, but during his absence Deputy Warden John B. Bennett will be in charge at the Fort Madison prison. The warden will not draw any additional compensation for his services at Eldora, it was explained.

Lainsou left for Eldora almost immediately after his appointment, simultaneously with the beginning of a Hardin county grand jury investigation of conditions at the Eldora school. A seven man jury began hearing witnesses called by County Attorney D. W. Dickinson.

In addition to Lainsou's appointment and the opening of the county investigation yesterday, another development was the assignment of guard companies from Webster City and Fort Dodge to relieve those from Marshalltown and Waterloo.

The United States is not opposed to the position of Russia on the Kurile islands and the southern half of Sakhalin island, Byrnes told his news conference.

Although the matter would have to be settled definitely sometime in the future, there is no difference of opinion between the United States and Russia and an agreement will be reached without great difficulty, the secretary said.

President Truman and Byrnes never have discussed turning over the atomic bomb secret to the United Nations security organization, Byrnes said.

He also told his news conference that the Russian government has not brought up the subject of the bomb in official conversations with the United States.

The secretary dodged a question as to whether the United Nations security council might have the right to demand joint control over the bomb, "as well as over any other weapon of war."

Because the secret of the bomb is a joint British-American affair, one government would have to consult the other before making any decision on the future of the bomb, Byrnes indicated.

President Truman will submit a statement to congress about the bomb and ask for legislation to control it, the secretary said.

Warm Again Today; Sky Clear Over City

It seems that it will be clear today with perhaps a few clouds showing up later in the day but nothing like yesterday's blanket-like effect. The temperature will go up to just about where it was yesterday. No relief from the heat is in sight.

The mercury covered quite a lot of ground yesterday, all the way from 86 at 1 a. m. up to 96 late in the afternoon. At 12:30 this morning the official temperature was 76 so it probably didn't get so cool last night.

Army to Keep 665,000 Men

Additional 1,100,000 Eligible for Discharge Will Not Be Shipped

WASHINGTON (AP)—The army gave guarantees last night to an estimated 665,000 older soldiers and men with high discharge points that they won't go overseas.

An another 1,100,000 eligible for immediate discharge won't go over, or can come home if they already are abroad.

From now on, the army ordered, enlisted men with these qualifications will not be sent overseas:

- Those who had 45 or more points as of May 12.
- Those who are 37 years old.
- Those who are in the age group 34 to 36, inclusive, and have at least one year military service.

No more WACs will be sent overseas. The war department said it would start immediately screening out, from units scheduled for Pacific duty, the men affected by the new order.

The May 12 point basis will be used until recomputation of points up to Sept. 2 (as recently announced) can be completed. After that a revised screening score will be adopted.

In its announcement, which summarized the situation as of now, the army said an enlisted man now is eligible for discharge: If he has 80 or more points under the recomputation as of Sept. 2 is 38 years of age, or is 35, 36 or 37 and has a minimum of two years military service either in this country or overseas.

The department said the new order was made possible because the occupation of Japan was "proceeding according to schedule." One purpose is to utilize shipping to the best advantage by eliminating overseas transportation of men who would have less than a year to serve in the theatre before becoming eligible for discharge.

There will be only three exceptions to the 45-point rule, the army said. These are enlisted men in civil affairs units scheduled for early departure for the Pacific and enlisted men in headquarters companies of the Eighth and 18th corps. It was stated informally that the total of all these men would be less than 1,000.

In the case of these exceptions, no man with 60 or more points or who is 37 years of age, or is in the 34-36 year bracket with one year will be sent overseas.

In answer to questions, war department officials said the 45-point score rule will apply to a man now in the European theatre—he won't be sent to the Pacific if he qualifies under that rule.

Asked about "some of the divisions" from which protests against shipment to the Pacific had been voiced, war department officials said:

The 95th division, still in this country, will be screened down under the 45-point rule.

The 86th division is at sea, bound for Pacific duty, and "will continue on the way."

The same situation prevails for the 97th, except for one battalion still in the country. It will be screened.

Army Lifts Jap Ban On West Coast Area

Nip Nationals, Aliens To Be Held; Others Free to Return Home

WASHINGTON (AP)—The army cancelled last night orders banning individuals of Japanese descent from the west coast.

As of midnight, Pacific war time, those in eight relocation centers are free to return to California, Arizona, Washington and Oregon. But some 6,700 who are in internment will stay there a while.

Between 47,000 and 52,000 people of Japanese ancestry are in eight relocation centers and a segregation center at Tule Lake, Calif. Those at Tule Lake are under the justice department's control.

Attorney General Clark said the army's revocation of exclusion orders would not affect approximately 5,500 American-born persons of Japanese parentage who renounced their citizenship and are presumed to be nationals of Japan.

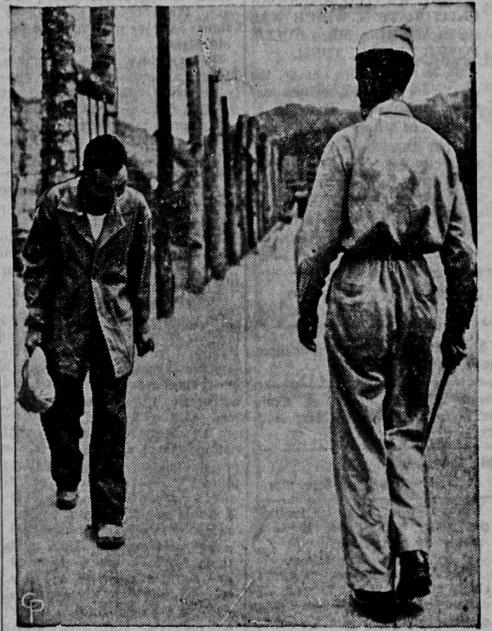
Nor will it affect about 2,200 foreign-born Japanese interned as enemy aliens.

Ambassador Recalled

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Oscar Ibarra Garcia, Argentine ambassador to the United States, has been recalled and placed on the inactive list.

Former undersecretary of foreign affairs in Argentina, he had presented his credentials as ambassador in Washington May 8 of this year.

SO SORRY—SO RESPECTFUL



IN THE JAPANESE TRADITION, a prisoner of war on Guam greets Lieut. Harold F. Gannon of Brooklyn, commandant of the camp, with a so-humble bend from the waist, accompanied, no doubt, by the traditional hiss of politely indrawn breath. This prisoner is the "honcho," or group headman, in the POW stockade. Navy photo.

Local Labor Problem Remains Unsolved

The United States employment service sent out a call for more workers yesterday to relieve the labor problem which remains unsolved in Iowa City, according to E. E. Kline, local director.

"The surplus of labor from closed and reconverted plants in this region has yet to be felt in Iowa City," Kline said, explaining that the most acutely felt regional need is that for sawmill workers.

Janitors, laborers, truck drivers, salespeople and waitresses also are urgently needed as orders for labor continue to accumulate without being filled adequately, Kline said.

Educating for Peace—

America's students, who for four years have centered their thoughts around war, will major in peace again this year.

From nursery school through college and university, these subjects will be stressed:

- 1. Mastery of the fundamental skills such as reading, writing, speaking.
2. Understanding of contemporary problems—international, inter-racial and labor-management relations.
3. Economics, geography, science, health, sociology, languages and the arts.

To know how to live in a world which we suddenly realize is everybody else's world too is the most important of these objectives, according to Dr. John W. Studebaker, commissioner of education. He says:

'Every point in the curriculum ought to be necessary to help the young understand that in the future it's absolutely impossible to live a life of isolationism.'

Willard E. Givens, executive secretary of the National Education association, says that for the first time in history there is an opportunity to create and maintain a "people's peace."

He says that the statesmen of the United Nations at San Francisco "clearly recognized that no international machinery for dealing with economic, political, military and legal matters can work properly UNLESS THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD LEARN HOW TO MAKE IT WORK."

"The objective is to eliminate the kind of education that can lead only to war and substitute for it the kind of education that leads to peace."

TEACHING PEACE WILL BE NO EASY TASK FOR OUR EDUCATORS. They must install an inquiring sense into the minds of students, and then give them the materials with which to find answers to the endless questions and problems of peace.

Hull Unjustly Blamed—

Christian Science Monitor (by Joseph C. Harsch): There is one major difference between the navy's findings about Pearl Harbor and the army's.

The navy board examined the navy and found many instances where the navy was NEITHER ADEQUATELY PREPARED IN MATERIAL STRENGTH NOR ADEQUATELY EQUIPPED IN STAFF PERSONNEL to ward off the enemy's first blow of the war.

The navy did not function as wisely or efficiently as it apparently should have functioned. And the navy says so—the formal board with restraint and evidence of some reluctance, the higher officials of the navy in stronger and more self-condemning terms.

But they do not blame anyone outside the navy for their own shortcomings.

The army board is also properly introspective and lays blame within the army freely. But it is not content with that.

It goes outside and writes a strange kind of history, because it is only one side of history. The army did not want war to come quite as soon as it did.

It wanted delay, and it had joined with the navy in requesting Cordell Hull at the state department to protract the negotiations with Japan as long as he possibly could.

They were not protracted long enough for reinforcements to reach the Philippines or for Hawaiian defenses to be put in adequate condition.

The curious result is that we now have on the record a charge from a board of officers of the United States army that the American secretary of state "touched the button that started the war."

Stated bluntly, as the army board stated it, THE CHARGE IMPLIES THAT MR. HULL DELIBERATELY CHOSE TO END THE NEGOTIATIONS by submitting to the Japanese terms which everyone knew they would not accept.

And it puts the army in strange company, for this is, of course, THE PRECISE CHARGE WHICH JAPANESE PROPAGANDA HAS MADE consistently from the beginning of the war.

There is in the army charge one new point which had not previously cropped up in public discussions about the affair. It is that on Nov. 25, just 14 days before the attack, Mrs. Hull discussed two different courses of

action at a meeting of the war council at the White House.

One proposal was for a three month truce which both the army and navy favored. The other was for the memorandum setting forth United States principles about Asia as a basis for further talks.

This is a version of history which overlooks a great deal and it can be taken for granted that Mr. Hull will point up the missing elements with promptness—and vigor, for he has never yet taken a challenge lying down. AND HE HAS NEVER LOST AN ARGUMENT OF THIS KIND.

What it overlooks above all is that since May of that year Mr. Hull had been negotiating with the Japanese. For over half a year he had been trying to find a way of persuading them to relinquish purposes which American public opinion condemned and AMERICA AS A NATION WAS FIRMLY RESOLVED NOT TO ACCEPT.

The war could have been avoided any time that America would bow down and grant to Japan dominion over Asia and the Pacific ocean. But it could be avoided only on Japanese terms.

By Nov. 25 it was apparent to both sides that this would not happen. The Japanese had shown themselves committed, fully to a war of conquest. Washington had tried appeasement and found that it neither appeased nor was acceptable to the American public opinion.

So it is hardly fair to suggest that Mr. Hull had it within his power to delay the opening of war any longer. A proposal for truce could have "touched the button" just as plausibly as a restatement of American principles.

Mr. Hull certainly was of the belief that he had won for the army and navy all the time he could possibly win. A "truce" would have sounded just as adamant in Japanese ears as anything else.

THEY WANTED AMERICAN CAPITULATION, WHICH WAS NOT WITHIN MR. HULL'S POWER TO GIVE THEM.

So, in making this charge, the army board has not written history, but only one small side of one part of history.

What they have done is to make it certain that the other sides of this part of history will now be written into the public record. And we may be certain that it will be written with the full flavor of the Tennessee hills.

News Behind The News

By Paul Mallon

WASHINGTON—People do not have the slightest idea of what has happened to this country fiscally during this war, although the key to it is only half-hidden in new figures of Budget Director Harold Smith.

In the last World War, our spending was a drop in the bucket, or sack, we now hold. In 1919 (fiscal year) we reached the war expenditures height of \$18,500,000,000. That war really only lasted two years for us as far as expenditures were required.

In this war we have run in five fiscal years of preparation and fighting from \$12,700,000,000 up to a total of \$100,100,000,000 actually spent last year. Mr. Truman has figured the cost of this war at \$285,000,000,000.

\$85 Billion Dollars It might be figured around \$385,000,000,000 for the six years of complete government expenditures from the first preparatory year through this year.

Mr. Truman is probably not figuring ordinary government running expenses.

In any event, the cost of the last one was a pittance of less than \$30,000,000,000—at least one-tenth of the cost of this, no matter how you figure.

Now we are up to what seems likely to be a full peace year budget (beginning next July 1) of around \$25,000,000,000, which is more than two and a half times what the Roosevelt spenders actually spent in their palmiest year.

The Roosevelt expenditure ran straight on up—depressions or no depressions—from \$5,000,000,000 in 1933 (fiscal) to \$7 billion in 1934 and 1935; \$8 billion in 1936 and 1937; back to \$7 billion in 1938; and up to \$9 billion in 1939 and 1940. Today we find ourselves on a government spending plane (next fiscal year) 250 percent higher.

Taxation Higher Taxation has sprouted faster and loftier. We paid the federal government \$2,000,000,000 in 1933 and \$45,000,000,000 last year—more than twenty-two times as much. For this year the treasury says we will pay \$36,000,000,000 or 18 times as much. While expenditure is up 10 times or 1,000 percent since 1933, taxation is up 1,800 percent to this coming first peace year.

The federal debt of \$22,000,000,000 in 1933 (which scared everyone when Mr. Roosevelt doubled it in six years) is now above \$265,000,000,000 and will go to \$300,000,000,000 by the next fiscal year. The debt is up 15 times, or 1,500 percent since 1933.

Think of it carefully and you will see where we are—expenses up 1,000 percent, taxes up 1,800 percent, and debt up 1,500 percent in 12 years.

Must Plan Way This is the next post-war world in which we must live and plan our way. It is a fiscal stratosphere. This is, not unnaturally, a dizzy height at which we find ourselves, entirely different in all considerations from any fiscal surroundings known by man before.

We may find the answers to these problems if they are earnestly sought. Oxygen was the answer to the stratospheric problem of flying. Man never dared enter that zone in all past generations but now it holds no terrors.

But our people do not yet seem to appreciate where we are. We seem to be going about things as if we were back on the old plane.

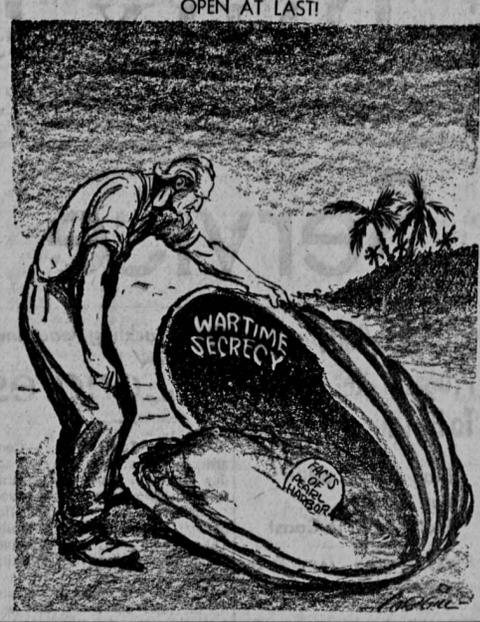
Hence the CIO economists, Mayor LaGuardia, et al, come glibly forward with the proposition that the government must give every man a job, entirely oblivious of the rarefied atmosphere, and without giving any sound consideration to the necessity of maintaining our balance in the face of these tremendous new influences of taxation, spending and debt.

They want spending programs in which we are involved. Which will be at least \$75,000,000,000 for the next 21 months.

Need New Calculations On the other side, tax reduction is being debated in the same old way, and in the middle, the government is freely entering upon a new spending program abroad, and wiping the billions on the slate of lend-lease off, and otherwise we are all conducting ourselves as if nothing had happened in this war to make entirely new calculations necessary.

If I had anything to do with it I would marshal the most imaginative and sound financial minds of the country and set them to work out a balanced non-political program which would establish some firm ground or possibilities under our feet.

The time has passed when you can let pressure groups haphazardly plan the economy, and then play politics with it. These groups do not have the responsibility of



De Gaulle Predicts 4th Republic— France Votes Oct. 21

PARIS (AP)—The French people will decide in favor of creating a fourth French republic when they go to the polls Oct. 21, General De Gaulle predicted in a radio broadcast last night opening the pre-election political campaign.

The provisional president, whose address was followed by short talks by three of his ministers setting forth the government's accomplishments in the year since liberation, spoke in the midst of a tense atmosphere while representatives of the nation's most important political forces met to decide on action against the general's regime.

De Gaulle carefully explained the manner of voting in the referendum to decide whether the electors want to do away with the third republic, which he said had given Frenchmen numerous benefits but showed itself to have been "worn out" when World War II began. When the third republic crum-

bled in 1940, he continued, all Frenchmen understood that "it was necessary to adopt at all costs another system."

De Gaulle said he was "entirely convinced that by an immense majority the French people will decide in favor of a renovated republic—yes, the fourth republic."

His broadcast came amid conflicting reports of possible cabinet shifting in the near future. Delegates of the communist, socialist and radical socialist parties, the league of human rights and the general confederation of labor, were summoned by their leaders to a conference immediately after the general's speech.

France's political pot has been simmering over leftwing opposition to the government's method of handling elections, on the grounds that not enough representation was allotted to industrial regions in the constituent assembly to be elected Oct. 21.

INTERPRETING The WAR NEWS

By JAMES D. WHITE, Associated Press News Analyst

Comes now one Japanese who says the atomic bomb was necessary to pound some sense into Japanese heads. Yukio Ozaki is 88 years old, so he can say this. Assassins hesitate to kill him because he is so old and because they don't want to make a martyr out of him.

Out of an estimated 74,000,000 Japanese, he is the only one since Japan's surrender to say anything that makes very solid sense to western ears. This is what he said Sunday in Tokyo:

"... in Japan, a complete overhauling of education is necessary to pound into the people's heads the law of humanity, the difference between right and wrong. This path of right should be taught to all races of the earth. There is talk of having terminated the war, and that its use will be stopped. But unless the root of war is wiped out, it is useless. The atomic bomb was necessary to revert the people's existence to the path of righteousness."

Raps Government Ozaki, stepping off the train at Tokyo where he had come to attend the 88th extraordinary session of the diet, then took a rack at Japanese politicians, calling them stooges of the administration who allowed even their own political parties to be formed by government order.

This veteran of the Japanese parliament, a member of the lower house since 1890, said this "could never be called constitutional government."

He took a sidesweep at the house of peers, saying that "at this time (the lower) house which should study and ponder the situation."

Ozaki is thus the first of Japan's nearly extinct species, the liberal statesman, to regain his speech. The rest, generally speaking, have said what they thought they were expected to say.

Defies Assassins He has baited assassins before. They respect not only his 88 years but they fear the long-smothered support which rests behind him. In Japan, one does not get reelected to the diet for 55 years, especially if one has a wife who is half Japanese, half British, unless one has strong popular support.

Ozaki, a former mayor of Tokyo, was nearly assassinated in 1917 when he rose in the diet and de-

taking care of the country, but only of themselves.

We are up at the top of the flag pole. We will have to get down, or build some substantial platform under us which will enable us to live up here in security.

manded the resignation of the military—and expansionist—Terauchi cabinet.

Two officers with drawn swords jumped at him on the platform, but were overpowered.

In 1931, when Japanese militarists invaded Manchuria, Ozaki was out of the country, and he spoke forcefully against their program. When he started back to Japan in 1933 he said he expected to be killed.

Vigorous Speech "If anybody feels the necessity of assassinating me, I hope he will do so when I am making a vigorous speech on the national policy platform in the diet," he declared as he sailed from London.

But he got back, the assassins left him alone, and he waged a losing fight in the diet against military aggression.

But after Pearl Harbor, in 1942, Ozaki was arrested for speaking in support of another liberal, Daikichiro Kagawa, who was seeking election to the diet. What Ozaki said was not revealed, but he was charged with insulting the imperial authority and was imprisoned.

In June, 1944, about the time of the American conquest of Saipan when intelligent Japanese realized their military were steering the Japanese empire toward ruin, the Japanese supreme court saw fit to do a judicial flip-flop and release Ozaki because what he had said "was a slip of the tongue."

Watched in Washington This obscure Japanese decision got very little publicity at the time, but was carefully noted in Washington.

Now Ozaki speaks out again, and says what many Americans have been saying, that the Japanese people have a lot of ideas that need changing.

If he condemns the rest of the world along with Japan he may not be too far off the beam at that, and besides he has to say things in such a way that Japanese editors won't throw what he says into the wastebasket lest printing it seal their own doom.

The important thing is that he includes Japan with the rest of the world in his attack on international moral delinquency. He does not set the Japanese race apart, on a divine pedestal, and feel publicly sorry for it because it has been spanked for being naughty.

But there are apparently 73,000,000 other Japanese who don't seem to think they've done anything wrong, because they still believe they're something pretty special.

Some varieties of small plants live 1,000 years, and Zadok Dumkopt is willing to bet they are all weeds.

Truman's Old Senate Investigation Group Digs Into Things Again

(First of two articles) By JACK STINNETT

WASHINGTON—The end of the war was the kiss of death for many government agencies, committees and jobs but it was a shot in the arm for that old watchdog of capitol hill, known variously as the Truman committee, the Mead committee and the senate war investigating committee.

Far from showing any signs of setting with the rising sun, the committee has a triple threat program for peace-time that should keep the spotlight on reconversion, surplus property disposal and national defense for a long time to come.

Peace-time Agency Many have forgotten now that that committee wasn't a wartime creation in the first place. It was set up in 1941 as the "special committee to investigate the national defense program."

Its chairman was the comparatively little known Sen. Harry S. Truman of Missouri.

It made its first report in March, 1942, less than 90 days after Pearl Harbor. That report was a blistering indictment of the dilatory methods and ineffective organization of the old office of production management (OPM) and the entire war production set-up.

Two weeks before the report was made public, it was, as a gesture of courtesy, sent to the president. The day before it was released, President Roosevelt stole much of its thunder by announcing a complete revamping of war production organization and the establishment of the war production board.

Insiders didn't overlook the fact that the reorganization followed closely the recommendations made in the report. From that day on, government and industrial circles, "the Truman committee" became one to be reckoned with.

Investigated All Sparing neither government nor industry nor the war and navy departments, the committee earned a reputation for itself that boosted its chairman into the vice-presidency.

Its activities resulted in savings to the government and the taxpayers that long ago passed the borders of reasonable estimation. When last heard of, those savings were being roundly referred to as the senate floor as "billions of dollars."

The Truman committee saved lives too. Its investigations of airplane engine production resulted in the tightening of inspections which had been so lax in some plants, it was charged, as to allow faulty motors to go into training and combat planes.

When Truman stepped up to the vice-presidency, chairmanship of the committee passed to able New York Sen. James M. Mead. Activities of the committee were in no way relaxed.

The committee is generally credited with causing the army to close down its \$134,000,000 Canol oil development project in Canada.

Raps Truman The committee did unto President Truman as he did unto President Roosevelt when it lashed out with a criticism of the whole war agencies setup. That was its latest report, July 30.

But President Truman proved he had learned his lessons well. Less than two weeks before, knowing what was coming, he stole the committee's thunder by appointing John W. Snyder as "assistant president" and boss of the entire home front.

"Well, after all," laughed one committee member, "Harry did say he would carry out the Roosevelt policies."

(Tomorrow: The Committee's Peacetime Job)

Air Travel Priorities To Be Abolished Soon

WASHINGTON (AP)—Priorities for travel on commercial airlines in this country will be abolished Oct. 15, the war department announced yesterday.

Beginning Sept. 15, the volume of priorities will be reduced from 100,000 a month to 15,000 or less. This cut will be achieved by abolishing priorities for military and naval personnel in certain categories, and by "stringent screening" of both military and civilian applications for priorities.

During the Sept. 15-Oct. 15 period a single class or priority will be substituted for the existing four classes.

The department also announced that priority controls on civil airline service to South America, Central America and Alaska will be abolished on Oct. 15. Priorities, however, will be retained for the present on civil transatlantic and transpacific airline series.

OFFICIAL DAILY BULLETIN

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

Vol. XXI No. 2030 Wednesday, September 5, 1945

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

GENERAL NOTICES

The University libraries, except the medical and dental libraries, will be closed on Monday, Sept. 3, Labor day.

R. E. ELLSWORTH Director

IOWA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY HOURS

Aug. 9-Sept. 22, 1945 Main reading room—Macbride hall. Periodical reading room—Library annex. Government documents department—Library annex. Education—philosophy—psychology library, East Hall. Monday-Friday 8:30 a. m.-12 M. 1 p. m.-5 p. m. Saturday 8:30 a. m.-12 M. Reserve reading room—Library annex. Closed Aug. 9-Sept. 22, 1945 Schedules of hours for other departmental libraries will be posted on the doors of each library.

R. E. ELLSWORTH Director

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

It's a Big World

By KENNETH L. DIXON HONOLULU (AP)—Don't let anybody kid you about this being a small world. It's not. It's a big world and it gets embarrassing after a while.

You're always meeting a lot of old familiar faces in a lot of new places and it gets confusing, especially if during the past six weeks you've been in Berlin, Bremen, Brussels, Maastricht, Paris, New York, Washington, San Francisco and Honolulu.

Pretty soon faces and places begin to blur. In the old days back home, you met Joe Blow on the street. "How's Mabel?" you asked. Or "how didja do in the bowling league last night?" Everything was that simple.

Familiar Faces But nowadays, it's different in this big world where everybody gets around so fast. You're out at Hamilton field in California and a military government major, with a familiar face walks by. You look at each other. "Where," you ask in unison, "have I seen you before?"

"San Antonio," he says, on account that's where he's currently from. You shake your head. He tries again: "New Orleans... Brazil?"

No luck. So now you try: "Washington... New York?" "No," he says, adding: "Maybe it was Africa... Italy... France?"

Still no luck. "Well," says this major finally, "it musta been a couple of other places, or maybe a couple of other guys."

You part with mutual embarrassment and go your separate ways—but they turn out to be the same, for two days later you're both on the same plane, Honolulu-bound.

Finally Recognized Suddenly the major snaps his fingers like a crap-shooter who's just thrown a natural. "I've got it," he shouts. "You used to be the editor of a paper at Hobbs, N. M., about seven years ago. Your name's Dixon. Well, I'm Sam Gray—used to be postmaster there. Remember?"

For the next couple of hours,

You know you've seen him somewhere, but again you can't remember where or when. You walk over and shake his hand, heartily and—while your mind is scurrying frantically from Algiers to Rome to Paris to Berlin—you slip him that old cagey question:

"Well, watcha you been doing since last time I saw you?" "Not much," he replies, eyeing you quizzically. "I finished that beer I was drinking when you were introduced to me about half an hour ago and now I'm having another."

The North Polar ice cap, says a scientific item, is moving southward. That pleasant news to read during a heat wave.

FREED YANKS ABOARD MERCY SHIP



HAGGARD AND WEARY from their years of ordeal, Stephen Shallice (top bunk), of Galveston, Tex., and Sgt. Henry Jones, of Jackson, Ohio, rest aboard a United States mercy ship after they had been freed from the Jap prison camp at Omori, Comdr. Harold Stassen, prison camp investigator for Admiral Halsey, described the spots as hellholes. Official United States marine corps photo via navy radio.

More Trains For Civilians In September

NEW YORK (AP)—The office of defense transportation is expected to relax two of its remaining holds on civilian travel around mid-September, thereby making more pullman space and more special trains available.

Directions probably will be given to the government reservations bureau to reduce its space requirements by two-thirds after Sept. 15, according to word circulated yesterday in responsible railroad circles.

The government reservations bureau at times has held between 25 and 50 per cent of all pullman reservations on long distance trains, after allocations for regular troops movements.

A second relaxation is expected to come in removal of the ban on special trains for special parties, sometime around Sept. 16. More freedom already has been allowed in the use of special trains, but this would permit parties to charter for special purposes.

Railroad men also have heard that ODT may raise from five to 14 days the period in which advance reservations may be made, but were told there had been no final decision on this. If made, the relaxation may come early next week.

RAINY DAY APPAREL



BLACK CRAVANNEFFED TAFFETA is Iowa coeds' answer to rainy days, as evidenced here by NBC's Doris Grundy, herself a former University of Iowa student. Her perky outfit is accented with big white pearl buttons which match the satin-stripe plaid, and the hat is copied from the French legionnaires.

Tribute Paid to Col. Lester M. Dyke At Oxford University Convocation Service

Oxford university paid tribute to an American surgeon working at Churchill hospital in Oxford, England, when Col. Lester M. Dyke of Iowa City, received the honorary M.A. degree.

The ceremony took place in a convocation service at the historic Sheldonian theater where famous Americans have been honored in past years.

Introducing Colonel Dyke, T. F. Higham said, "He has held many important administrative posts with the greatest distinction but his own surgical skill—he is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons—also places him in the first rank. He is the embodiment of America's good will, a close neighbor, a close collaborator and a close friend."

Educated at the University of Iowa's college of medicine, the Army Medical center in Washington, D. C., and at the Medical Field service school in Carlisle, Pa., the 46-year-old colonel has attended several surgical clinics in Austria, Holland and England.

Colonel Dyke's wife, Mrs. Marguerite F. Dyke, and three sons, Lester M. Jr., Charles and Peter, live at 422 N. Clinton street.

The United States Army university center in England, designed to give soldiers a chance to get col-

City War Workers Start Trend—Back to the Farms

WASHINGTON (AP)—A back to the farm movement, reversing the wartime rush to the cities, is under way. But it looks as though there won't be enough room for all the farm seekers.

Thousands of discharged war workers and former service men are going back to farm work. Many are returning because farming is their preferred occupation. Others are heading for the corn and the cotton, the cows and the chickens because they find it difficult to get jobs in the cities.

The migration of some 6,300,000 people from farms in the five years 1940 to 1945 was the greatest in history. Some 4,650,000 civilians of both sexes and various ages, lured mainly by high wages in war plants, left farms to go to cities and towns. More than 1,650,000 farm people went into the armed services.

Many Farm-Minded

A considerable number of the 8,000,000 persons who reconversion director John W. Snyder estimates may be unemployed next spring may be farm-minded. Government economists say "significant numbers" of war workers have been buying land, especially in areas near war industrial centers. That indicates many plan to farm in case other jobs are not available.

But department of agriculture officials, who have made a special study of postwar prospects, say "the eventual demand for farms very likely will be materially greater than the supply of good available farms."

There are signs also that opportunities for work as farm hands may be more limited than before the war.

The high price of land will keep many people of small means from buying farms. State agricultural authorities, many bankers and farmers themselves are warning war veterans and other prospective buyers that "they can lose their shirts in this period of inflated land values."

Risky to Buy Now

In a poll taken by the department of agriculture, a majority of corn belt farmers said they believed it would be risky to buy land now. They think anyone who does buy should make a very substantial down payment. A majority of farmers recommended a down payment of at least one half.

A typical farmer comment: "In my honest opinion, if they can't pay half they shouldn't buy any. Otherwise, they get in debt too deep—the hole is so deep, they can't get out."

The bureau of agricultural economics estimated that for most farmers to "come out" on the land bought at wartime prices, a price level for farm products approaching the 1925-1929 level must be maintained. This is definitely lower than the recent wartime level but considerably higher than that of 1935-1939.

Of the six million farms reported in the 1940 census, not more than half were sending substantial quantities of produce to the market. The top two million farms

RECEIVES BRONZE STAR AWARD



LIEUT. JOHN B. MILLER, U. S. N. R., of Ames is presented the Bronze Star Medal at a Pacific submarine base by Vice Admiral Charles A. Lockwood, commander of submarine forces in the Pacific. Lieutenant Miller, a graduate of Iowa State college and former University of Iowa law student, was awarded the medal for meritorious service in action during a submarine war patrol.

Labor Secretary Praises U. S. Labor For Courage, Persistence in War Years

By LEWIS B. SCHWELLENBACH

WASHINGTON (AP)—There is no better time to appraise the part that American labor played in our greatest military victory than around Labor day of 1945.

So much has occurred since we first grimly fought off defeat and finally crushed our remaining enemy that there has been scant opportunity to review the whole story of the war and to understand how its winning was made possible.

For every one of our gallant fighting men in Africa, in Europe, in the Pacific and at our far flung bases throughout the world there had to be a company of production soldiers, staying on the job, working long hours under difficult and frequently hazardous conditions, often enduring poor living standards in crowded war production centers, going without many necessities and paying more for what they got.

Achieved Miracle

It is to the credit of American workers that they did all these things, and, in so doing, achieved a miracle of production that kept the supply lines to all our military fronts and those of our allies crowded with the materials that made victory a certainty.

As a major contribution to that victory I would put at the top of the list the determination of our workers to perform their tasks, to bear their share of the responsibility.

At the outset of our entrance into the war organized labor voluntarily pledged that no strikes would be authorized for the duration, despite differences or disputes between employers and their workers.

That there have been strikes is undeniable. I feel sure that the leaders of organized labor will agree with me when I say that ideally there should not have been a single strike. Not one of these work stoppages had the sanction of top labor leadership. And the fact is that time lost through strikes averaged only one-tenth of one percent of total time worked.

Time Lost

Throughout 1944, for example, time lost because of strikes was no more than if the entire national working force had struck for 2 1/2 hours. This is not a perfect record it does show that the vast majority of our workers did keep their pledge, as it ought to have been kept. An equal effort will be needed in this postwar period.

What makes the record all the better is that by staying on the job on holidays American workers more than equalized the time lost through strikes.

In the munitions industry itself men and women who kept at their tasks on New Year's day, Washington's birthday, Memorial day and the Fourth of July put in more than five times as many man-days as were lost through

strikes and lockouts during the first six months of this year.

Worker's Determination

Conclusive evidence of workers' determination to keep our armies supplied is evident in the record of long hours worked in war production. The great majority willingly relinquished the hours normally devoted to recreation in order to keep the war production job going. Without that willingness we could not have accomplished the tremendous production job that was necessary, and this applies not only to long hours but also to the acceptance of night-time hours, Sunday work as well as holidays.

In an announcement issued on July 3 the war department pointed out that the credit for our success at Okinawa should be shared by union members back home who turned out vast supplies of fighting equipment and shipped it to back up our fighting men.

Equipment Required

The first 30 days of that campaign required 250 million pounds of equipment, or 350,000 pounds for every hour. Fifty thousand tons of food was required. Important also was a reserve of weapons for replacements—tanks, artillery, machine guns and mortars, new rifle stocks for split ones, new armor to replace the charred steel body of a tank and countless spare artillery parts.

While it is true that this country achieved considerable success in restricting the average increases in the cost of living, many thousands of workers suffered from increased costs.

This drain on the earnings of workers took the form of expense for moving from city to city as their skills became needed in war production centers, increased expense of housing in the cities moved to, particularly in the concentrated production centers, the dearth of supply of low-cost clothing and the limitation on supplies of food ordinarily consumed.

The migration of war workers from city to city, where their skills were needed more urgently, meant inconvenience and increased expense to many thousands of men and women.

Twelve Persons Fined In Police Court

Over the Labor day weekend 12 persons paid fines in police court for violations of city parking ordinances.

Seven motorists were fined for street stoppage: W. K. Taylor of Minneapolis, Minn., Robert Conlin of Monticello, Minn.; J. R. Searman of Lincoln, Neb.; Pete Zimmerman of Iowa City; Dr. O. E. Serff, 1110 Kirkwood avenue; H. D. Sanford of Chicago and John Vague of Des Moines.

Two motorists were fined for the same offenses on two separate days. Mrs. John Coxon of West Branch paid a \$1 fine Saturday for parking in a taxi stand and another \$1 fine Monday for parking in a prohibited zone. E. J. Davis, 1112 E. Court street, paid a \$1 fine Saturday for overtime parking and another \$1 fine for the same offense Monday.

A Watson driver of Omaha and Albert Dunkle of the Burkley hotel were fined \$1 each for overtime parking. A. C. Flansburg of Tiffin paid a \$1 fine for double parking.

Altrusa Club Meets

The Altrusa club will meet today noon at Hotel Jefferson for a luncheon and business meeting.

AP Woman Receives Nip Admiration

ABOARD NAVY TRANSPORT, Sagami Bay (AP)—Good looking Associated Press Staffer Bonnie Wiley probably has been the objective of as much—and as appreciative—telescope activity from passing ships as Mount Fujiyama.

Yesterday standing at the rail of an American ship watching a captured Japanese submarine, Bonnie saw a Nip sailor looking at her through field glasses. When she boarded the submarine, the Japs smiled and whispered together.

Bonnie philosophized: "men must be alike all over the world. Those Nips did everything but whistle."

Day Coach Travel—How To Sleep

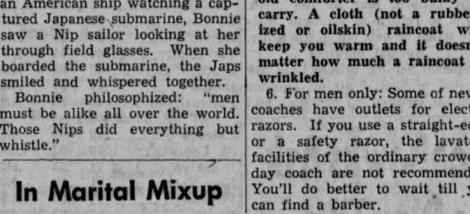
With the government ban on sleeping cars for trips of less than 450 miles, the art of sleeping in day coaches is in for a popular revival.

So if you must travel overnight—and don't unless you have to—here are some practical tips to soften your day coach ordeal:

1. Pack the suitcase you will take with you so that the assorted gadgets listed below are on top. They'll be able to get at them without strewing shaving gear or lingerie all over the train. And slip in a couple of coat hangers the very last thing. Few day coaches have a place to hang a coat where it won't wrinkle.
2. If you can't sleep with lights glaring in your eyes, get an eye mask—the kind midtown New Yorkers use to keep flashing billboard signs from waking them. It may require some practice to get used to it; lots of people suffer claustrophobia in the artificial blackout of a mask.
3. If conversation and loud noises disturb your slumber, try a pair of ear plugs. The kind swimmers use will do, although there are some on the market designed especially for sleeping.
4. Be sure to take some kind of pillow. The men who designed coach seats, even in the more luxurious new cars, made no allowance for the fact that day coach passengers have heads to lay down. Rubberized pillows, deflated, fold into any tiny crevice in a suitcase.
5. If you're lucky enough to fight your way aboard an air-conditioned coach, you'll need a blanket of some kind. Grandma's old comforter is too bulky to carry. A cloth (not a rubberized or oilskin) raincoat will keep you warm and it doesn't matter how much a raincoat is wrinkled.
6. For men only: Some of newer coaches have outlets for electric razors. If you use a straight-edge or a safety razor, the lavatory facilities of the ordinary crowded day coach are not recommended. You'd better wait till you can find a barber.
7. For women only: If you prefer to be both comfortable and modest while you sleep, slip into a pair of slacks before curling up for the night.

All this advice is sound and thoroughly tested by miles of sleeping sitting up. There is, however, still another way to travel overnight by day coach and avoid their inconvenience—at least during the night. Proponents of this technique dive into the club car as soon as they get aboard and down strong drink until they can sleep standing up in the aisle.

In Marital Mixup



A BEWILDERED BRIDE is Mrs. Ann Birdwell (above), 19, who on being informed that her husband, Sgt. Gene Birdwell, 21, had been officially reported killed in action in Oct. 3, 1944, married the sergeant's uncle, Jack Marshall, 33, Wichita, Kan., mechanic. When she received the news that her soldier-husband was freed from a Jap prison camp, she decided to wait for Birdwell's return before taking any action. In the meantime, husband No. 2 will go to Wichita, Kan., and the bride will live with her mother in Kansas City. (International)

MEAT, FATS, FISH, DAIRY PRODUCTS SEPTEMBER Consumer Point Values

FOR DEFINITIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS SEE BACK OF CHART

Effective Sept. 2 thru Sept. 29 OFFICIAL TABLE No. 29

BEEF		LAMB		PORK		FATS, OILS, AND DAIRY PRODUCTS	
Steaks	5 1/2	Loin Chops (or roasts)	5 1/2	Center Chops	10 1/2	LARD	12
7 Bone	5 1/2	Rib Chops (or roasts)	5 1/2	End Chops	6 1/2	SHORTENING	12
Club	5 1/2	Leg Chops and Steaks	5 1/2	Tenderloin	10 1/2	SALAD and Cooking Oils	12 1/2
Rib-10 inch cut	10 1/2	Shoulder Chops—blade or arm chops	2 1/2	Ham, bone in, sliced	10 1/2	MARGARINE	12 1/2
Rib-7 inch cut	5 1/2			Shoulder or Picnic Steaks	12 1/2	BUTTER	12 1/2
Steak—bonedless	7 1/2	ROASTS	4 1/2	Bellies, fresh and cured only	5 1/2	Creamery butter	12 1/2
Boned (full cut)	7 1/2	Leg—whole or part	4 1/2			Farm or country butter	12
Top Round	6 1/2	Shoulder—bone in	4 1/2	ROASTS	7 1/2	Process butter	12
Bottom Round	6 1/2	Yoke, Rattle, or Triangle—bone in	4 1/2	Loin—whole or half	7 1/2		
Round Tip	6 1/2	Yoke, Rattle, or Triangle—bonedless	2 1/2	Loin—ends	6 1/2	CANNED MILK, including Evaporated or condensed milk	0 1/2
Chuck (blade or arm)	5 1/2	Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Loin—center cuts	10 1/2	GROUP I CHEESES:	
Flank	5 1/2	Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—whole or half	10 1/2	Cheddar, Colby, Washed Curd, Staked Curd, Swiss, Jack, Monterey, Gouda, Gruyere, Brie, Casu Marzu, Muenster, High Mtnery Jack, Grand Old-Fashioned, and the following Italian Type Cheeses: Provolone, Fontina, Mozzarella, Mascarpone, Adagio (soft), Romano, Asiago (medium), or any cheese containing more than 10 percent butterfat by weight, manufactured by any variations of the respective processors for the type of cheese listed, which do not materially change the nature of the finished product.	4 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—butt end	6 1/2	Cream cheese	2 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, whole or half	8 1/2	Neufchatel Cheese	2 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, sliced	10 1/2	Creamed Cottage Cheese (containing more than 10 percent butterfat by weight)	2 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—shank end	6 1/2	Cheese Spread	2 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, whole or half	8 1/2	GROUP II CHEESES:	
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, sliced	10 1/2	Swiss Cheese	2 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—shank end	6 1/2	Neufchatel Cheese	2 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, whole or half	8 1/2	Creamed Cottage Cheese (containing more than 10 percent butterfat by weight)	2 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, sliced	10 1/2	Cheese Spread	2 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—shank end	6 1/2	GROUP III CHEESES:	
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, whole or half	8 1/2	Any rationed cheese not included in Group I or Group II, cured or uncured containing more than 10 percent butterfat, by weight	2 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, sliced	10 1/2	All other rationed cheeses	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—shank end	6 1/2	PREPACKAGED CHEESE AND CANNED MILK	
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, whole or half	8 1/2	Point values per package or can by ounces	
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, sliced	10 1/2	Group I	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—shank end	6 1/2	Group II	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, whole or half	8 1/2	Group III	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, sliced	10 1/2	Group IV	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—shank end	6 1/2	Canned Milk	0 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, whole or half	8 1/2	Group I	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, sliced	10 1/2	Group II	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—shank end	6 1/2	Group III	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, whole or half	8 1/2	Group IV	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, sliced	10 1/2	Group V	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—shank end	6 1/2	Group VI	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, whole or half	8 1/2	Group VII	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, sliced	10 1/2	Group VIII	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—shank end	6 1/2	Group IX	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, whole or half	8 1/2	Group X	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, sliced	10 1/2	Group XI	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—shank end	6 1/2	Group XII	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, whole or half	8 1/2	Group XIII	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, sliced	10 1/2	Group XIV	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—shank end	6 1/2	Group XV	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, whole or half	8 1/2	Group XVI	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, sliced	10 1/2	Group XVII	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—shank end	6 1/2	Group XVIII	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, whole or half	8 1/2	Group XIX	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, sliced	10 1/2	Group XX	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—shank end	6 1/2	Group XXI	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, whole or half	8 1/2	Group XXII	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, sliced	10 1/2	Group XXIII	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—shank end	6 1/2	Group XXIV	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, whole or half	8 1/2	Group XXV	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, sliced	10 1/2	Group XXVI	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—shank end	6 1/2	Group XXVII	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, whole or half	8 1/2	Group XXVIII	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, sliced	10 1/2	Group XXIX	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—shank end	6 1/2	Group XXX	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, whole or half	8 1/2	Group XXXI	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, sliced	10 1/2	Group XXXII	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—shank end	6 1/2	Group XXXIII	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, whole or half	8 1/2	Group XXXIV	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, sliced	10 1/2	Group XXXV	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—shank end	6 1/2	Group XXXVI	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, whole or half	8 1/2	Group XXXVII	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, sliced	10 1/2	Group XXXVIII	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—shank end	6 1/2	Group XXXIX	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, whole or half	8 1/2	Group XL	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, sliced	10 1/2	Group XLI	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—shank end	6 1/2	Group XLII	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, whole or half	8 1/2	Group XLIII	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, sliced	10 1/2	Group XLIV	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—shank end	6 1/2	Group XLV	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, whole or half	8 1/2	Group XLVI	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, sliced	10 1/2	Group XLVII	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—shank end	6 1/2	Group XLVIII	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, whole or half	8 1/2	Group XLIX	1 1/2
		Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—bone in, neck off	2 1/2	Ham—bonedless, sliced	10 1/2	Group L	1 1/2

TOPS FOR QUALITY

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Cardinals, Pirates Tie, 8-8, in 12 Innings

Bucs Come From Behind In Wierd Tilt

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirates came off the floor yesterday to gain an 8 to 8 tie in 12 innings with the St. Louis Cardinals in one of the wierdest National league games played here this season.

The Cardinals had a six-run lead going into the sixth inning, but the Pirates rallied for five runs to pull within one of a tie. From that point on, both Manager Frankie Frisch of the Pirates and Billy Southworth of the Cards paraded relief pitchers and pinch hitters into the three-hour and 16-minute game with almost monotonous regularity.

When hostilities ended at 5:16 p. m., by agreement to allow the Pirates to catch a train, Frisch had inserted 20 players into the game, Southworth 16.

Eleven pitchers took turns on the mound, six for Pittsburgh, five for St. Louis.

Play was stopped in the last half of the 12th inning after one pitch.

Since the clubs are not scheduled to play each other again this season, the game probably will not be concluded and thus will not figure in the standing of either.

Pittsburgh	A	B	R	H	E
Gionfriddo, cf	5	1	2	0	0
Barrett, rf	3	0	0	0	0
O'Brien, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Russell, lf	5	0	1	0	0
Salkeld, c	3	0	1	0	0
Davis, c	2	0	0	0	0
Elliott, 3b	6	2	3	0	0
Gustine, ss	6	2	3	1	0
Dahlgren, 1b	6	0	0	0	0
Coccarart, 2b	5	2	2	1	0
Gables, p	1	0	0	0	0
Cuccurullo, p	1	0	0	0	0
Colman*	1	1	1	0	0
Gerheuser, p	0	0	0	0	0
Handley**	0	1	1	0	0
Rescigno, p	0	0	0	0	0
Barnhart***	1	0	1	0	0
Ostermueller, p	0	0	0	0	0
Saltzgraver****	1	0	0	0	0
Strincevich, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	50	8	15	3	0

* Batted for Cuccurullo in 6th
** Batted for Gerheuser in 8th
*** Batted for Rescigno in 9th
**** Batted for Ostermueller in 12th

St. Louis	A	B	R	H	E
Klein, lf	5	1	3	0	0
Hopp, rf	6	1	1	0	0
Adams, cf	6	0	0	0	0
Kurovski, 3b	6	1	4	0	0
Sanderson, 1b	4	2	1	0	0
O'Dea, c	1	1	0	0	0
Rice, c	2	0	0	0	0
Verban, 2b	4	1	1	0	0
Marion, ss	6	0	2	0	0
Gardner, p	3	1	2	0	0
Byerly, p	0	0	0	0	0
Dockins, p	1	0	0	0	0
Young*	1	0	0	0	0
Jurisch, p	0	0	0	0	0
Schoendienst**	1	0	0	0	0
Crouch, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	46	8	14	0	0

* Batted for Dockins in 9th
** Batted for Jurisch in 11th
Pittsburgh 000 015 002 000—8
St. Louis -014 020 001 000—8

Top Football Coaches Eligible for Discharge

WASHINGTON (AP)—Some of the country's leading coaches and athletic directors who have been serving in the navy's pre-flight athletic program will soon be free to return to their colleges.

Among those eligible for discharge under the navy's 49-point system are: "Jap" Haskell, Oklahoma; "Matty" Bell, Southern Methodist; Burt Ingwersen, Illinois; W. O. Hunter, Southern California; Harvey Harmon, Rutgers; Sam Barry, University of California at Los Angeles; Al McCoy, Colby; Bob Berry, East Texas State Teachers; Jack Meagher, Rice Institute; "Ducky" Pond, formerly of Yale and Bates, and Glenn Killinger, well known in Pennsylvania college circles.

Tex Oliver, Oregon, and Jim Crowley, commissioner of the All-America conference (professional) have already returned to civilian life.

The navy recently announced cancellation of football schedules at pre-flight schools in Georgia, Iowa and North Carolina.

About 70 per cent of the players who would have been candidates for those teams will be eligible for discharge this month. Most are expected to bolster college teams this fall although few "name" players are among them.

Meagher, athletic director at the navy pre-flight school here, has been signed to coach the Miami representative in the All-America professional league after the war. Jim Poole, also stationed here, will assist him. Harmon formerly was athletic director of the Seahawks.

Around The Grid Circuits

Armstrong at Indiana
BLOOMINGTON, Ind. (AP)—Indiana university's grid coach, A. N. (Bo) McMillin put a veteran through the paces yesterday on the football field as Charles Armstrong of Evansville, holder of five battle stars, reported for fall practice.

Armstrong will be released from the army within a few days. His brother, Bill, was a halfback on the 1944 Indiana team.

130 Out at Notre Dame
SOUTH BEND, Ind. (AP)—Nine monogram winners from last year, plus 11 other '44 squad members who did not win letters, were among the 130 candidates who turned out yesterday for the initial practice of Notre Dame's 57th intercollegiate football season.

Purdue Squad Young
LAFAYETTE, Ind. (AP)—Coach Cecil Isbell placed the "accent on youth" yesterday as he staged a passing and punting drill for freshmen candidates in Purdue's opening football practice of the season.

Eight of last year's lettermen were on hand including fullbacks Ed Cody and George Mihal and halfback Bill Canfield.

65 on Wildcat Squad
EVANSTON, Ill. (AP)—Football practice really got started at Northwestern university as 35 more candidates reported for the second day's workouts to bring the squad strength up to 65.

Among the newcomers yesterday was Duane Peterson of Minot, N. D., center and a letterman. Other lettermen back include Bruce Blairstow, Dick Connors and Hap Murphy, halfbacks; Jim Travers, fullback; Max Morris, end, and Steven Bennet, tackle. Coach Lynn Waldorf split the squad into teams and had the players running signals to acquaint themselves with formations and plays he will use this fall.

Injuries Hit Bucks
COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—A wave of minor knee injuries slowed football practice sessions for Ohio State university's Buckeyes yesterday.

Casualties included Russ Thomas, big tackle, and backfielders Herb Gorby and Jerry Krall. Another absentee was fullback Ollie Cline who has a date with his draft board this morning.

Michigan Scrimmages
ANN ARBOR, Mich. (AP)—Reasserting his belief that experience is best gained under simulated game conditions, Head Coach H. O. (Fritz) Crisler sent his University of Michigan gridders through a pair of rugged scrimmages yesterday.

Crisler and Line Coach Clarence Munn concentrated their attention on candidates for posts between the ends. Considerably more strength is available for the flank and backfield positions.

Badgers Push Ahead
MADISON, Wis. (AP)—Coach Harry Stuhldreher continued to push his University of Wisconsin football team through its two drills daily schedule yesterday with his eye on the season's opener against the Great Lakes Bluejackets at Great Lakes, Ill., Sept. 22.

The first string lineup at the completion of scrimmage had five of last year's squad in the line and two in the backfield.

Illini Shakeup
CHAMPAIGN, Ill. (AP)—Mac Wenskunas, marine discharged, yesterday switched back to the center position he played on the 1942 University of Illinois football team after a trial at fullback in recent drills. Wenskunas will have to battle veteran George Bujan for the pivot post.

Coach Ray Eliot made other changes in yesterday's workout. Jim Valek of Joliet, Ill., was moved from center to end; Alex Prokopis of Gary, Ind., from center to tackle; Fred Burges of Red Bank, N. J., from halfback to fullback; and Bob Lunn of Spring Valley, Ill., from tackle to guard.

Drake Opens Drills
DES MOINES (AP)—Preparing for a peacetime return to Missouri Valley conference play, Drake university's football hopefuls started practice yesterday with four lettermen and 21 other candidates.

Coach Vee Green said three more lettermen were expected to report within a day or so, and expressed satisfaction with a hefty bunch of freshmen.

Drake's opening fray is a night game here Sept. 28 with Cornell college.

Detroit Jolts Yankees, 10-0, Behind Trout

NEW YORK (AP)—Dizzy Trout spiked the New York Yankees flag hopes yesterday with a 10 to 0 shutout of the helpless bombers as Detroit hiked its league lead to two and half games over the idle Washington Senators.

The contest opened a seven-game series in Yankee stadium that may break open the tight American league race or so muddle the chase that the pennant winner won't be determined until the final days of the campaign.

Joe McCarthy's men never were in the ball game yesterday after the Bengals started to cuff Al Gettel for their first score in the second frame, routing the rookie right-hander with a 15 hit attack in five and two-thirds frames.

Both Hank Greenberg and Doc Cramer pounded two-run homers to help the invaders open their final 20-game eastern jaunt with an easy triumph. Eddie Mayo and Jimmy Outlaw each chipped in with three hits while Oscar Grimes with a trio of blows was the only consistent Trout menace.

It was Trout's 14th victory, Gettel's sixth setback and the 12th time the Yanks have been whitewashed this season.

The only encouraging factor to the Yanks was the relief appearance of Paul Schreiber, the 43-year-old batting practice thrower.

The tall, thin right hander "nothing balled" the leaders crazy, allowing no hits in the 31/3 frames chore, stopping the rioting Tigers dead in their tracks.

Detroit	A	B	R	H	E
Webb, ss	6	0	0	0	0
Mayo, 2b	5	2	3	1	0
Cramer, cf	4	2	2	0	0
Greenberg, lf	3	2	1	0	0
Mierkowski, if	1	0	0	0	0
Cullenbine, rf	5	2	2	0	0
York, 1b	5	1	1	0	0
Outlaw, 3b	4	1	3	0	0
Richards, c	4	0	1	0	0
Trout, p	5	0	2	0	0
Totals	42	10	15	1	0

New York	A	B	R	H	E
Stirnweiss, 2b	5	0	0	0	0
Metheny, rf	4	0	1	0	0
Derry, cf	3	0	0	0	0
Keller, lf	3	0	0	0	0
Etten, 1b	4	0	1	0	0
Robinson, c	4	0	0	0	0
Grimes, 3b	4	0	3	1	0
Crosset, ss	2	0	1	0	0
Milosevich, ss	1	0	0	0	0
Gettel, p	2	0	0	0	0
Schreiber, p	1	0	0	0	0
Martin*	1	0	1	0	0
Totals	34	0	7	1	0

* Batted for Schreiber in 9th
Detroit 012 043 000-10
New York 000 000 000-0

Cuccinello Slips Point In American League, But Heath Falls Off 8

CHICAGO (AP)—Old Tony (The Coach) Cuccinello doesn't seem to be doing very much himself to win the American league batting crown, but he is getting a lot of help from his nearest rivals—they aren't moving ahead either.

Cuccinello, whose aging legs prevent him from playing every day, was in but two games for the Chicago White Sox the last week, and his average dropped from .319 to .318, official figures released yesterday show.

However, that was 10 points ahead of the .308 of George Case of Washington and Jeff Heath of Cleveland, tied for second. Case's average dropped eight points in the last week, from .316, while Heath, in seventh place among the leaders a week ago with an average of .298, added 10 points to his mark.

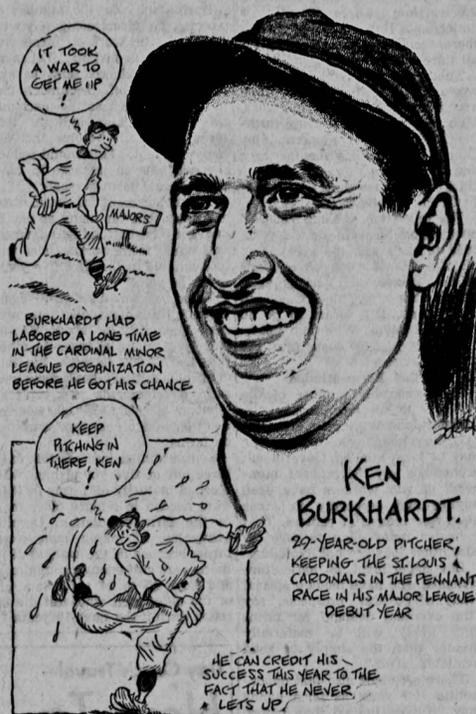
That put Heath ahead of his own boss, Manager Lou Boudreau of the Indians. Boudreau, who hasn't played for nearly three weeks because of a foot injury, is in fourth place with .307. Tied for fifth are Snuffy Stirnweiss, New York, and Bob Estalella, Philadelphia, at .303.

Other leaders are Vern Stephens, St. Louis, .298; Wally Moses, Chicago, .296; Dutch Meyer, Cleveland, .294 and Eddie Mayo, Detroit, .294.

Stirnweiss continued to lead four specialized departments: most runs, 83; most hits, 155; most triples, 16, and most stolen bases, 27. George Binks of Washington leads in two-base hits, with 29, and Vern Stephens in home runs with 20.

Nick Etten of New York batted in six runs the last week to boost his total to 81 to lead that department, while Hal Newhouse of Detroit struck out 12 to increase his total to 179. Dave Ferriss of Boston, leading pitcher with 20 game and seven losses, lost his only game last week.

HARD WORKER By Jack Sords



Billy Conn, Whitey Moore—

Sports Trail Dust

By WHITNEY MARTIN

PARIS (AP)—Billy Conn back in Paree with his 83 points waiting to go-home, he hopes, he hopes, and also hoping Joe Louis is doing all right on his points so they can fight for the heavyweight title next June...

Whitey Moore says he saw his former Cardinal teammate Ernie White managing and playing first base on, of all things, the 78th division softball team...

We saw Adolph Rupp around, his jovial face beaming up at us from the grandstand at the Frankfurt track meet, far from his Kentucky basketballers...

Tons of Equipment
Lieut. Col. F. E. Condon of Rising Sun, Ind., with a special reserve outfit, reports 11 10-ton trucks of athletic equipment were received in the Berlin district the last few days. Some of the equipment was ping pong balls so the weight estimate might be misleading as they take a lot of space and practically float in the air.

In beaten, blasted Frankfurt a big circus is going full blast. It is difficult to understand people who can think of light entertainment while practically standing in the ruins of their own homes.

In crowded districts you do not know who your roommate is liable to be when you wake up in the morning.

At Frankfurt we discovered ours was Lieut. Julius Cohen of Pittsburgh, manager of the U. S. F. E. T. track team. He says Pfc. William Dillard, star of the meet, plans to return to Baldwin Wallace when he gets out of the army.

Special Services
Special service offices here are located in Shell building, another weird assortment of corridors and

Seahawks Ask To Play Tilts

Attempts of the Iowa Pre-Flight Seahawks to salvage the first two games of their cancelled football schedule failed yesterday when Washington officials turned thumbs down.

Ohio State, which was to have been played here Sept. 22, and Minnesota, Sept. 29, at Minneapolis, will be notified today that the games definitely are off, officials here said.

Pre-Flight officials said they had asked permission to play the games because they knew it would be difficult for the Big Ten schools to fill the open weeks at this late date and because they believe program reductions will not affect the team this month.

The Seahawks had had six weeks of summer practice.

Two Drills for Gophers
MINNEAPOLIS (AP)—The Minnesota Gophers, readying themselves for the opening game with Missouri Sept. 22, worked out in two sessions yesterday under Coach Bernie Bierman.

Forty men were on the field for the initial session. Sixteen lettermen were on Bierman's tentative first-team line-up.

Bowling Ready To Restore Big Events in 1946

By BUS HAM

WASHINGTON (AP)—Bowling's major events yesterday were restored to the sports calendar for 1946 by the office of defense transportation.

Col. J. Monroe Johnson, ODT director, told tempin officials that it would be "all right to go ahead and plan" to hold tournaments next spring.

These events will include the American Bowling congress, in Buffalo, N. Y., National Duckpin meet, in Providence, R. I., and the Women's International tournament, in Kansas City.

Lift Bans by Spring
Johnson said that "we never commit ourselves definitely more than 60 days before an event is to be held," but added:

"There is no doubt in my mind that all restrictions will be off long before March or April. Travel may still be crowded then but the urgency of the transportation situation will be over."

John Canelli, vice-president of the American Bowling congress, told a reporter that a telephone vote of an eight-man emergency committee would be taken immediately to schedule the ABC, world series of bowling.

A. L. Ebersole, secretary of the duckpin group, joined Canelli in saying that "this removes the last obstacle" to holding the big tournaments, which went off the boards with the declaration of war.

Women to Follow
It was assumed that the women would follow the lead of the ABC in resuming their annual championships early next year.

Bowling was one of the first sports to curtail competition drastically, and Johnson remarked that "bowling really played ball" in readjusting to wartime conditions.

The last prewar ABC tournament was held in Detroit in 1940, Canelli said, and approximately 30,000 persons participated. About 10,000 entered the Woman's International and upward of 5,000 roll in the National Duckpins.

Build New Alleys
The ABC always is held on brand new alleys, specially constructed for this event. This requires from five to six months, and Buffalo will begin work on the 1946 runways as soon as the emergency committee votes, Canelli said.

The three cities selected for next year's meets are "in hotbeds of bowling" and long travel will not be necessary, Canelli added.

Johnson's action also applies to smaller tournaments which were curtailed or dropped during wartime.

Hi Bithorn to Rejoin Cubs; To Be Big Aid In September Drive

CHICAGO (AP)—Hiram Bithorn, an 18-game winner in 1943 before he entered the navy, will rejoin the Chicago Cubs today.

Cub officials said they did not know whether Bithorn was in shape to take a regular pitching turn immediately. The husky right-hander was engaged in navy patrol work off Florida and presumably was released from service this week. He is 29 years old.

Bithorn will give Manager Charley Grimm valuable aid in the Cubs' late September stretch drive.

He was drafted from Hollywood of the Pacific Coast league in 1941 after finishing a 17-15 record. In 1942 he won nine and lost 14 with the Cubs and in 1943 had 18-12 with an earned run average of 2.59 for 250 innings.

The Big Show

Teams	W	L	Pct.
Detroit	73	54	.575
Washington	72	58	.554
St. Louis	69	58	.543
New York	67	59	.532
Cleveland	64	60	.516
Chicago	62	65	.488
Boston	61	69	.469
Philadelphia	40	85	.320

National League	W	L	Pct.
Chicago	79	47	.627
St. Louis	76	52	.594
Brooklyn	71	55	.563
New York	71	58	.550
Pittsburgh	71	62	.534
Boston	57	72	.442
Cincinnati	49	77	.389
Philadelphia	39	90	.302

Today's Games
NEW YORK (AP)—Probable pitchers for today's major league games (won and lost records in parentheses):
New York at Chicago (2)—Brewer (6-3) and Zabala (1-3) vs. Prim (10-7) and Passeau (14-6).
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh (night)—Branca (3-4) or Gregg (15-10) vs. Sewell (11-7).
Philadelphia at Cincinnati (2-twi-night)—Schanz (3-13) and Judd (5-4) vs. Harrist (0-1) and Modak (0-2).
Boston at St. Louis (night)—Lee (8-8) vs. Brecheen (10-3).
Detroit at New York (2)—Overmire (8-9) and Benton (11-5) vs. Bonham (6-10) and Page (2-2).
Cleveland at Boston (2)—Feller (2-0) and Reynolds (15-11) vs. Woods (2-6) and Clark (1-3).
Chicago at Philadelphia (2-twi-night)—Lee (14-9) and Caldwell (5-7) vs. Newsom (7-17) and Christopher (13-10).
St. Louis at Washington (2-twi-night)—Potter (13-10) and Shirley (8-10) vs. Haetner (14-12) and Carrasquel (6-9).

Hans Lippershey invented the refracting telescope in 1608. It was perfected by Galileo, and came to be known as the Galilean Telescope.

PAL
HOLLOW GROUND
RAZOR BLADES

Cub Ace Still Tops National

By JERRY LISKA

CHICAGO (AP)—Life is wonderful for the Chicago Cubs—between engagements with the hypnotic St. Louis Cardinals who can cause only one more "nightmare" for the bustling Bruins.

Actually, the pace-setting Bruins and the Cardinals have two series left to battle, but the feeling prevails in this world series-smiling city that the three-game night set at St. Louis beginning Sept. 18 will settle the pennant debate. They meet again in a pair of single games here Sept. 25 and 26.

Between now and the St. Louis meeting, the two clubs play home stands against the same eastern clubs—New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Brooklyn. Against the Bruins, Chicago will play off a suspended game with the Dodgers ahead 10-4 and one inning left.

.361 for Cavarretta
Including the Labor day double-headers, Cavarretta's average was .361 to .359 for Holmes. Cavarretta played only one game for the Cubs during the week as he suffered a recurrence of his shoulder trouble but Holmes played six and dropped six degrees off his hitting mark.

The title probably will be decided in the west where the Cubs dug in for a long home stand yesterday as the Braves make their final swing around the circuit.

Although Rosen dropped five points to .336 he held his third position ahead of Ott's .328 and the .326 owned by Stan Hack of Chicago.

Walker is Sixth
Olmo at .325 topped the second five, followed by Dixie Walker of Brooklyn, the defending champ, .311; Don Johnson of Chicago, .308; Ernie Lombardi of New York, .307, and Whitey Kurovski of St. Louis, .303.

Although Holmes yielded the batting lead he climbed to first in four individual departments with 116 runs, 193 hits, 42 doubles and 27 homers. Walker's 108 runs batted in was tops as were Olmo's 13 triples and the 23 stolen bases by Red Schoendienst of St. Louis.

Harry (The Cat) Brecheen of St. Louis again trimmed Chicago to top his leading won and lost average to 10-3 or .769. Ken Gables, Pittsburgh rookie was second with 11-4 for .7

Master Works to Feature Wagner Today on WSUI—

At 11 o'clock today, Master Works of Music will include a composition by Richard Wagner—his Faust overture, and the Song of Destiny, Op. 54, by Johannes Brahms. The Faust Overture will be a performance by Sir Thomas Beecham and the London Philharmonic Symphony orchestra of New York, conducted by Bruno Walter, with the Westminster choir under the direction of its conductor, John Finley Williamson. Master Works of Music is heard daily of WSUI at 11 a. m.

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

NETWORK HIGHLIGHTS
 6:00 Jack Kirkwood Show (WMT)
 Lucie, Thorne & Co. (WHO)
 The Grain Belt Rangers (KXEL)
 6:15 Jack Smith Show (WMT)
 News of the World (WHO)
 H. R. Gross, News (KXEL)
 6:30 Ellery Queen (WMT)
 News, M. L. Nelsen (WHO)
 Did You Know? (KXEL)
 6:45 Ellery Queen (WMT)
 News, H. V. Kaltenborn (WHO)
 Preferred Melodies (KXEL)
 7:00 The Saint (WMT)
 Mr. and Mrs. North (WHO)
 Lum n' Abner (KXEL)
 7:15 The Saint (WMT)
 Mr. and Mrs. North (WHO)
 News of Tomorrow (KXEL)
 7:30 Dr. Christian (WMT)
 The Gay Mrs. Featherstone (WHO)
 Fishing and Hunting Club (KXEL)
 7:45 Dr. Christian (WMT)
 The Gay Mrs. Featherstone (WHO)
 Fishing and Hunting Club (KXEL)

8:00
 Frank Sinatra Preview (WMT)
 Wednesdays With You (WHO)
 Curtain Time (KXEL)

8:15
 Frank Sinatra Preview (WMT)
 Wednesdays With You (WHO)
 Curtain Time (KXEL)

8:30
 Detect and Collect (WMT)
 Mr. District Attorney (WHO)
 Jones and I (KXEL)

8:45
 Detect and Collect (WMT)
 Mr. District Attorney (WHO)
 Jones and I (KXEL)

9:00
 Great Moments in Music (WMT)
 Kay Kyser (WHO)
 Counterspy (KXEL)

9:15
 Great Moments in Music (WMT)
 Kay Kyser (WHO)
 Counterspy (KXEL)

9:30
 Maisie with Ann Sothern (WMT)
 Kay Kyser (WHO)
 Woods and Fields (KXEL)

9:45
 Maisie with Ann Sothern (WMT)
 Kay Kyser (WHO)
 Janet Flaner (KXEL)

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

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

10:30
 Chuck Foster's Band (WMT)
 WHO Billboard (WHO)
 Paul Hutchens (KXEL)

10:45
 Dance Music (WMT)
 Shorty Sherock Orchestra (WHO)
 Paul Hutchens (KXEL)

Rabbit Club To Meet Tonight To Discuss Show Plans; Elections

The Iowa City rabbit club will meet in the Community building at 8 o'clock tonight to discuss the results of the rabbit show, plans for future shows, and the coming club elections, E. E. Kline, president, said yesterday.

The club was inaugurated a year ago, Kline said, and elections are to take place in the near future. Nominations of candidates for this year's offices have not yet been made.

Club officers at present are: E. E. Kline, president; Irving Justice, vice-president; William Stickford, secretary; C. D. Grecie, assistant secretary; and Elmer Swaner, treasurer.

11:00
 CBS World News (WMT)
 Starlit Road (WHO)
 News (KXEL)

11:15
 And So the Story Goes (WMT)
 Starlit Road (WHO)
 Rev. Pietsch's Hour (KXEL)

11:30
 Off the Record (WMT)
 News, Garry Lenhart (WHO)
 Rev. Pietsch's Hour (KXEL)

11:45
 Off the Record (WMT)
 Music; News (WHO)
 Dance Orchestra (KXEL)

12:00
 Press News (WMT)
 Midnight Rhythm Parade (WHO)
 Station Break and Sign Off (KXEL)

Japs 'Not Licked, Need More Killing' Says Navy's McCain

PEARL HARBOR (AP)—Japan's war lords "are not half licked yet" and are going to "take a lot more killing in the future," Vice Admiral John Sidney McCain, colorful commander of the famous Task Force 38, said yesterday.

"I don't like the look in their eyes," the peppery, explosive exponent of the navy's fast striking carrier told reporters as he recalled witnessing the surrender ceremony aboard the U. S. S. Missouri in Tokyo bay.

"Listen, baby," he barked when asked why "they were just measuring us—just like you measure a man when you're going to hit him the next minute. They don't know they're licked yet. They don't know we are better men than they are."

Housing Shortage
 JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. (AP)—Gov. Phil M. Connelly has come face to face with the housing shortage in the state capital.

He said yesterday that three girls appeared at the door of the governor's mansion and asked if they could rent a room.

Kick in the Face
 McCain said he approved Ad-

miral Halsey's expressed desire to kick the Japanese generals in the face—except "it wasn't in the face I thought about kicking them."

The surrender ceremony he termed "quite a pageant—and anything you say about it will be right. It had color, drama, everything."

He said no movie actor could have played the part of General MacArthur better than the general himself played it.

"He was just right, a rough, tough guy and that's what the job needed and still needs."

"No Courtesies"
 He said MacArthur saw to it that the Japanese generals received "no courtesies whatever" other than bare essentials while aboard the Missouri and that they were not spoken to when they came aboard until time to sign. When that was done they were told to leave, and they left.

McCain said he wasn't too worried about the atom bomb changing future military methods too drastically.

In that connection, the tough admiral, who took over Task Force 38 last spring and with it destroyed 6,000 Japanese planes and sank 2,000,000 tons of Japanese shipping, had his own idea about postwar plans for his part of the navy.

The men whose unhappy duty it was to remove the last of the 8-inch guns from Guam in 1933 after the Washington disarmament conference, McCain now would like to "have enough fast carriers to patrol the mid-Pacific."

"You give me them and let me run them and they can have their atom bombs."

Housing Shortage
 JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. (AP)—Gov. Phil M. Connelly has come face to face with the housing shortage in the state capital.

He said yesterday that three girls appeared at the door of the governor's mansion and asked if they could rent a room.

Schedule Changed At Draft Board Office

New hours for the Johnson county selective service board office in the courthouse were announced yesterday by Walter E. Shoquist, chief clerk.

The selective service board office will now be open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mondays, Tuesdays

Thursdays and Fridays. On Wednesdays and Saturdays the office will be open from 8 a. m. until noon.

The new hours are being adopted so that employees in the office will observe the 40-hour week.

Crater lake lies more than 2,000 feet below the top of an extinct crater.

Junior Farm Bureau To Meet This Evening

The Junior Farm Bureau will meet at 8:30 this evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dick Young, North Liberty, for a wiener roast and charivari party, it was announced yesterday by Alice Winborn, secretary to County Extension Director Emmet C. Gardner.

The agenda for the meeting will include the making of final plans for Junior Bureau members to attend Camp Abe Lincoln.

Junior Farm Bureau officers are: Wesley Hotka, chairman, and Edith Holka, Dean and Ulana Post, Kenneth Smalley, Joe Krall, Lloyd Krelk, and Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Rinehart.

POPEYE



BLONDIE



HENRY



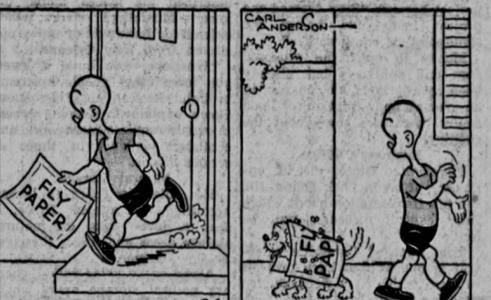
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ROOM AND BOARD



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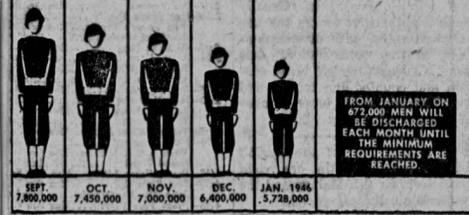
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HOW U.S. ARMY WILL DEMOBILIZE



HERE AT A GLANCE is how the Army plans to reduce its strength from 7,800,000, as of Sept. 1, to 2,500,000 by July 1, 1946. At top, characters indicate how the month-by-month demobilization will decrease the number of men in the armed forces by the first of the year. Below is the expected strength on July 1, 1946. (International)

UNRRA DIRECTOR RETURNS TO U.S.



AMONG THE 14,800 PASSENGERS to arrive aboard the giant liner Queen Elizabeth were former governor of New York, Herbert Lehman and his wife. Lehman had been abroad in his capacity as Director of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. (International)

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Coralville Dam Hearing Today

Proceedings Start At 10 This Morning

Written Statements, Oral Arguments To Be Presented

Hearing of statements of approval or opposition to the direct project for the proposed Coralville reservoir will start at 10 o'clock this morning at the Johnson county courthouse.

Written statements will be presented to the army engineers and oral arguments will also be heard. The city council of Iowa City, the Iowa City park board and the town council of Coralville have announced previously that they will support the flood control measure with arguments this morning.

Chief Opposition

Chief opposition to the proposal will come from farmers in the reservoir area of northwestern Johnson county and northeastern Iowa county and the Amana colonies.

The Iowa City Chamber of Commerce, the Johnson county board of supervisors and the State University of Iowa have made no statement on the proposed dam.

Also opposing the project will be the state conservation commission. Members of the commission have stated that their position was substantially what it was in 1940, when the project was being considered with the dam site to be located just downstream from Lake MacBride.

"Inadvisable Project"

At that time, the commission said that they were opposed to the project because "they deemed the project inadvisable from the standpoint of conservation."

Money to erect the proposed dam and spillways has already been appropriated by congress in an over-all appropriation for flood control measures throughout the country.

Engineer's Office

The United States district engineer's office in Rock Island, Ill., can use its discretion about which flood control measures will be built.

The proposed Coralville reservoir is one of four such projects in Iowa which have been studied by army engineers.

Members of the district engineer's office who will be here to explain the proposed reservoir, answer questions and hear statements and arguments include Col. John R. Peil, district engineer, Major F. W. Ashton, officer in charge of the engineering division, and C. E. Kelley, attorney in charge of real estate acquisition.

6 Marriage Licenses Issued This Weekend

Six marriage licenses were issued by the clerk of the district court Saturday and yesterday. Those who received licenses to wed were: George H. Campbell of Springfield, Mass., and Phyllis Jean Myers of Iowa City; Lorenz Harry Dignan Jr. of Wauwatosa, Wis., and Betty Louise Phalen of Manitowish, Wis.; Howard E. Lenzner and Dolores Miralles, both of New York; James T. Thomas and Ethel M. Tabasco, both of Cedar Rapids; Thomas A. Beal of Grand Marsh, Wis., and Stella M. Gillis of Plainfield, Wis., and Robert Lee Zaeger and Jo Ann Clayton, both of Iowa City.

Professor Howe Speaks at Kiwanis— Flood Control in Iowa

Prof. J. W. Howe of the college of engineering and resident engineer of the Iowa institute of Hydraulic Research, discussed flood control in general and the proposed Coralville reservoir in particular in a talk to members of Kiwanis club at their weekly luncheon yesterday.

"The Coralville reservoir is only a flood control measure and not a multiple-purpose dam," Professor Howe asserted. The dam will not be used to generate electrical power, maintain a navigable stream or provide an artificial lake for a recreation area, he explained.

Four Types

Professor Howe outlined four types of flood control measures: 1. channel improvements, 2. levees, 3. supplementary channels, and 4. reservoirs.

The purpose of channel improvements is to allow a greater flow of water through a river's present channel. The banks of the river are slicked up and straightened so the average flow through the stream is greater.

Ralston Creek

"Such improvements have been made in Ralston creek here," he said. He showed slides which showed part of the channel of Ralston creek with its twisted course and tangled undergrowth clogging the channel. Another slide showed part of the creek bed which has been cleaned up, allowing more water to flow.

"Many headaches are connected with building levees along river banks," Professor Howe said. He described the levees along the lower Mississippi river which extend for hundreds of miles upstream from New Orleans.

"Whenever you build a levee, you force other people upstream to build levees also," Professor Howe explained. Keeping levees in repair requires more work and continual vigilance in times of serious floods.

Natural Storage

The chief drawback to levees, according to Professor Howe, is that a levee cuts off natural storage areas and forces the river to flow deeper.

Along every river valley, there are natural storage areas where overflow water is parked in times of floods and allowed to drain off when the flood waters recede.

These natural reservoirs in the river valley prevent more disastrous floods further downstream.

The difficulty arises when men take away these natural storage areas and force the river to carry all surplus waters downstream through its channel. This only causes greater floods downstream.

Another Channel

"Diverting a river into a supplementary channel as a flood prevention measure only antagonizes the people living along this subsidiary channel," Professor Howe asserted.

Flood control reservoirs, like the proposed Coralville project, "are nothing more than valley storage emphasized a little," he explained.

When heavy rains come and a river starts to raise, the gates in the flood dam are closed and the surplus water is allowed to back up in the reservoir. After the danger is passed, the reservoir is drained as rapidly as possible.

"After all, a flood control reservoir is of no value in preventing floods if it is full," Professor Howe said.

Two Johnsons File Petitions for Divorce

Two petitions for divorce were filed in district court yesterday, both by persons named Johnson. In both petitions the husband is seeking the divorce in both the husband charges cruel and inhuman treatment. Also, Swisher and Swisher are the attorneys for both plaintiffs.

George E. Johnson is seeking a divorce from Lucie Johnson. They were married in Columbus Junction June 27, 1936, and have two children, Patricia Sue, 7, and Bobby Eugene, 5. The plaintiff believes his wife wants custody of the children and he is willing to continue supporting them.

In the other petition, Nils Johnson asks to be divorced from Margaret B. Johnson. They were married in Muscatine Feb. 6, 1938, have no children and have been separated since Oct. 10, 1944.

Mrs. Ross Brady Final Rites Thursday

Funeral services will be Thursday at 10 p. m. at the Hohenschulz mortuary for Mrs. Ross Brady, 67, who died following a lingering illness at a local hospital at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

Surviving are her husband, John, of Iowa City; two sons, Edward of Rock Island, Ill., and Capt. Milo Brady in Virginia; three daughters, Mrs. Sam Whitebrook and Mrs. Leonard Brodsky, both of Iowa City, and Mrs. Jay Levy of Waterloo, and seven grandchildren.

The family lot in Davenport will be the site of burial. Friends may call at the funeral home tonight.

Rabbits Belonging To Three Local Men Win Contest Prizes

Five rabbits belonging to three Iowa City men took prizes in the rabbit contest at Waterloo last weekend.

A New Zealand White doe, the single entry of Elmer Swaner, 1019 N. Dodge street took first in the show for fur, winning for its owner a blue ribbon and five dollars.

Three of the 10 entries of Irving Justice, 1311 Kirkwood avenue, all New Zealand White rabbits, took prizes. Third prize went to a senior buck, while sixth went to a junior doe, and eighth prize to a senior doe.

Justice won a total of 10 dollars, but one of his rabbits died from the heat on the way to the show.

E. E. Kline, 313 College Court, won a red ribbon and a second prize of \$1.25 with his senior Champagne D'Argent doe. Kline's entries, all does, were: two senior Champagne D'Argent, two intermediate New Zealand whites, and two junior New Zealand whites.

Mrs. Hannah Kelly Final Rites Thursday

Funeral services for Mrs. Hannah Elizabeth Kelly, 89, will be at the Methodist church in Fairmont, Mo., Thursday at 2 p. m. Mrs. Kelly died at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Kelly, her son and daughter-in-law, 21 E. Bloomington street yesterday following a long illness.

The daughter of John and Margaret Campbell, pioneer immigrants from Ireland, Mrs. Kelly was born in Adams county, Ill., April 18, 1855.

In August, 1876 she married Isaac Milton Kelly. They moved to Clark county, Mo., and Mrs. Kelly lived there until 1932, when she came to Iowa City. Mrs. Kelly returned here in 1943 from Kahoka, Mo., where she had lived since 1940.

Mrs. Kelly was the last of a family of eight. Two daughters preceded her in death; Grace, who died in 1943, and Rosalie, in 1904. Her husband died June 25, 1925.

Mrs. Kelly is survived by one son, A. F. Kelly of Iowa City; one daughter; Mrs. Edith Robson, Seattle, Wash., and two grandsons, Alfred Kelly of Iowa City, and Dr. John T. Robson of Rochester, Minn.

Burial will be in Fairmont cemetery. Friends may call at the Oath-out funeral chapel until Thursday morning.

Too Many Foxes

JACKSON, Miss. (AP)—Fox-hunting is going to the dogs down here in Mississippi. How come? Too many foxes. How come again? So many foxes that each hunt in a pack is likely to wind up chasing his own private fox.



CITY WORKMEN STARTED work yesterday on a new curbing on the Washington street side of Hotel Jefferson, creating lots of noise with an air hammer and providing something for Iowa Citizens, like those in the picture, to watch. The noise of the air hammer caused members of Kiwanis club, meeting in the hotel, to adjourn their meeting early. City Engineer Fred Gartzke explained that a new curb and strip of sidewalk four feet wide will be built on the corner. A new street light will also be erected. The curbing became broken two years ago and has been patched with asphalt until the present work began.

New Prince in Andorra— Next President of France?

By NORMAN J. MEDRECH

ANDORRA, Europe's "Shangri La," will get a new prince this year.

When voters of France go to the polls on Oct. 14 in their first general election since 1938 they will indirectly elect a sovereign for the 5,500 inhabitants of postage stamp-sized Les Valées et Suzeraine d'Andorra, possibly the world's most unusual country.

Today, Gen. Charles de Gaulle shares the protectorship of the little country, hidden in the Pyrenees mountains between France and Spain, with the Spanish Bishop of Urgel.

The Catalan-speaking country imposes no money tax. Its capital city, Andorra-the-Ancient, boasts of a population of 700, and patriarchs, the heads of large families, govern the country.

Symbolic Leaders

The country's symbolic leaders—the head of the French state and a Spanish bishop—are part of a tradition that goes back almost 700 years although Andorra traces its independence to the days of Charlemagne.

Only once did France "wash her hands" off Europe's "Shangri La." Leaders of the French revolution cast the small state adrift but Napoleon agreed later to take Andorra under his wing.

"It is a political curiosity," Napoleon called the miniature state. "It must be preserved."

"Preserved" it was. Even Adolf Hitler "respected" Andorra's neutrality.

Once a prince of Andorra is named, the title is never relinquished during the lifetime of an individual although a successor may take over the office. Oddly enough both Alfred Lebrun, last president of the Third Republic, and Marshal Henri Philippe Petain

are "retired" suzerains in the eyes of Andorrans.

Depends on Elections

This year, the new prince's tenure will depend upon the outcome of a referendum at the French elections. A new constitution of France is at stake. The French will decide whether to keep the constitution of 1875, which de Gaulle says is outmoded, or adopt new basic laws.

At the same time France will elect 600 assemblymen, who later name a president of France—the new prince of Andorra. If a new constitution is favored in the election returns, the assembly will name a provisional prince of Andorra, who will serve in his dual office for six months, the time believed required for the assembly to draft a new constitution.

If a constitution change is turned down, the assemblymen will proceed to organize themselves as the new chamber of deputies, acting under provisions of the old constitution.

They will name the required senate and both branches will meet to select the president of the republic and the prince of Andorra for a seven-year term.

And the new prince of Andorra, whether he holds the office provisionally or for seven years, takes over two "responsibilities." He names most of the judges of the small state. He offers Andorra "his personal protection," for which he receives an annual tribute—the equivalent of \$19,200 under the present rate of exchange.

Actually, governing the small country, and the cost of government, is nil in Europe's "Shangri La," is a general council made up of 24 "notables," four from each of Andorra's six "provinces."

These councillors name their own president, who is paid exactly \$15 a year. Meetings of the council in Les Valées, which is a school when not used as a government building, are social events in the life of the little state.

The councillors ride to Andorra-the-Ancient on their horses, the government "footing the bill" for entertaining the "notables" while they are in the capital on official business, and for the feeding of their horses.

Officials in Black

While deciding affairs of state, custom requires the councillors to wear black cocked hats, black gowns and black ties—the symbols of their office.

When the country issued a new set of postage stamps last year—stamps to obtain revenue from collectors—it pictured a councillor wearing the robes of his office, the country's coat of arms, the capitol building and a view of Andorra-the-Ancient.

There is no record of a modern prince of Andorra leaving France to visit his protectorate, but once a year a councillor rides to the French border town of Foix, where he goes through the age-old formality of paying tribute to the president of France. Another councillor visits the Spanish town of Urgel, where a smaller tribute is paid to the bishop.

Interesting stories are told of the tribute payments. Usually French authorities return the bag of small coins, without examination, to the "ambassador." One year, a curious prefect upset custom and counted the tribute and found an unusually large number of counterfeit coins.

More than half of the world's annual peacetime tin ore yield came from British Malaya and the Netherlands Indies.

80 Fishing Licenses Sold During August

Eighty fishing and 20 hunting licenses and 79 combined fishing and hunting licenses were sold during August this year, for a total of \$227.50, according to H. J. (Dick) Jones county recorder.

One hundred and eighty five licenses accounting for \$80 and hunting and fishing-and-hunting licenses for \$20 and \$80 respectively of the total.

Six, 6-day non-resident fishing licenses were sold for a total of \$9.

YOUR BEST LISTENING DAY AND NIGHT

WHO 1040 ON YOUR RADIO DIAL

MORNING PROGRAM

5:30—On the Mall.....Daily ex Sun
5:45—News from WHO.....Daily ex Sun
5:45—Jerry Smith.....Daily ex Sun
6:00—Heaven and Home.....Daily ex Sun
6:15—Farm Service.....Mon Wed Fri
6:30—Checkboard Fun.....Tues Th Sat
6:30—Farm News, Plambeck.....Daily ex Sun
6:45—Jerry and Zella.....Daily ex Sun
7:00—News, Alex Dreier.....Daily ex Sun
7:15—Time to Shine.....Daily ex Sun
7:30—Bible Broadcast.....Mon Th Sat
7:45—Cliff and Helen.....Daily ex Sun
8:00—World News Roundup.....Sundays
8:15—Rambling Cowboy.....Mon Wed Fri
8:15—Reveille Roundup.....Mon Th Sat
8:15—Songfullo.....Wed Fri
8:30—NBC Singing Trio.....Wed Fri
8:30—News, Rank-Burton.....Mon Th Fri
8:45—Melody Madhouse.....Mon Th Fri
8:45—Victory Garden Parade.....Sundays
9:00—Christian Science.....Sundays
9:00—News of the World.....Mon Th Fri
9:15—Billie Holiday.....Sundays
9:15—Prophecy in News.....Sundays
9:30—Lora Lawton.....Mon Th Fri
9:30—American Legion.....Mon Th Fri
9:45—Road of Life.....Mon Th Fri
9:45—Doc, Duke and The Colonel, Starkey
9:45—News, Jim Seal.....Mon Th Fri
9:45—Joyce Jordan.....Mon Th Fri
10:00—Calling All Girls.....Sundays
10:00—Singing in the Streets to Go.....Sundays
10:00—Fred Waring Show.....Mon Th Fri
10:15—First Piano Quartet.....Sundays
10:15—Jamboree.....Sundays
10:30—News Highlights.....Sundays
10:30—Barry Cameron.....Mon Th Fri
10:45—Billie Holiday.....Sundays
10:45—They Know God.....Sundays
10:45—David Harum.....Mon Th Fri
10:45—Crested Dove.....Sundays
10:45—Judy and Jane.....Mon Th Fri
11:15—Perry, Alex Dreier.....Sundays
11:15—The Blue Bird.....Sundays
11:30—The Duke and Duke, Mon Th Fri
11:30—Atlantic Spotlight.....Sundays
11:45—The Buckaroos.....Mon Th Fri
11:55—Hymns for Today.....Mon Th Fri

AFTERNOON PROGRAM

12:00—Old Fashioned Revival.....Sundays
12:00—Farm News, Plambeck.....Mon Th Fri
12:15—Saddle Mr. Roundup.....Mon Th Fri
12:30—Let's Go Visiting.....Tue Th Sat
12:30—The Blue Bird.....Sundays
12:30—News, Clay Rusk.....Daily ex Sun
12:45—Songfullo.....Mon Wed Fri Sat
1:00—The Ford Show.....Mon Th Fri
1:00—Guiding Light.....Mon Th Fri
1:15—Today's Children.....Mon Th Fri
1:30—Westinghouse Program.....Sundays
1:30—The Blue Bird.....Sundays
1:45—Vestinghouse Adviser.....Sundays
1:45—Hymns of All Churches.....Sundays
1:45—The Better Crocker.....Sundays
1:45—News and Religion.....Sundays
2:00—Westinghouse Program.....Sundays
2:00—A Woman of America.....Mon Th Fri
2:15—Minister Melodies.....Sundays
2:15—The Path of Life.....Sundays
2:30—Our Man's Family.....Sundays
2:30—Pep Young's Family.....Mon Th Fri
2:45—Right to Happiness.....Mon Th Fri
2:45—Army Hour.....Sundays
2:45—The Bible Hour.....Sundays
3:15—Stella Dallas.....Mon Th Fri
3:30—The Blue Bird.....Sundays
3:30—Lorenz Jones.....Sundays
3:45—NBC Symphony.....Sundays
3:45—When a Girl Marries.....Mon Th Fri
3:45—The Blue Bird.....Sundays
4:15—Fortin Faces Life.....Mon Th Fri
4:30—Just Plain Bill.....Mon Th Fri
4:30—The Blue Bird.....Sundays
4:45—Front Page Farrell.....Mon Th Fri
4:45—News of Manhattan.....Sundays
5:00—News, M. Nelson.....Sundays
5:00—News, Jim Seal.....Daily ex Sun
5:15—Seath-Myri Presents.....Sundays
5:15—Sketches in Melody.....Sundays
5:15—Songs at Twilight.....Wed Th Sat
5:15—The Echoes from the Tropics.....Wed Th Sat
5:15—Songfullo.....Sundays
5:30—The Great Gildersleeve.....Sundays
5:30—Spotlight on Rhythm.....Mon Th Fri
5:30—Tommy Dorsey Show.....Sundays
5:50—News Commentary.....Mon Th Fri

EVENING PROGRAMS

6:00—Wayne King and Orchestra.....Sundays
6:00—Luisa Thorne and Co.....Mon Th Fri
6:15—Cliff Carl and Co.....Sundays
6:15—News of the World.....Mon Th Fri
6:30—Tin Pan Alley.....Sundays
6:30—Bandwagon Mysteries.....Sundays
6:30—News, M. Nelson.....Daily ex Sun
6:45—News, Kaltenborn.....Mon Wed Th Fri
6:45—Jimmy Fidler.....Sundays
6:45—Barn Dance Central.....Sundays
7:00—Charlie McCarthy.....Sundays
7:00—Cavalade of America.....Sundays
7:00—Johnny Prescott.....Sundays
7:00—Mr. & Mrs. North.....Wednesdays
7:00—Adventures of Topper.....Thursdays
7:00—Cities Service Highway Show.....Sundays
7:00—The Life of Riley.....Sundays
7:30—Tommy Dorsey and Co.....Sundays
7:30—Voice of Freedom.....Monday
7:30—A Date with Judy.....Tuesday
7:30—Gay Mrs. Featherstone.....Wednesday
7:30—Dinah Shore's Open House.....Thursday
7:30—Correction Please.....Friday
7:30—Truth or Consequences.....Saturday
7:30—Manhattan Merry-Go-Round.....Sundays
7:30—Telephone Hour.....Monday
7:30—The Navy Hour.....Tuesday
7:30—Wednesday With You.....Wednesday
7:30—Kraft Music Hall.....Thursday
7:30—Waltz Time.....Friday
7:30—National Barn Dance.....Saturday
8:30—Album Familiar Music.....Sundays
8:30—Information Please.....Monday
8:30—Victor Borgs Show.....Tuesday
8:30—Mr. District Attorney.....Wednesday
8:30—Philo Vance.....Thursday
8:30—People Are Funny.....Friday
8:30—Iowa Barn Dance Frolic.....Saturday
9:00—Hour of Charm.....Sundays
9:00—Concerted Program.....Sundays
9:00—Bob Hope.....Sundays
9:00—Key Kyser's College.....Wednesday
9:00—Mystery in the Air.....Thursday
9:00—Dunnigan, The Mentalist.....Friday
9:30—Meet Me At Parky's.....Sundays
9:30—Dr. L. Q.....Monday
9:30—Hildegard.....Tuesday
9:30—Rudy Vallee Show.....Wednesday
9:30—Hollywood Theatre.....Friday
10:00—Austin and Scfield.....Sundays
10:00—Chesterfield Sun, Club Mon Th Fri
10:15—News, M. L. Nelson.....Daily ex Sun
10:30—WHO Billboard.....Sun Mon Wed Th Fri
10:30—Everything for the Boys.....Tuesday
10:30—Can You Tolerate.....Wednesday
10:30—Judy Canova Show.....Sundays
10:45—America United.....Sundays
10:45—Co Calloway.....Monday
10:45—Music by Cugat.....Wednesday
10:45—Memorable Music.....Friday
11:00—News.....Sun Mon Tue
11:00—Starlit Road.....Wednesday
11:00—Bill Stern, Sports.....Thursday
11:00—Music from the Movies.....Friday
11:15—Timely Topics.....Saturday
11:15—Old Fashioned Revival.....Sundays
11:15—News, Garry Lehnart.....Daily ex Sun
11:15—News from NBC.....Daily ex Sun
11:45—Music.....Daily ex Sun
12:00—Rhythm Parade.....Mon Th Fri
12:00—Sustain the Winds.....Sundays
All listings subject to change.

WHO THE BEST ON THE AIR

Just like old times...Have a Coca-Cola



...meeting-up time at the neighborhood eatery
Neighborhood meeting place! That's where your G.I., home on furlough, can get back in touch with the local goings-on. That's where the words *Have a Coke* start new friendships and seal old ones. Ice-cold Coca-Cola is the center of attraction, inviting all comers to be refreshed and friendly.

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You naturally hear Coca-Cola called by its friendly abbreviation "Coke". Both mean the quality product of The Coca-Cola Company.
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OLD GLORY FLYING OVER ATSUGI



TWO AMERICAN SOLDIERS of the Eleventh Airborne Division watch the Stars and Stripes wave in the breeze as a plane bearing U. S. occupation forces wings over the Atsugi Airport, Japan. This is an official U. S. Army Signal Corps Radiophoto. (International Soundphoto).