

The Commanding Officer
Officers and Men
of the
U. S. S. Yancey (AKA 93)
cordially invite you to attend the
Commissioning Ceremony
on board
Wednesday, October 11, 1944
2:00 P. M.

Moore Dry Dock Company
West Yard, via overpass, foot of Adeline Street
Oakland, California
E. R. Rice, Commanding

Enter through Gate No. 24

PLAN OF THE DAY

20 February 1945

- 0430 - Call Master-at-Arms.
- 0445 - Reveille, Call all officers.
- 0500 - Breakfast,
- 0545 - Breakfast for Troops,
- 0600 - Or as ordered - Ungripe all boats,
- 0615 - Set Condition 1A,
- 0645 - ETA Transport Area - Away all-boats on order,
- 0700 - 10 hand Troop working party report to #2 hold to load projectiles.
30 hand Troop working party report to Messing Compartment for powder passing team.
- 0708 - Sunrise, Light ship.

NOTE 1, Stand by to receive cruiser alongside to the starboard for ammunition at sunrise. Immediately after boats are off hatches two and three rig yard and stay in readiness for unloading ammunition,

NOTE 2. MENU FOR D+1 DAY

<u>Breakfast</u>	<u>Dinner</u>
Chilled Fruit	Creole Soup
Cereal	Grilled Beef Steak
Milk Sugar	-Natural Gravy
Hot Cakes Scrambled Eggs	Mashed Potatoes
Pork Sausage	String Beans with Bacon
Maple Syrup	Peach pie
Bread Butter Coffee	Bread Butter Ice Tea
<u>Supper</u>	<u>Midnight D+1 Day</u>
Cream of Tomato Soup Crackers	Cream of Tomato- Soup Crackers
Baked Ham	
Mashed Potatoes	Grilled Hamburgers with Onions
Buttered Corn	Mashed Potatoes
Pineapple Sauce	Stewed Corn
Layer Cake	Brown Gravy
Bread Butter Coffee	Spice Cake
	Bread Butter Lemonade

Between meals snacks of coffee, sandwiches, hot Irish Stew, cookies, soup, and fresh fruit will be available. Dinner will be served at 1130 and extended until everyone possible has had opportunity to eat. Supper will be served at 1730 and extended as other meals..

NOTE 3. Lunches will be furnished boat crews leaving the ship, and will be distributed at breakfast.

Max B. CAMPBELL
Lieutenant, USNR
Executive Officer,

9 February 1945.

ANNEX (E) - SHIP TO SHORE MOVEMENT; BOAT EMPLOYMENT.

The present operations of the Amphibious Forces take them into action with the enemy at least as often as any other class of ships. Vessels of the Amphibious Forces are in every sense of the word COMBAT SHIPS, Just as the armament of battleships is heavy guns, the APA's and AKA's are armed with boats. Remember—every trip saves lives, 'Every cargo run get needed supplies ashore to support the troops. The success or failure of the whole landing is in the hands of the boat crews,

1, This annex has been prepared especially for Boat Officers, Boat Coxwains and crews, A copy of this annex shall be given to each Boat Officer and Coxwain AFTER departure from forward staging area for the objective. Diagrams and sketches of this annex may be taken in the boats but must not be taken ashore or permitted to fall in the hands of the enemy. All copies will be accounted for to the Boat Group Commander upon completion of the operation.

2. General Information;

- (a) The objective of this force is the capture of the small island of Iwo Jima situated approximately midway between Saipan and Tokyo, a distance of about 650 miles from each,
- (b) There are two plans for the assault landing as follows:
 - (1) Preferred plan land on beaches located on the South-east coast of Iwo Jima, This Transport Squadron will land on beaches GREEN ONE, RED ONE and RED TWO. See Appendix 3 for diagrams showing disposition of ships and approaches to preferred landing beaches. The chances will be about 4 to 1 that favorable weather conditions will permit using the preferred plan,
 - (2) In the event that unfavorable weather conditions prevail . the alternate plan will be used and landings will be made on the Southwest coast. This Transport Squadron will land on beaches BROWN ONE and TWO, and PURPLE ONE. See • Appendix 6 for diagrams showing disposition of ships and approaches to alternate landing beaches.
- (c) Boats from this ship have a two fold mission. On arrival in Transport Area boats will be despatched to other ships in Transport Divisions 47 and 46 as indicated in Boat Allocation Plan Appendix 1. Upon completion of this initial assignment boats will unload this ship when order is received' to commence unloading. This two fold mission requires that Boat Officers and Boat Coxwains be familiar with the Boat Operation Plan effecting the ship to which they are assigned for the initial trip, as well as the unloading plan of this ship.

REPORT ON IWO JIMA

A Summary of news as of 1800, 24 February 1945

Our troops attacked during the morning of the 24th and continued the attack against strong resistance on the part of Japanese forces through the afternoon. Artillery and heavy weapons increased their fire as the attack progressed. Considering the stiffness of enemy resistance, our advances for the day were substantial. Front lines, as of 1715, showed that we had approximately half of the No. 2 airfield in our possession. Mortar and artillery fire on the beachhead decreased. Our troops continued mopping up on Mount Suribachi. Patrols had entered the crater.

The Jap defenses consist of mutually supporting concrete emplacements, blockhouses and caves in depth. Blockhouses are constructed of reinforced concrete four feet thick. There are many man made caves 30 to 40 feet deep, and a large number of mine fields. Buried drums on the beach contain small arms ammunition. Bombs with rocket motors have been identified. They were previously mistaken for heavy mortar or howitzer fire.

Mooring buoys in the sea plane anchorage have been laid. Unloading of transports continued more expeditiously as a result of improved weather and the fact that transports can now anchor close to the beach. The general condition of the beaches was much improved.

Apparently no attacks were made during the air raid on the night of the 23rd, although one ship reported it was straddled with bombs. The total number of enemy planes shot down during the raid of the night of the 21st was at latest count 15,

Since the landing was made we have lost 32 tanks, 8 as a result of mine explosions. As of 1800 on the 23rd, 87 of our LCV(P)'s, 10 LCM's and 1 LCP(R) had been wrecked or sunk. During the morning of the 24th one of our TBM's was shot down over the island.

Enemy counted dead as of 1800 on the 24th was 2799. 6 prisoners had been taken.

Troop casualties as of 1800 on the 23rd were 706 killed, 5125 wounded and 531 missing. A complete report of naval casualties to date is not available. A large percentage of survivors were recovered from the CVE sunk on the night of the 21st.

NO. II

REPORT ON IWO JIMA

A Summary of News as of 1800, 25 February 1945

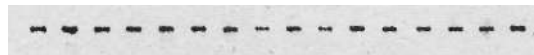
FIGHTING THROUGHOUT THE DAY WAS HARD BUT ONLY SLIGHT GAINS WERE MADE. ENEMY RESISTANCE IS EXTREMELY STUBBORN AND IT APPEARS OUR TROOPS ARE NOW ATTACKING HIS PRINCIPAL DEFENSE AREA, THE EAST-WEST STRIP AND TWO-THIRDS OF THE NORTH-SOUTH STRIP ON NO. 2 AIRFIELD ARE NOW IN OUR POSSESSION.

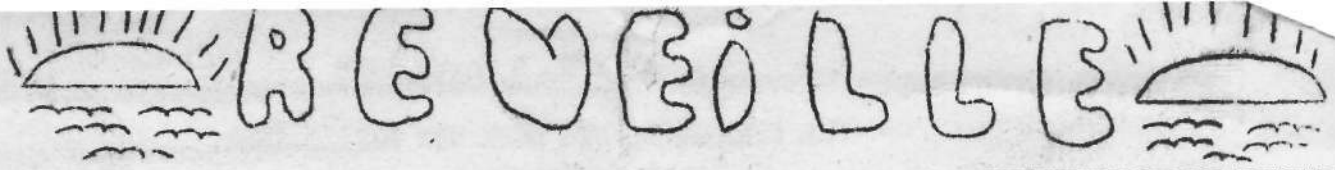
THE NORTH-SOUTH 1000 YARD STRIP ON NO. 1 AIRFIELD HAD BEEN REHABILITATED BY OUR ENGINEERS. UNLOADING CONTINUED AT A SATISFACTORY RATE AND SEVERAL TRANSPORTS HAD COMPLETED UNLOADING,

DURING THE AIR RAID THE EVENING OF THE 24th A NUMBER OF BOMBS WERE DROPPED AND ONE OF OUR SHIPS WAS STRADDLED BUT SUFFERED NO DAMAGE. SOME BOMBS DROPPED OVER THE ISLAND APPEARED TO LAND IN ENEMY TERRITORY. THE SAME NIGHT OUR CARRIER PLANES PROBABLY DESTROYED 5 ENEMY AIRCRAFT AT CHICHI JIMA. 4 MORE OF OUR TANKS HAVE BEEN PUT OUT OF ACTION.

AS OF 1200 LOCAL TIME ON THE 25th, ENEMY COUNTED DEAD WERE 2827. 7 PRISONERS HAD BEEN TAKEN.

CASUALTIES TO OUR TROOPS AS OF THE SAME TIME WERE 834 KILLED, 5428 WOUNDED AND 404 MISSING.





MONDAY, 5 March 1945

IWO JIMA - 'THE TOUGHEST'...

AN EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT OF THE BLOODIEST OF PACIFIC BATTLES

By Bill Hippie. NEWSWEEK and "Ham" Faron, Associated Press

IWO JIMA WAS THE TOUGHEST FIGHT THE MARINES EVER HAVE HAD. OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE DIVISIONS THAT WENT ASHORE TO BLAST OUT THE JAPS ALL AGREE ON THIS QUESTION. ONE, A GUNNERY SERGEANT WHO HAS HAD 11 YEARS SERVICE AND LANDED BOTH AT GUADALCANAL AND TARAWA, PUT IT IN THESE WORDS: "IT'S TWICE AS TOUGH AS TARAWA AND GUADALCANAL DOESN'T EVEN COUNT." IT WAS A BLACK LITTLE ISLAND, BLACK SAND, BLACK SMOKE FROM SHELLS AND FIRES, BLACK EMBERS FROM BURNED EQUIPMENT, WHEN MARINES CLAMBERED UP THE BEACH THROUGH DEEP SANDS, SINKING INCHES DEEP, SLIDING BACKWARD WITH EVERY STEP.

The Japs had hundreds of pillboxes, blockhouses and dug-in gun positions. In some of them the steel reinforced concrete was five feet deep, so that bombing and shelling often could not do much damage to them. But it was a different thing when those tough marines on foot got in there with their flame throwers, bazookas, demolition charges and small arms. They hunted the Japs like they were hunting rats, digging them out of these, positions and out of caves dug deep into the hillsides.

But it was slow and tortuous going, Nearly every pillbox taken meant casualties to us. We remember Marines being carried back under fire by corpsmen - - Marines hit in the face, in the stomach, with legs and arms shot off. We saw some of them struggle with the corpsmen pleading to be allowed to go back to their buddies at the front. It was bravery and courage like this that took Iwo Jima, which Admiral Turner and General Smith called the best fortified island in the world.

Talking about frontlines, everywhere was a frontline on Iwo for several days, The Japs had artillery and mortars back in the rear areas which they could drop on our beaches - - and did regularly.

The shells went up and down the beaches, hitting small boats, even LSM's and LST's, and causing many casualties among beach parties. The coxswains, beach workers and bulldozer operators were among the real heroes of Iwo Jima, They kept bringing in boats and unloading them under fire when men were going down all around them.

If it hadn't been for the steady flow of supplies and equipment which kept coming ashore, from ships such as the YANCEY, the capture of Iwo would not have been possible. And incidentally, we are happy to be out of that hell-hole and aboard your ship. No ship ever looked so good to us before.

The capture of Iwo Jima means a lot to us - - bad as the place looked. It has two airfields which the Japs built and which we can lengthen and use for heavy bombers. A third was under construction. This means that our B-24's can fly regularly to Tokyo - - 660 miles away - - with heavy loads of bombs, B-29's from Saipan, Tinian and Guam can now pick up fighters at Iwo Jima to protect them on the flight to Japan and back. Formerly many B-29's out of gas or damaged, were forced down in this area. Now they will be within easy rescue distance.

Our big Superfortress bases in the Marianas will no longer get raids from planes staging out of Iwo Jima.

The Marines and Navy took casualties in this tough fight, but they'll be leaving soon, and the people we really feel sorry for are the boys who have to garrison it. There is no natural supply of water, no trees, no shade, no grass. It will be a

WAR CORRESPONDENTS SEEK NEW BATTLE AREA

With the battle of Iwo Jima covered from a news viewpoint, Ham Faron, Associated Press and Bill Hipple, NEWSWEEK, are returning to a central Pacific base to prepare for another assignment which will carry them to a new battle area.

Faron and Hipple, along with Joe Rosenthal, A.P. photographer, landed on Iwo Jima on noon of D-Day in the thick of concentrated Jap fire and remained for 11 days, living side by side with Marines in foxholes, on rations and experiencing all the hell which was offered in this costly invasion.

News, after submission to censorship, was relayed to the world from a "G.C." lying off the island, and rolled off the presses in America soon afterward.

All three newsmen lost most of their gear during the excitement, Rosenthal salvaging his water-soaked camera after losing it in the water. He hopes to have it checked and repaired at his next base. These three men are part of a vast organization which goes into the front lines under fire to get the news, write it and dispatch it. The Marines make history, the war correspondents write it,.

- MARCH WIND'S -

Drawn by - -
Robert Anderson, RM2/c



"I TOLD YOU WHEN I GOT
BACK TO FRISCO I WOULD
STAND ON THIS CORNER
ALL DAY AND WATCH THE
BARB'E PASS BY"

17 June 1945

- 0430 - Call Master-at-Arms.
- 0445 - Reveille.
- 0500 - General Quarters,
- Breakfast for troops,
- 0548 - Sunrise, Light ship. Secure from General Quarters,
- Breakfast,
- 0700 - Pipe sweepers.
- 0800 - Quarters for muster,
- 0820 - Turn to.
- General drills will be held this morning,
- Holiday Routine will commence at completion of drills.

Doctor's Statement

You have been warned in the past of the dangers in drinking so called "jungle juice". One of your shipmates is now in sick bay with his eyesight in jeopardy as a result of his failure to heed that warning, I hope to God he will recover. The sorry part of it is that he has only himself to blame--himself and the scheming, unscrupulous racketeers who distill and peddle the stuff to any sucker who will buy it. Or aren't you suckers if you endanger your lives and anything as precious as your eyesight for a drunk--and an expensive one at that? I hope that this unfortunate example will be a warning so eloquent that, no matter how intoxicated you may ever become, if anyone offers you such illegal liquor you will either turn him in or force *every* last drop of it down his throat!

In the Philippines the same danger exists, as well as the danger of apparently good liquor left, poisoned, by the Japs, Be warned accordingly. In addition the Japs have left the Islands in a sad state of health and sanitation. All native fruits and food must be disinfected properly by chlorination or cooking before they are eaten. Prostitution runs high and examination of women who have lived through the Jap occupation shows that from 76 to 100 percent are infected with venereal disease. We have been too busy with other matters to bring this under control as yet. It means that if you have intercourse with these women your chances of becoming infected are just about 100 percent. Prophylaxis is not a guarantee against acquiring venereal disease, but will give you a better chance of avoiding it should you slip.

Wm. D. CLINITE
Lt. (MC), USNR

- NOTE 1, The Commanding Officer and I, as well as the whole ship's company, pray that Ouimet will pull through and that his sight will be restored,
- NOTE 2. The Doctor's statements are based on facts taken from a confidential letter in my file, warning us against the horrible conditions that exist in the Philippines. Do not suffer a lifetime for a few minutes or hours dubious pleasure.

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Max B. CAMPBELL
Lieutenant, USNR
Executive Officer

U. S. S. YANCEY (AKA-93)
Fleet Post Office
San Francisco, California.

15 August 1945.

MEMORANDUM TO ALL HANDS:

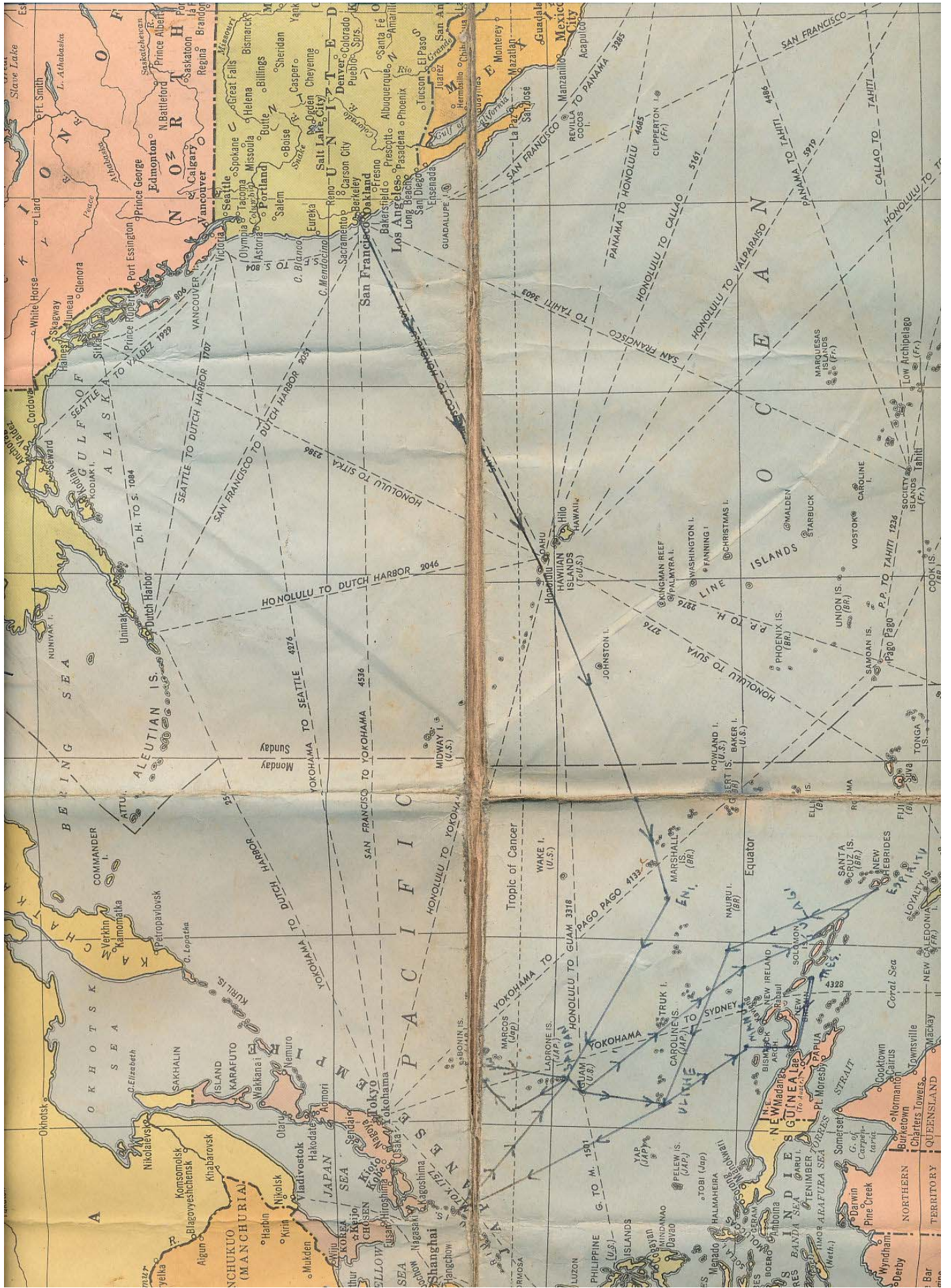
We are all thankful for the good news that the war is over. At this time I wish I could give you some information as to the future employment of the ship. Whatever it is I know that we will get the job done.

I believe that All Hands can take pride in their war services in the YANCEY. We have seen action and have accomplished efficiently all missions assigned. In fact I think we have done a damn good job, better than most ships of our type.

As Commanding Officer I give you a "WELL DONE" and wish to express my appreciation to all of you.



E. R. RICE,
Commander, USNR,
Commanding Officer.



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E. R. RICE,
Commander, USNR,
Commanding Officer.

GRAND VICTORY PARADE

PROGRAM

on Saturday, Aug. 18, 1945, The Parade will start at 2:00 o'clock p. m. sharp, starting at Bonifacio Drive, passing Gral. Luna, Mabini, Ledesma, Basa and the Reviewing Stand.

ORDER OF THE PARADE

- GROUP I. -1. Mounted Police; 2. Jeep Car U. S. Military Police; 3. U. S. Military Band; 4. U. S. Army and Navy and the Mechanize Unit.
- GROUP II.—1. Band; 2. Philippine Military Police; 3. Philippine Army.
- GROUP III.—1. Band; 2. City Police; 3. Public and Private Schools; 4. Sun Yat Sen School; 5. Chinese Chamber of Commerce; 6. Chiank Kai Shek School; 7. Anti-Japanese Confederation; 8. Cantonese Association; 9. Kuomintang; 10. Chinese Labor Association; 11. Philippine Chamber of Commerce; 12. International Chamber of Commerce; 13. District of La Paz—Filipino; 14. District of La Paz—Chinese; 15. District of Jaro; 16. District of Arevalo; 17. District of Molo; 18. District of Manduriao; 19. Bars and Restaurants; 20. Public Markets; 21. Other participants; 22. Transportation Service,

PROGRAM

1. INVOCATION. Capt. Robert Clingman,
Division Chaplain.
2. STAR SPANGLE BANNER.....(CHORUS) Iloilo Normal School
and the Public.
3. OPENING REMARKS. Mr. Abe Gonzales.
4. SPEECH. Dr. Paul Ching Szu Chan, in re-
presentation of the Chinese Com-
munity.
5. SPEECH..... Mr. Martin Aguilar, Division Supt.
of Schools.
6. CHORUS. I GIVE MY THANKS TO AMER
ICA-Iloilo Normal School.
7. SPEECH. Mayor Mariano V. Benedicto.
8. CHORUS. LEST WE FORGET. . . . Central Philippine College.
9. SPEECH. Lt. Col. Luis T. Dator, in repre-
sentation of the Phil. Army.
10. SPEECH..... Hon.
Patricio V. Confesor,
Provincial Governor.
11. CHORUS (PHILIPPINE TRIUMPHANT). Iloilo Normal School.
13. SPEECH. Lt. Col. Merryl C. Shaver, Staff
Judge Advocate, in representa-
tion" of the Commanding General
of the 40th Division U.S. Army.
- CHORUS. God Bless America, by the Public.

V-J DAY TOKYO

JAPANESE SURRENDER ABOARD U.S.S. MISSOURI

World War II came to its official close aboard the Pacific Fleet flagship, U.S.S. Missouri in Tokyo Bay today, September 2, 1945. It has been three years, 8 months and 25 days since the attack on Pearl Harbor. The following is an eyewitness report of the signing ceremonies:

"Stretching out before us is the deck of the Missouri; we are on the veranda deck. Its guns are pointing skyward to give us more room for the Army, Navy Marines and the representatives of the United Nations, the United States, China, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, Australia, Canada, France, the Netherlands and New Zealand. An interesting note here: the Navy and Marine prisoners of war who are here for this surrender ceremony are Commander Meyer, who was a surviving officer of the U.S.S. Houston - a Jap prisoner since May 6 1942; 1st Lt. William F. Kelly, of the Marines, from Corregidor, in Japan since Aug., 1942; Lt. J. W. Condon, a member of the Yorktown's Torpedo Squadron Five, Lt. Gen. Wainwright, who surrendered at Corregidor and Gen. Percival, who surrendered at Singapore.CONTINUED PAGE TWO.

U.S.S. YANCEY (AKA-93)
2 September 1945

E. R. RICE, COMDR., USNR...Commanding Officer
M. B. CAMPBELL, LIEUT., USNR..Executive Officer

V J DAY TOKYO prepared by Paul Dillon, Y3c



TOKYO BAY

A. U.S.S. YANCEY. B, U.S.S. MISSOURI. C. COURSE TO DOCK

SURRENDER CEREMONIES (Cont'd)

Planes have been flying . The day is quite cloudy, with mists surrounding the mountains that come down to Tokyo Bay. Here comes Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces, General of the Army- Douglas MacArthur and with him Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz and other dignitaries. Gen. MacArthur is now facing the microphone; he is about to speak explaining the surrender.

"Representatives of the major warring powers, we are here to conclude a solemn agreement whereby peace may be restored. The issues involving divergent ideals and ideologies have been determined on the battlefields of the world, and hence are not for out discussion or debate. Nor is it for us, representing as we do a majority of the world to conclude this surrender ceremony in a spirit of distrust, malice or hatred. Rather it is for us, both victors and vanquished, to rise to that higher dignity which alone befits the sacred purposes which we are about to serve. - committing all our peoples unreservedly to faithful compliance with the undertaking they are here formally to assume. It is my earnest hope - and, indeed, the hope of all mankind - that, on this occasion, a better world shall emerge out of the blood and carnage of the past. A world founded upon faith and understanding, a world dedicated to the dignity of man and the fulfillment of his most cherished wishes: freedom, tolerance and justice.

"The terms and conditions upon which surrender of the Japanese Imperial armed forces is here to be given and accepted are contained in the instruments of surrender before you now. As Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers I announce it my purpose to the traditions of the country which I represent, to proceed in the discharge of my responsibility with justice and tolerance, while taking all necessary dispositions to insure that the terms of the surrender are fully, promptly and faithfully complied with.

The representatives of the Emperor of Japan and the Japanese government and the Japanese Imperial Headquarters will sign the instruments of surrender at the

places indicated."

Mr. Shigimintu, Foreign Minister of the Japanese government, is stepping up now to sit behind the table and sign the instrument of surrender. He will affix his signature on behalf of the Emperor to insure that all Japanese armed forces surrender, and ordering the Japanese people to obey all orders of the Supreme Commander through the office of the Japanese Emperor. Shigimintu has a wooden leg, apparently. He had just left a conference at the Foreign Office and come to the ship a few minutes ago. He might later be treated as a war criminal, but that point will come up later. He is now checking over the papers.

General MacArthur is standing behind the microphone. Mr. Shigimintu goes up to the table now, and is about to sit down. He is having a little difficulty sitting down because of his wooden leg. He takes off his silk top hat and his gloves, He is wearing yellow gloves. His assistant is helping him prepare his papers. General MacArthur is looking around. He points to his Chief of Staff, Gen. Richard Sutherland, to go and help Mr. Shigimintu prepare his papers.

This is going a little slower than planned, and the General is probably a little bit irked, because he wanted it to be efficient and rapid in the American custom. MacArthur is waiting. He is looking down at Mr. Shigimintu. Mr. Shigimintu looks at his watch for some reason; consults some papers in his pocket. He is looking for a pen; now he has another watch and is checking both watches. At last he has a pen cut and is preparing to do something, although he hasn't faced himself up to the document. Now he is trying to get some ink out of the penholder, which has no ink in it..... CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

SURRENDER CEREMONIES (Cont'd)

The Japanese do not have any ink, now he has a pen and is ready to sign the document. He is leaning over the paper now. This document is a huge thing; it measures about a foot and a half long and a foot wide, and is printed in beautiful gold type which I can almost read from here. Mr. Shigimintu is affixing his signature to the surrender document, turning over the Japanese armed forces and committing the people of Japan to obey the orders of the Supreme Commander through the office of the Emperor.

The instrument of surrender is quite general. It will begin by turning over to the Japanese General Order #1, which MacArthur will hand him in just a few moments. This instrument of surrender begins with the method by which the Army and Navy and the Air Forces will surrender their arms. Mr. Shigimintu has signed twice now. Gen. Yomitsu, Chief of Staff of the Japanese Army Headquarters, who will sign for the Japanese Army and all armed forces as a personal representative of the Emperor of Japan, is scribbling his name across the American document. One copy of the surrender is bound in gray, almost a beige color, and the other is bound in black. If the black copy is for the Japanese it is certainly fitting, because their nation is in mourning on this tragic day in their history, and they are all looking extremely glum as if they were attending a funeral.

One of the Japanese officers was seen as he came aboard ship wiping the tears away from his eyes. Maybe he is not very happy about the whole thing. All the Japanese faces show & strong muscular tenseness around the jaws.

General Sutherland has just turned around the documents now because General MacArthur is next to sign. MacArthur is sitting down with Wainwright at his right and bakes one of the two official pens from the table and has started his signature. He is writing very deliberately; his hand is shaking and it is obvious he is bothered by emotion. He gave the first pen to Wainwright, the hero commander of Corregidor and Bataan, and turns the second pen over to General Percival, the commander of Singapore

when the Japanese took that strategic base. General MacArthur has moved over now and is signing the other copy with another pen aboard the ship. The first two were silver plated pens especially adapted for the occasion. He has difficulty moving around the big document, but has finished signing now with a fourth pen.

Returning to the microphone he said., "The representatives of the United States of America will now sign," Coming up to the table now where these great documents rest, Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz, signing on behalf of America, is flanked by Admiral William Halsey and Rear Admiral Sherman. Nimitz is gray haired beneath his tight fitting cap. He signs with great intensity and earnestness. General MacArthur is very grateful for the Navy assistance, I know, in the smooth running off of this ceremony. He was quite pleased the other day when Admiral Nimitz went ashore for a visit with him at his supreme headquarters. Representatives of the United Nations are signing now. China, Russia, Great Britain, Australia, Canada, Prance and New Zealand. All have affixed their signature. Just off our port bow are the King George V and the Howe, two British battleships, as well as two American battleships on our right. Here is General MacArthur again.

"Let us pray that peace be now restored to the world, and that God preserve it always. These proceedings are closed."

And so we have peace in the world. Old Mt. Fujiyama, which has seen a lot of strange things in this world, has looked down now on one of the most momentous surrenders in the history of the world."

Among the many dignitaries attending the ceremony were General Stillwell, Commander of the Tenth Army, General Krueger of the Sixth Army, General Spaatz, General Kenney of the FEAT, General Eichelberger of the Eighth Array, and Lt. Gens. Richardson, Southerland, Styer and Gilus. From the Navy, Admiral Halsey, Admiral Turner, Vice Admiral Towers, Vice Admiral McCain, Vice Admiral Lockwood, Vice Admiral Wilkinson. Rear Admiral Sherman and Lt. Gen. Geiger, of the Marine Corps.

YANCEY AMONG FIRST IN JAPAN CARRYING OCCUPATION FORCES

This Navy Attack Cargo Transport nosed alongside & dock on the Yokohama waterfront today, the second ship to commence unloading equipment and men of the U. S. Eighth Army occupation forces on Japanese shores.

The sky was streaked with grayish clouds heaped one atop another, as Tokyo Task Force, the Third Amphibious Force under command of Vice Admiral Wilkinson, of which this ship was a part, edged forward through Uraga Strait, executing turns through the winding, narrow, mine swept channel, Overhead hundreds of Superforts and carrier planes paraded as unconditional surrender terms were being signed by the Japanese aboard the battleship Missouri. Roaring in, wave after wave out of the clouds, the U. S. warplanes, whose bombing attacks forced Japan to her knees, thrilled the eye with their numbers and power.

On board this AKA. a new, brilliant American flag billowed from the mainmast. As she steamed toward the Bay, sailors and occupation troops lined the rails on deck, scanning the mist covered shores of Japan. Men were talking in tones of mingled excitement, happiness and expectancy such as they felt inside. Many just swallowed at the sight of American air might overhead and warships anchored ahead.

Out of the strait and into the open Bay, Tokyo Task Force steamed past the cluster of warships surrounding the battleship Missouri. Sailors could be seen lining the decks at attention, in whites, on this history making ship, as high ranking United Nations officials witnessed the signing of the surrender.

Ahead the outline of Yokohama could be seen, the smokestacks of this bombed out industrial city jutting in the air over the skeletons of factories. The dark blue transports anchored just outside the breakwater, and three hours later the Yancey was ordered to proceed into Yokohama harbor to commence unloading. She maneuvered through the two breakwaters protecting the harbor, whose lighthouse appeared as quaint little miniatures from a chess

set, to dock at Pier ABIE, unloading her occupation cargo immediately.

The city of Yokohama appeared evacuated of all civilians, although there were Japanese living in house boats along the waterfront. American soldiers could be seen marching in groups along the streets, and an American military band played "Stars and Stripes Forever" as troops debarked from the U.S.S. Cecil (APA-96) on Pier BAKER. U. S. Army cars and motor bikes sped down the road, bumping on to the long pier on which a warehouse still stood with shattered windows.

In the heart of the city where this ship docked, buildings wore standing. Almost all, however, had shattered windows and the scars of burnings from incendiary bombs. Only steel girders remained standing in many parts of the industrial districts, of which Yokohama is largely composed. Japanese escort carrier lay with her stern submerged, the victim of a hit, and a destroyer could be seen beached near a key standing out from shore.

Tons of equipment poured on to the docks, as soldiers and sailors worked side by side emptying ships of their vital cargos. The stream of rations, trucks and materials needed by occupation armies had begun to pour into Japan. An unthinkable sight two months ago, today it was a reality.

WAKE OF THE YANCEY

11 October 1944 - September 1945

This 13,000 ton, heavily armed Naval Attack Cargo Transport, was commissioned October 11, 1944-, and was named for Bartlett Yancey, a statesman of North Carolina, a member of the state senate and a congressman, for whom Yancey County was named in 1833. Late in October she made her way down the California coast on a shakedown cruise, operating out of San Pedro.

The constant drills and "squaring away" required on all new ships of the Navy before assignment to the fleet kept crew members working overtime almost daily the first few weeks of commissioning. The boat crews and officers assigned to the LCM's and LCV(P)'s which this amphibious cargo carrier has riding on her decks, were hoisted in and out of the water many times to train deck hands in the speedyhoisting out operations.

On November: 25, she departed from the States, sailing under the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco with a cargo bound for Pearl Harbor. At Pearl, the load was discharged on a dock in West Loch, and she was then assigned to Transport Squadron Sixteen, operating with this force during the initial landings made at Iwo Jima, the invasion of Okinawa, and the present occupation of Japan,

During a six week training period while at Pearl Harbor with Squadron Sixteen, boat division personnel made many practice landings upon several of the Hawaiian Islands. LCV(P)'s and LCM's simulated loading, forming assault waves, driving their boats up on the beaches, lowering the ramps and retracting to return to their ships, which provided valuable experience for these men

in handling their craft on treacherous coral and in dangerous currents.

When time allowed, the men went over to Honolulu on liberty, taking in the sights of Waikiki Beach, the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, and in the usual Navy manner--looking for souvenirs. This was to be the last city seen for 6 months, for on January 27, the YANCEY slid away from a dock at Hickham Field, underway for Iwo Jima in company with her squadron.

Crossing the International Date Line, February 1, she made brief stops at Eniwetok and Saipan. February 19, D-Day at Iwo Jima, the months of training and practice paid off as assault boats carried out the task assigned to them, carrying Marines into the beaches under mortar fire. For two cold, wet nights, many of her boats remained away from the ship landing Marines, evacuating casualties to the hospital ships and carrying ammunition, gasoline and rations to the stocks piling up on the shore of that hard won island.

On D plus 3 the cruiser Pensacola came alongside, in choppy, rainy weather, to replenish ammunition expended in the bombardment of Iwo prior to landings. Unloading operations began February 26, as crews worked night and day unloading the vehicles and other necessities of war on to LST's, LSM's and LCT's, emptying the holds of their cargo.

Finally the job assigned was completed, and on March 2 she departed from Iwo carrying marine casualties to Saipan. Among her many passengers was Joe Rosenthal, Associated Press photographer, now famous for his classic picture of the flag raising ceremony on Iwo.

Debarking her passengers at Saipan, the YANCEY now set her bow southward, voyaging to

WAKE OF THE YANCEY (Cont'd)

Espiritu Santos in the New Hebrides, 1300 miles below the Equator. There another combat load was quickly swung aboard. In the old and colorful sea tradition, King Neptune took command of the ship during initiation proceedings while crossing the Equator.

Then began the long voyage to Okinawa, more than 3000 miles away from Espiritu. Steaming steadily, oftentimes at top speed, with only a brief stopover at Ulithi, the "93" arrived off the shores of Okinawa on April 9, as Japanese suicide plane attacks were reaching their full fury.

Constantly during unloading operations hatch parties rushed to their guns as air raid alerts were flashed from ship to ship in the vast naval armada gathered there. Smoke beats patrolled nightly, prepared to send up a screen, and smoke generators on the fantail were in constant use when Jap planes appeared overhead. Anti-aircraft batteries opened up several times during this period, adding to the sheets of lead sent skyward by the many surrounding ships. One Kamikaze plane dropped in flames 3,000 yards ahead of this ship on the night of April 14. Even as she departed from Okinawa, April 16, Navy fighter planes downed a Jap Betty heading on a course toward the squadron.

Temporarily detached from the Squadron early in May, the Yancey was assigned the job of transporting rear area units to positions nearer supply line's, which had been moving closer to Japan. She docked in a quiet lagoon in the Treasury Islands, May 20, after a brief stop in the Admiralties, to transport an Army anti-aircraft unit to Finschin, New Guinea. Following unloading operations in Finschafin she was assigned the task of moving a ship repair unit to the Phil-

ippines, arriving in Samar in mid-June.

While engaged in training exercises for Army units the news arrived that Japan had surrendered. Twenty-four hours later, maneuvers, in which she had been participating since mid-July, had ceased, and provisions were being loaded for the voyage to Japan. A few short days later cargo was loaded at the rate of 40 tons an hour in a speedy embarkation of initial occupation troops on Luzon Island.

Underway for Japan August 25, the Tokyo Task Force, of which the Yancey was a part, received orders the following day to put about and enter Subic Bay, north of Manila, until a typhoon had exhausted itself around Okinawa. She arrived in Japan September 2, as Japanese surrender articles were being signed aboard the battleship Missouri.

This has been the war history, in brief, of the Yancey. She was one among many in the Navy's amphibious forces, doing her humble part to make possible the peace which now reigns in the Pacific. In a memorandum to All Hands when news of the conclusion of the war was confirmed, the commanding officer, Commander E. R. Rice, said, "I believe that all hands can take pride in their war services on the Yancey. We have seen action and have accomplished efficiently all missions assigned. In fact I think we have done a damn good job. As Commanding Officer I give you a "well done", and wish to express my appreciation to all of you."

These have been some of the major experiences of this ship; there were many minor ones. Beer parties on the jungle clad islands in the western Pacific, where the only recreation was to drink your three beers, search for cateyes and sometimes go swimming. A rest camp high in the hills above Hollandia, New Guinea, where the crew relaxed. These were a few of the little things.

YANCEY BLUES

This is the story of the Yancey,
She's sailed the seven seas,
Gonna' tell it to my children,
When I bounce them on my knees-
'Bout the First Division blues,
Just as blue as I can be.
If we don't get home Thanksgiving,
They'll make a wreck of me.

We left 'Frisco in November
In the year of '44
Took a trip down to Pearl Harbor,
Hung around a month or more, singing
The Second Division Blues,
Just as blue as I can be.
If we don't get home by Christmas,
They'll make a wreck of me.

Took a trip to Iwo Jima,
Hung around for days off shore,
Finally got this tub unloaded
And we got a taste of war,
Singing those Mr. Campbell blues
Just as blue as I can be.
If we don't get home by New Year's
They'll make a wreck of me.

Now the Skipper said well-done, Boys,
The job you did was swell,
Then he took us to Saipan
Which is another name for HELL,
We got those Third Division blues,
Just as blue as I can be!
If we don't get home by Easter
They'll make a wreck of me.

Took on a load at Espiritu;
Stayed around a week or so,
Then on to Okinawa
Told the Japbastards where to go,
Singing those "E" Division blues
Just as blue as I can be.
If we don't get home by May Day,
They'll make a wreck of me.

They sent us up to China
We took on a thousand Chinks,
They saw the heads built on the deck
and they used them as their sinks,
I got those "R" Division blues,
Just as blue as I can be.
If we don't get home by summer,
They'll make a wreck of me,-,

Now we've covered the Pacific,
Seen Japan and China too.
When there's a dirty job to do
They send the YANCEY and her crew,
Got those "N" Division blues
Just as blue as I can be.
If we don't get home by autumn
They'll make a wreck of me,

I wake up in the morning,
Usually feeling pretty good,
Then I go down to the mess hall
Take a gander at the food; get
Those "S" Division blues,
Just as blue as I can be..
If we don't get home Thanksgiving,
They'll make a wreck of me.

When you guys come in to sick bay,
We always try to please,
No matter what the trouble is
You get two "APC's",
Got those "H" Division blues,
Just as blue as I can be!
If we don't get home by Christmas
They'll make a wreck of me.

They said we're gonna' send you home boys.
With a score of 44,
But Leyte was too crowded
And they couldn't take any more,
Got those "pack your seabag blues",
"Unpack your seabag blues",
We'll just make one more trip boys
And then we'll try once more.

I'm tired of the ocean,
And I'm tired of the sea,
The YANCEY did its best
To make a sailor outta' me,
But I'm just a poor civilian
Just as blue as I can be,
The YANCEY and her story,
Have made a wreck of me.

YANCEY RETURNS TO STATE

HOMeward BOUND PENNANT TO FLY AS KA-93 DEPARTS FOR EAST COAST

MANILA BAT, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, November 27 - With a brisk headwind snapping her red, white and blue homeward bound pennant from foremast to fantail, the U.S.S. YANCEY will steam down Manila Bay today, past Bataan Peninsula and the island of Corregidor, setting an easterly course for the first lap of her return trip to the United States and an undisclosed east coast port. Every available space will be packed with the three hundred Pacific veterans return- to the States and separations centers for discharge.

The trip to the U. S. will cover approximately 12,000 miles across the Pacific Ocean; with a short stopover at Pearl Harbor, a day's trip through the Panama Canal, into the Gulf of Mexico and around the Florida coast- line to the Atlantic Ocean.

The homeward bound pennant with 37 stars for each officer on board and 301 feet of bunting, one foot for each crew member, signifies 1 year of continuous duty overseas for this vessel.' During that period she participat- the Iwo Jima and Okinawa assault landings, the occupation of Yokohama and Hiroshima, and most recently the transporting of troops of the Chinese 62nd National Army from Haiphong, French Indo-China to Takao, Formosa.

At 22:10, November 24, Lieut. Howard S. Walker, Executive Officer, announced to all hands over the public address system that orders had been received to embark Pacific veterans eligible for return to the United States, proceed to Pearl Harbor, Panama and an undisclosed East coast port. In stantaneous jubilation spread throughout the ship with shouting, back slapping and hand shaking, partly drowning out the end of the announcement. It was the most welcomed news received since the war's end.

The YANCEY's total mileage in the Pacific to this date has been +7,228 miles. She has crossed the Equator four times, carried approximately 12,277 tons of cargo, embarked 2500 troops, including 1021 Chinese, and has carried out every assignment with the maximum of efficiency and safety. No serious casualty has been incurred by the ship or any man serving on board in more than 13 months in commission. While in the Pacific, the YANCEY has served with the Third, Fifth and Seventh Fleets.

- - - F O O T B A L L - - -

HARVARD	60	BOSTON U.	0
YALE	20	PRINCETON	14
KINGS POINT	58	BROOKLYN	6
PITTSBURGH	7	PENN STATE	0
COLUMBIA	21	DARTMOUTH	0
PENNSYLVANIA	59	CORNELL	6
COLGATE	6	BROWN	6
LAFAYETTE	7	LEHIGH	0
NORTHWESTERN	13	ILLINOIS	7
INDIANA	26	PURDUE	0
MICHIGAN	7	OHIO STATE	3
WISCONSIN	26	MINNESOTA	12
MISSOURI	33	KANSAS	12
NEBRASKA	13	IOWA	6
TENNESSEE	14	KENTUCKY	0
MARYLAND	19	VIRGINIA	13
DUKE	14	N. CAROLINA	7
CLEMSON	12	GEORGIA TECH	7
ALABAMA	55	PENSACOLA	0
MISSISSIPPI U.	7	MISS. STATE	6
NOTRE DAME	32	TULANE	6
TEXAS CHRISTIAN	14	RICE	13
SOUTH. METHODIST	34	BAYLOR	0
CALIFORNIA	6	U.C.L.A.	0

NEWS ET T E S

Alabama Crimson Tide will be the visiting team in the Rose Bowl Jan. 1. Pressure from the New Orelans Sugar Bowl and Army's inability to give an affirmative reply to the Rose Bowl feelers hurried the selection...It was the earliest announcement on record... Alabama's opponent will be the Pacific Coast Conference champion which will probably be determined by the Pacific Coast game on Dec, 1 between U.S.C; and U.C.L.A. Charles L. Gramlish, 31, whom Carole Landis said tried to unzip her span- gled black tights, has been sent to General Hospital Psychopathic Ward in Hollywood...Russel M. Bishop, a sailor, testified in Salt Lake City that during his 9 months overseas he received 2 letters from his wife.... He was granted a divorce...Boxing promoter Mike Jacobs received an



SEA: Moderate swells

Wednesday 9, January 1946

1200 Temp, 80°F

260,000 STRIKERS MAY CRIPPLE NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS

Actual and impending work stoppages arising from wage disputes threaten to disrupt much of the nation's communications. Nationwide halting of telephone service was considered possible in the wake of a strike by some six thousand telephone installation workers which was scheduled to start today. For the second day New York City remained in virtual telegraphic isolation from the remainder of the country as seven thousand Western Union employees stayed away from their jobs. There appeared little chance of averting a walkout by installation workers against the Western Electric Company as last minute efforts by federal conciliators to settle the dispute collapsed. Ernest Weaver, President of the Independent Association of Communications Equipment Workers said picket lines, which other independent telephone unions promised to respect, would be established later around major telephone exchanges. Weaver said this would mean a sympathy strike of 263,000 members of the Independent National Federation of Telephone Workers. Seventeen thousand members of the Western Electric Co. Employees Association have been striking in New York and New Jersey for the past week. Weaver said the strike would cause a one hundred percent breakdown of toll telephone service and the disruption of dial service within a week to ten days.

Government officials continued efforts to halt nationwide strikes scheduled for next week in the steel and meat packing industries. The Government fact finding board in the oil wage dispute have finished their hearing in Washington, Cleveland's three daily newspapers are still unable to be published because of a pressmen's strike but a federal conciliator said a settlement proposal was under study for both sides.

In Washington it was reported the government was considering a steel price increase of about four dollars a ton--a dollar and a half more than the limit previously set by the office of price administration. The steel industry is facing a strike next month and has been holding out for an increase of seven dollars a ton as the condition for resuming collective bargaining on the demand of the steel workers union for a two dollar a day wage increase.

Communications equipment workers left jobs throughout Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and Delaware in support of the New York City strike.

TRUMAN REBUFFS "MAGIC CARPET" CRITICS

Lashing out at critics of the Army-Navy demobilization yesterday, WASHINGTON President Harry Truman praised the strides made at reducing our wartime strength of men in service, and said that the maximum effort is now exerted in speeding the boys home. Mr. Truman said there must be maintained throughout the world forces which will carry out in peacetime the measures for which we fought.

RELENTLESS SEARCH FOR CHICAGO KILLER
CONTINUES

Police possess evidence found in the apartment basement in which the body of Suzanne Degnan was dismembered and pressed relentlessly for the conclusion of their uninterrupted 48 hour hunt for the killer. Two janitors both employed by apartment buildings near where the Degnan family lives were seized for questioning. Police sergeant Jack Hanrahan flatly accused one of the janitors, a sixty-five year old native of Belgium, of the crime. Detectives asserted no charge had been placed against the janitor and said there was not enough evidence to charge him with murder. However the two janitors were not to be released immediately.

In St Louis a man who called at a Western Union office for \$500 which he was alleged to have demanded in a series of telephone calls to James Degnan was arrested. He was identified as Grover Casey of Troy Alabama and he suffered an epileptic seizure while being questioned

R.C.A, DISCLOSES WAR JOB

R.C.A. Communications Inc. described the wartime expansion facilities for worldwide radiotelegraph communications which enabled the handling of millions of words of press and radio information sent to America. R.C.A. stated it had cooperated with United States military authorities to build and operate under emergency conditions direct radiotelegraph circuits linking scenes of action with both New York and San Francisco terminals. The circuits were extended progressively from Italy across France to Germany and Austria as well as into the Pacific from Manila to Tokyo and soon to Korea. It was estimated that during 1944 nineteen and one-half million words of bulk news accounts were carried. This increased in 1945 to the grand total of fifty million words.

SOLDERS PROTEST DEMOBILIZATION
PROGRAM

Fifteen hundred United States soldiers last night staged a noisy protest against the demobilization program in front of their post headquarters. Lieutenant General Robert Richardson Junior in the afternoon had urged that no "mob demonstration" be staged in Hawaii, The demonstrators voted to send their views to President Truman and another mass meeting was scheduled for Saturday.

After the Provost Marshal reported he had broken up demonstrations by soldiers protesting the demobilization slow-down, Lieutenant General Charles P. Hall acting commander of the Eighth Army sent a message to his troops through Army newspapers and the STARS AND STRIPES saying "Japanese people watch with interest to see the first indication of a general breakdown of morale and discipline beginning to show up in occupation troops. Subversive forces are quick to sense dissension in ranks and will take the cue for sabotage plans from our future actions".

Protests by United States soldiers against alleged slowness of demobilization spread to this area as notices appeared calling for a mass demonstration tonight which would be "to remember",

RAGING FLOODS CREATE HAVOC IN SOUTH

Floods in southern United States which were the worse ever witnessed in some sections caused at least 21 deaths property damage was estimated at many millions and thousands were left homeless, Tennessee reported 8 deaths, Kentucky 6, Arkansas 6 and Georgia one Over five thousand are homeless in Kentucky alone it was reported.

HONOLULU

YOKOHAMA

FRANKFURT

ATLANTA

S C O O P E R E T T E S

Point requirements drop to 45 on February 1, releasing 28000 Marines..... Secretary Brynes and his wife arrived in London to attend the U.N.O. conferences and assured pressmen that the atomic question would be settled satisfactorily..... It is predicted that the General Marshall guided meeting in Chungking will result in a truce tomorrow by the Nationalist- Communists factions in China..... Secretary of War Patterson arrived in Yokohama for an inspection tour today..... Dorothy Lamour actress wife of William Ross Howard III gave birth to a boy today,..... Bob Feller signed a one-year contract for a reputed \$50,000 making him the highest saleried pitcher in baseball history..... Screen comedian George Givot disclosed his marriage to Dorothy Durkee, former drama coach at the University of Oregon..... A two-headed male infant was delivered through a Caesarian section performed at the Norton General hospital in Norton Va. on Mrs. Vi la May Matthews Brickey. The child was delivered dead..... Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill left England aboard the QUEEN ELIZABETH to spend a holiday in Florida..... Paul Henry Spaak of Belgium will preside as president as the U.N.O. assembly opens in London tomorrow.

CHINA PEACE PARLEY BOGS DOWN

A Communist spokesman charged the government blasted hopes of an immediate cease fire order in Chahar and Jehol provinces by excepting them from the general armistice terms. Armistice talks in Chungking in which Marshall acted as mediator begged down over this point. The Communist representative on the Chungking truce committee has been instructed not to recede an inch from the partys demand that civil war be brought to an unconditional end in all parts of China without exception.

YENAN

BYRNES DUCKS FRANCO PROBLEM

Byrnes said he was willing to talk about Anglo-American-French relations with Spain if London and Paris officials want to take up the subject while he is here but he has not planned to bring it up himself. In fact, Byrnes said he though his work in London should be concentrated on the United Nations problem A proposal by France that the three countries should review their relations with the Franco government was brought up at a press conference.

LONDON

C R A C K - A - S M I L E

A conscientious private, faced with the voluminous questionnaires requested by the army of inductees, sat busily writing. Suddenly the pencil stopped, and the private's puzzled gaze centered upon the ceiling.

An alert sergeant, in charge of the reception center, quickly observed the change. "Remember," warned the sergeant; "you are under oath. All answers must be true. Any false statement will subject the offender to court-martial."

The private's puzzled frown deepened—then suddenly his face brightened,

In the blank space provided for NUMBER OF CHILDREN appeared the words: "One (pending),"

"Lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine,"

"Your lips ?"

"No, my liquor,"

FRANCO PLANNED SNEAK ATTACK ON GIBRALTAR

The rulers of Spain wanted to conquer Gibraltar by themselves by an attack on that Mediterranean fortress. It was to be Franco's NUERNBERG declaration of war as Ribbentrop so informed Mussolini in the September 19, 1940 conference at Rome. Notes from the conference were introduced as part evidence against Ribbentrop, Ho 8aid he told the Duce that Hitler was convinced the conquest of the "Rock was absolutely possible but only if the Spanish are to be given assistance," Ribbentrop told the meeting a verbal agreement had been made that Spain would come into the war as soon as Franco completed preparations; particularly after German special weapons troops as well as planes arrived at their destinations in Spain, In the presence of Ciano, Ribbentrop also showed the Italian dictator a map regarding Spanish territorial-demands and received Mussolini's assurances that Spanish ambitions would not clash with Italy's in any way. The Spainards wanted to conquer Gibraltar by themselves. But so as to prevent any failure, Germany would provide Spain with special troops equipped with special weapons and a few squadrons of planes,

VANDENBURG NOW BACKING BRINES ATOMIC PLAN

Byrnes announced that the United States, Russia, Britain and Canada are in agreement on safeguards for atomic energy secrets under whatever control plan is devised by the United Nations organization, LONDON Byrnes issued the statement on the atomic energy controversy within the American delagation shortly after holding a two hour session with the delegates. He said so far as he knew his view on safeguards were entirely acceptable to all of the American delegates. Immediately afterward Vandenberg, who was the center of criticism of Byrnes atomic energy policy up to this point, issued a statment saying he now "was completely reassured"

RESIGNATION CAUSES FIRST SPLIT IN LABOR GOV'T.

Ellis Smith, Parliamentary secretary of the board of trade, resigned becoming the first minister to leave the Labor government. Smith said LONDON in a letter of resignation which was accepted by Attlee, he was taking the step "owing to differences" with Cripps, President of the board of trade. Smith did not say what the differences were.



YANCEY'S FIRST STATESIDE PORT IN 13 MONTHS, 15 DAYS

MORGENTHAU COMPARES ARGENTINA TO GERMANY

NEW YORK Henry Morgenthau Junior, former Secretary of the Treasury, speaking before the monthly Book and Author luncheon yesterday warned "the political situation in Argentine could not be worse" and he urged immediate application of an economic sanction against the country. The luncheon is jointly sponsored by the American Booksellers

Association and the HERALD TRIBUNE. It was disclosed that in January 1944 the United States all but decided to invoke sanctions against Argentina, It was said the plan was abandoned after Britain voiced strong opposition. It was recalled that almost simultaneously Argentina issued promises to "clamp down" on Axis activities within the country which strengthened opposition to the program even though "none of those promised steps were ever taken by Argentina to any degree". Morgenthau said "I *always* regretted deeply such action was not taken at that time", noting the economic sanctions more difficult to apply now if not "almost impossible".

The author of "Germany is our problem" said he felt there was nothing new to add to the publicised views on Germany instead he discussed Argentine conditions which now "are not much" different from the early days in Germany when Hitler was making himself dictator". Predicting that Peron would *be* named President as a result of the elections he said "democratic forces are not well organized in Argentina. Peron although backed only by a minority will, I am convinced, get elected by using Fascist methods". He also prophesied Peron's election will make him more "ruthless" than ever. It was pointed out that almost 2,900,000 pesos are allocated to the ministry of war. They raised the question "whom are they going to make war against"?



.....And tell me, what did YOU do in Panama, Dear ?