

Verbundkatalog Kalliope

Tale of Two Well-Known Reich Cities.

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THE STARS AND STRIPES (Mediterranean)

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MAIL CALL

RESPECTABLE CAREER

Dear Editor:

Having read from time to time various ideas and proposals on national security and compulsory training, I'd like to submit my own.

The necessity for a national defense program is quite obvious even to the layman. Even with the strongest Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force, and the greatest production ability of any country in the world, our American way of living will continue to be a target and subject to threats from outside influence. We are not and cannot remain secure with the belief that our own shores are immune to invasion.

Here is my program for assuring an adequate standing Army, ready at all times for any emergency, not only to defend our own shores and outposts, but also to stand as barrier and menace to the rebirth of any fanaticism in any part of the world.

Give the men an incentive to want to be in uniform, then compulsory training will not be necessary. Maintain a high rate of pay for all ranks, putting the soldier on equal financial footing with the civilian of like training, abilities, and importance to society and the nation. Democratize the Army in accordance with the American principles of equality, impartiality and the human rights of the individual. Reconsider and revise obnoxious and impracticable Army regulations. Expand, streamline the West Point system and broaden the opportunities for entrance competition to all candidates, regardless of race, color, creed or social position. Compensate peacetime foreign and occupational service by additional allowances and opportunities for normal domestic relationship. Provide opportunities for marriage and existence of normal home life to all ranks. Reduce retirement requirements to 20 years of active service with more elastic retirement allowances. An early retirement will also assure a youthful, physically fit Army, at all times. Make Army life a career worthy of the consideration of American intelligence and then this department of national security

will never be lacking in preparedness for come what may. Being an ex-regular, I feel qualified to speak for the requirements necessary to induce me to remain in the service after this war, and which I feel will likewise influence the decision of many thousands of others.

—Pvt. Albert Povich, MP

RAF LEADERSHIP SCHOOLS

Dear Editor:

I write in support of a letter by LAC Bruce N. MacIntosh, RCAF, which was published in your issue of Friday, March 30th.

The RAF in Italy set up schools for training Christian leaders last November: there are at present three schools—C of E, RC and PMUB.

I am, at present, a student on the tenth course at the Church of England School where 500 students have already taken the course.

Although a solution for all the vast material problems which confront us is not attempted, a concrete foundation is laid on which to base our activities for a permanent peace.

It is a great pity that such schools were not set up long ago by all the services and it is hoped that there will be some counterpart in the life of the Church after the war.

—P-O I. F. F. Pearcy, RAF

SAD WHICH

Dear Editor:

I thought I seen and knew it all but last night change my opinion as to how little I do know.

I have eaten 10 in 15, 5 in 15—C and K rations and whatever the Army fed us but when they give me to eat a pancake sandwich, which was a pancake, ketchup and two pieces of bread slap together. Now, Mr. Editor, my question: Is there any such thing as a pancake sandwich in the Army's big cook book?

—Sgt. Edward J. McDonough, Inf.

The Stars and Stripes has checked on this matter and found that the "pancake" referred to was an egg omelet. There is certainly such a thing as an egg sandwich. —Editor.

When In Rome

Today

STAGE

ENSA presents the AWS play in 3 acts: "White Cargo." Each evening at 7:30 PM. ENSA Argentina Theater. Largo Argentina. Matinee today at 2:30 PM.

SCREEN

ARC movie house—Barberini, Piazza Barberini, 3:00, 5:00, 7:00 and 9:00 PM. "Omnia Trail," James Craig and Thelma Blake.

Tickets for British soldiers may be obtained at the information desk, Alexander Club, Via Venti Settembre.

ENSA SuperCinema — Via Nazionale and Via Acetino Depretis. Continuous from 11:00 AM. Last show 8:00 PM. "Merry Monahans," Donald O'Connor and Peggy Ryan. Beginning tomorrow: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis and Miriam Hopkins.

Corso Cinema. ARC Corso Club. Via Corso Umberto. For American EM only. "Timber," Leo Carillo, Andy Devine, Marjorie Lord. 3:00-8:30 PM. 7:30 PM Tonight — AES Broadcast. RCT Orchestra.

RESTAURANTS

GI restaurants open 11:30 AM to 1:30 PM. 4:30 to 7:00 PM. Beat the Black Market—set at "home."

Ristorante Roma, 35, Piazza Poli. Ristorante San Carlo, 120, Corso Umberto.

Ristorante Castaldi for GIs on day leave. 15, Via Nazareno.

Ristorante Sora Rosa, Via Muratte 78. The New Parma for EM, near Eliseo Theater.

Ristorante Amadeo, Via Fabio Massimo, 17.

For Air Forces and all EM personnel. Ristorante Grotta Azzurra, Via Nazionale, 251A, near Piazza Esca.

The "Fadano" restaurant for American officers, nurses in Rome. Piazza Colonna, 363. Luncheon, 11:30-2:00 PM. Cocktails, Dancing, 4:00 to 6:00 PM. Dinner, 6:00 to 9:15 PM. Bar open 11:00 AM to 10:00 PM.

Nirvanetta Club. Tea from 3:00 to 5:00 PM. Dancing and cabaret nightly. Snacks and bar, Largo Tritone, Allied officers.

CLUBS

"Corso Club," ARC EM Club. Corso Umberto at Via Condotti.

8:30 AM—Snack Bar opens. Open until 11:00 AM, 1:00-5:00, 6:30-9:00 PM. Baths open for use. Showers and tubs. Showers close at 8:30 PM. Barber shop, shines.

8:30-9:00 AM—Tour of Rome.

2:00 PM—Tour of Rome. Leave Corso Cinema. See Miss Lennihan for schedules.

3:30 PM—Today: Hotel Ambassador's Orchestra. Same time tomorrow — "Rhythm Club Salliyets." Archibald Lounge, Palace.

7:30 PM—Recorded Concert—Request your favorites. St. Cecilia Lounge — Palace.

7:30 PM—Friday: Town Hall Auditorium, Palace. "What Preferential Economic Treatment Should Veterans Have?"

ARC Officers' Club—Hotel Barberini, Piazza Barberini.

Circolo Il Ritorno, Italian-Allied club for all ranks, all nationalities. Open 3 to 7 PM daily, except Sunday. Palazzo Del Drago, Via Quattro Fontane, 20.

NIGHT CLUBS

(For GIs Only.) Floor Shows, Bar, Dancing. Open nightly. Bring your own lady.

"Florida Club," AAP Club for all GIs. Couples only. Air conditioned, comfortable. Largo Tritone, on Via F. Crispi, near Stars and Stripes. 4:00-10:00 PM daily. Sunday, 1:00-6:00 PM.

"Swing Club," Via Vittorio Colonna, 32. Open 4:00-10:00 PM. Sunday, 4:00-6:00 PM. Across Ponte Cavour.

"Tavern Club," Via Porta Pinciana, 18-B. Open 6:00-9:00 PM. Sunday, 1:00-6:00 PM. Top of Via Veneto, turn left.

"Melody Club," Via San Stefano Del Casco, 16. Near Piazza Venezia. Open 4:00-10:00 PM. Sunday, 1:00-6:00 PM.

"The Galleria Club," opposite Piazza Colonna. For couples only. Near Corso Club.

(For Officers Only.) Floor Shows, Bar, Dancing. Open from 4:00 to 10:00 PM nightly. Bring your own lady.

Apollo Club, Via Nazionale, near Eliseo Theater.

Rupae Tarpaee, "Broadway Bill," Via Veneto, near ARC OC, Piazza Barberini, Allied officers.

Tale Of Two Well-Known Reich Cities

Weimar, captured by U. S. troops a few days ago, has long played a singular role in German history. To most non-Germans, this capital of Thuringia may be known only, or mainly, as the place where, in July 1919, the constitution of a new German Republic was adopted. It was not by chance, or for merely technical or political reasons, that Weimar was selected as the setting for this historic act; the choice was meaningful, symbolic.

It has been said that there are two different, contradictory Germanies—the Germany of Potsdam and the Germany of Weimar.

Founders of the Potsdam tradition—the tradition of militarism and imperialism—were the Prussian generals and kings, particularly King Frederick II, whom his admirers christened, "the Great."

The patron-saint of Weimar, however, was neither a tyrant nor a warrior. He was a poet and thinker, a man of mellow culture and humanity, a good European and a good citizen of the world—Germany's greatest literary genius, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe.

Great Man...

Goethe's spiritual rank and stature are as beyond dispute, as are those of Dante and Shakespeare. Not even the Nazis dared deny or question his almost legendary prestige. But they did not find it possible to claim him as one of their heroes and predecessors, either. The official spokesman of the Third Reich mentioned his illustrious name—as rarely as possible—with embarrassment rather than enthusiasm. Goethe's cosmopolitan philosophy, his urbane tolerance and harmonious wisdom are indeed utterly incompatible with the program and mentality of Nazism.

Under the auspices of Goethe and his generous friend and patron, Duke Charles Augustus, Weimar became a cultural center, not only of Germany, but of Europe and of the world. Celebrities and tourists of all kinds and all nationalities flocked to this provincial German capital to pay homage to the Prince of Letters.

A number of outstanding personalities chose Weimar as their permanent or temporary residence. Goethe himself lived there for the best part of his life. The Goethe House in Weimar—his home from 1782 to 1832 (the year of his death)—has been preserved with all its furniture and collections as a national shrine.

Second City...

Nuremberg, a German city of very different character, has been entered by troops of Lt. Gen. Alexander Patch's 7th Army.

With a prewar population of 425,000, Nuremberg is the second city in size in Bavaria, first in commercial importance. Before establishment of the Nazi regime, the city was famous mostly for its medieval architecture, for a unique collection of torture devices, for certain industrial products—toys, fancy articles in metal, carved wood and ivory—known as "Nuremberg ware."

Nuremberg's reputation is also partly due to a few great German artists who lived there in the Middle Ages or during the Renaissance period—especially Albrecht Durer, the most admirable painter Germany ever produced, and the sturdy shoemaker and poet, Hans Sachs, whom Richard Wagner has immortalized in his opera, *The Master Singers of Nuremberg*.

As is well known, *The Master Singers* is Hitler's favorite opera (he is supposed to have heard the work many dozens of times); which may be an explanation for his particular fondness for Nuremberg or was it, perhaps, the famous collection of instruments of torture which made the place so attractive to him? Be this as it may, the Fuehrer picked the medieval town as the spectacular setting for his National Socialist party's annual September conventions.

From Nuremberg, Hitler challenged the world with some of his most impudent lies and threats. It was there that the Nazi chieftains decreed in 1933 the notorious "Nuremberg Laws," dividing the German people into different racial castes and condemning "non-Aryans" to a hopeless ghetto existence.

The entry into Nuremberg, birthplace of the most disastrous of these laws, is one more dramatic indication that the Nazi nightmare is coming to its end.

—Cpl. KLAUS MANN