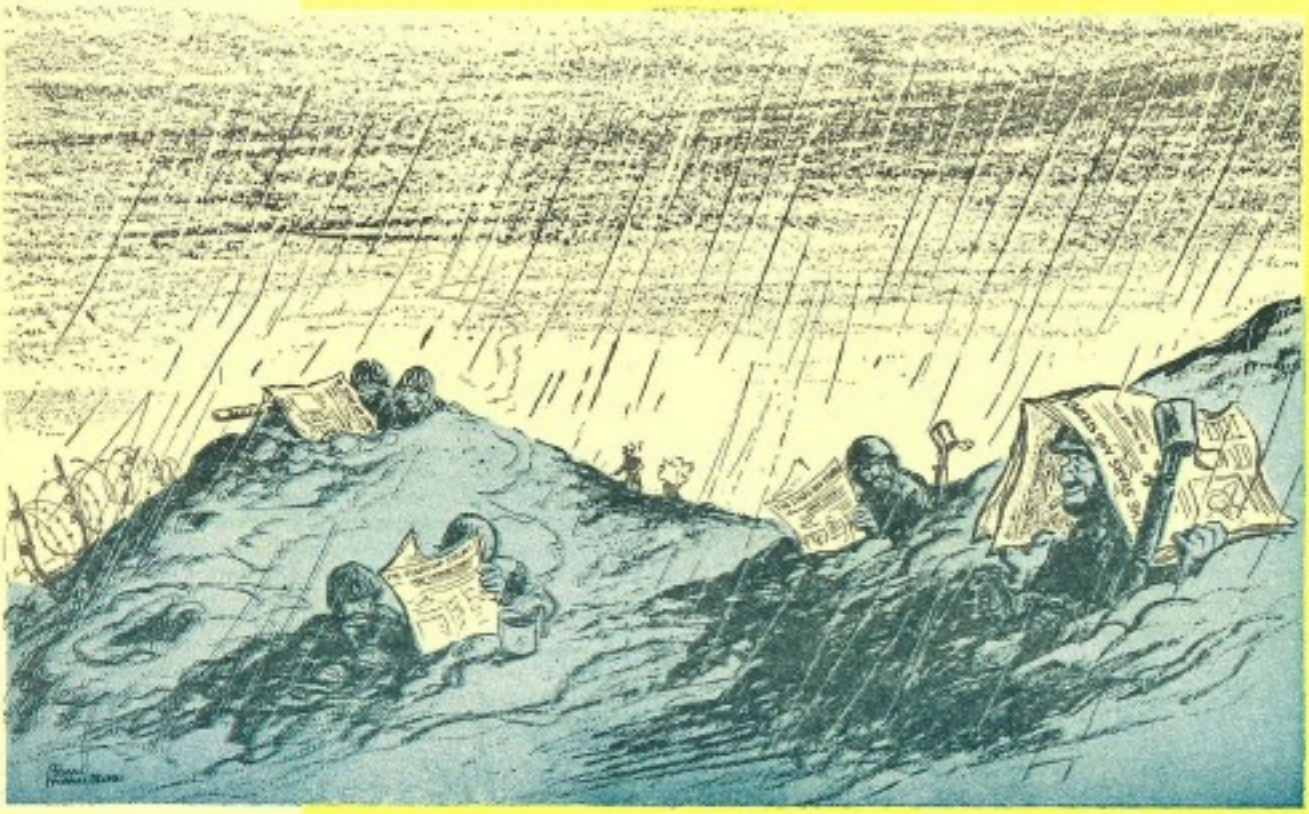
The Stars and Stripes is 20 years old today.

This special supplement tells the story of its first two decades.

20TH ANNIVERSARY SUPPLEMENT



In its 20 years, The Stars and Stripes has covered a turbulent period in world history. Born in the midst of World War II, it has covered hot war, cold war and "police action." Presidents and dictators have come and gone. The world has seen the birth of the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Dozens of new nations have emerged in Africa and Asia. Communism has extended its sway and the United States has acted vigorously with its allies to defend the free world. There have been wars, revolts and revolutions around the globe. There have been crises and disasters, booms and recessions. The atomic age was born and man reached out into space. Warfare was revolutionized with jets, missiles and nuclear weapons. The Stars and Stripes has covered all these stories and many more in its first two decades. A glance at the front pages reproduced here will give you an idea of some of the major events of this era.

Sitting in rubble of doorway, infantryman pauses during 1945 push into Germany to read Stripes.

1942-1962:

Foot Sloggers to Astronauts

Founded in London during World War II, Stripes followed GIs to the battlefront to bring them the news

THE MODERN *Stars and Stripes* began life at a private printshop in London April 18, 1942.

At its birth the staff was a tiny group of soldiers recruited from the 34th Inf Div, then stationed in Northern Ireland, plus a Marine corporal and one sailor Shanghaied from somewhere.

It was an eight-page, five-column weekly, selling for three pence per copy, about 7 cents.

The lead story was an interview with Gen George C. Marshall, the Army chief of staff.

Marshall quoted Gen John J. Pershing, commander of the World War I American Expeditionary Forces, that Stripes had been a major factor in sustaining the morale of the members of the A.E.F.

"We have his (Pershing's) authority for the statement that no official control was ever exercised over the matter which went into *The Stars and Stripes*," Marshall said. "It always was entirely for and by the soldier. This policy is to govern the conduct of the new publication."

On Nov. 2, 1942, Stripes became a daily. For the duration, it ran from four to eight pages depending on the time and the newsprint available.

At one time or another Stripes operated from 23 locations in Europe, North Africa, the Middle East and Hawaii. Each edition had its own staff and its own problems, but 5,900 issues of *The Stars and Stripes* were put out during WW II.

It was sold in England for about 2 pence (5 cents) per copy, but elsewhere was given away.

A Hawaiian edition was launched a week after VE day and became the forerunner of the Pacific Stars and Stripes. Today, Pacific Stripes in Tokyo is completely separate from European Stripes, but performs the same job for servicemen in the Far East.

To get the wartime job done, staffers canned, cajoled or commandeered printing presses on the war fronts of the world. Stripes was published from friendly newspaper offices, from mobile plants on the battlefield or from enemy presses taken at gunpoint.

The staff was always on the move in the field, for in order to put out a daily to combat troops, they had to set up shop as close to the front as possible.

Best they did was in Rome. They came in the same day the city was captured, grabbed the offices of Il Messagero, and the first edition came off the press that afternoon with the banner head "We're in Rome."

STRIPES engaged in plenty of battles (and quite a few flaps) and correspondents got killed, wounded or captured just like any other front-line combatants.

Stripes had pfc editors assigning lieutenant reporters and sergeants rubbing shoulders with Navy captains. But the system worked. They made the headlines and the deadlines and Stripes' various editions reached a daily circulation of more than 1 million readers.

The members of the staff were all servicemen but not all were very military.

Tom Hoge, for instance, was assigned to cover a paratroop operation over Holland. He ended by jumping with the troopers after the C47 in which they were flying was hit.

Caught by the Germans, Hoge had his captors confused because of his unmilitary appearance.

"You can't be a paratrooper. You're wearing low shoes and a black tie," a German major told him. "Maybe you're a

(Continued on Page 4)

Stripes' staff in 1942. From left: Tom Bernard, Mark Senigo, Bud Hutton, Bob Moora, Ben Price.

The cartoon on the cover of this supplement was drawn for the hookjacket of "The Stars and Stripes Story of World War II," edited by Robert Meyer Jr. (McKay). It is reproduced with the permission of Bill Mauldin.

1942-1962

(Continued from Page 3)

spy and we should turn you over to the Gestapo."

Hoge finally convinced the Germans that he was a military correspondent and he was thrown into a PW camp. In February 1945, Russian troops freed Tom and he spent a month with the Soviet Army before working his way back to the Rome edition of Stripes.

It was a military newspaper that failed to understand red tape, rank or regulations. The staff was bent on the task of getting news to the troops daily.

This lack of comprehension—some say it was a failure to follow orders—brought at least two staffers the Croix de Guerre and the Bronze Star.

The time was January 1945, the place Strasbourg, France. The Battle of the Bulge was raging to the north. The U.S. 7th Army was headquartered in Strasbourg, but shortly after the New Year's they were ordered to move back to Luneville west of the Vosges Mountains.

Stripes had a Strasbourg edition going at the time and orders were to suspend publication and retreat too. Ed Clark and Vic Dallaire felt the paper should continue as long as American troops were fighting in the vicinity.

Two other Americans decided to stay, a couple of psychological warfare civilians whose job it was to propagandize the local inhabitants in French and German.

When the populace of Strasbourg saw the Yanks withdraw, panic hit the streets, with the fear of German reoccupation foremost in most citizens' mind.

Then Vic and Ed swung into action. With the help of the two American civilians, the Stripes staffers put out daily editions of the paper in English, French and German. Then they took the papers into the streets and distributed them to the people.

Seeing that the American military paper was still in operation, the people of Strasbourg calmed down.

When French North African troops reentered the city, the situation was saved—for everybody but Vic and Ed. There was talk of a court martial because they had failed to follow orders and retreat.

Instead they were decorated by the French and U.S. governments for remaining in Strasbourg and averting panic among its citizens by publishing the paper.

STRIPES published—or tried to publish—under fire throughout those days, and one of the Stripes men, Joe McBride, still with us today, remembers when the paper tried to open a Liege edition just before Christmas 1944.

When McBride, then a technician fifth, and six other staffers arrived at Liege, the Belgian city was being pounded by V bombs. Nazi paratroopers were dropping around it, the German Army had broken through to the south and east, Luftwaffe bombers were dropping their loads on Liege and U.S. troops were pulling back.

"We're sure opening this joint with a bang," McBride told his buddies.

For nine days they secured the city. Just as they had found an operational news plant and were set to go into business, they got orders from Paris to withdraw. They did. Another crew moved in finally after the Battle of the Bulge and set up the Liege edition.

Sometimes Stripes' reporting helped the war along.

A little story that appeared in the edition of May 12, 1944, may have been the forerunner of parachute-aided landings which U.S. jet fighter craft use today.

A B24 Liberator was returning from a bombing run with its hydraulic brakes shot out. The plane landed safely in Italy after an imaginative pilot ordered parachutes to be released from the waist windows of his aircraft as a means of braking the plane after touchdown.

Two weeks later, the crew of the B17 Stage Door Canteen found themselves in similar difficulties. Someone remembered the story, did the same thing and the plane was landed safely at base.

Probably the greatest battle in which Stripes engaged was a flap dubbed "The battle of stars and stripes," by Capt Harry C. Butcher, Gen Dwight Eisenhower's naval aide.

The stars were the three belonging to Lt Gen George C. Patton, CG of the 3d Army. The stripes were the three belonging to Bill Mauldin, Stripes cartoonist and creator of Willie and Joe.

Everybody liked Willie and Joe, two mud-covered, dry-humored infantrymen who typified the front-line fighter to all our combat troops. But Patton didn't like Willie and Joe. He felt that portraying these two soldiers—out of uniform and in dirty clothes—was setting a bad example for the U.S. Army.

He wrote a letter to Stripes threatening to bar the paper throughout his command if it didn't remove the unshaven and unkempt Mauldin characters from its pages.

Mauldin, who had been wounded in action, felt his was an honest portrayal of infantrymen. He was backed by the Stripes staff, which had been successfully fighting the battle against brass interference.

The war between the stars and the stripes finally came to a victorious end for Sgt Mauldin when Eisenhower, the supreme commander, wrote to his deputy theater commander April 11, 1945:

"A great deal of pressure has been brought on me in the past to abolish such things as Mauldin's cartoons, the "G" flag, etc. You will make sure that the responsible officer knows he is not to interfere in matters of this kind. If he believes that a specific violation of good sense or good judgment has occurred, he may bring it to my personal attention."

When World War II fighting ceased it was decided Stripes would continue as long as U.S. troops remained abroad.

The first plant on German soil was set up in a Pfungstadt brewery April 5, 1945. A year later, Stripes moved to Altdorf, taking over the presses of Der Stuermer, a Nazi sheet published by Jew-baiter Julius Streicher.

War maps showed shifting front lines.

On Sept. 27, 1948, Stripes finally settled in Darmstadt at a former Luftwaffe training field. It has been there ever since.

Stripes became a nonappropriated fund agency, which meant its staff worked for Uncle Sam, but had to pay its own way and couldn't use government funds.

Since it was not allowed to sell advertising, Stripes had a financial problem. The paper was sold for a nickel, but cost more than that to print and distribute. This problem was solved through the circulation department which runs the newsstands at Army and Air Force installations. Profits from sales of books, magazines and other publications have been enough not only to pay the deficit but also to contribute large sums to the Army and Air Force welfare programs.

WHEN Stripes settled down in postwar Germany, it began to civilianize. As military staffers left, Stripes built a staff of fulltime professional civilian newsmen, although the paper still has a few military personnel.

Many of its wartime staffers went back into civilian life and important jobs on major newspapers throughout the U.S. Others went into public relations and related fields.

Undoubtedly the most famous graduate of wartime Stripes is Mauldin, Pulitzer

Billy Yanks, Doughboys Read Stripes, Too

STRIPES is 20 years old today, but its family tree goes back 100 years.

Great-grandpa started telling the troops all about it during the Civil War. There was a private newspaper known as the Stars and Stripes and printed in a place called Tobacco Factory, Va., in August 1863.

But the first copy of The Stars and Stripes put out as a military newspaper was published Nov. 9, 1861 in Bloomfield, Mo. The paper was established by four Union soldiers and run off the press of a newspaper plant captured when troops of the 18th and 25th Illinois Volunteer regiments ran the Confederate forces out of Bloomfield.

Stripes, of course, was named after the American flag, but the Yanks who ran this predecessor must have had problems. In one article, they complained they could only write at night when other people were asleep "and when we ought to have been doing the same thing."

Elsewhere in the four-page issue, they noted that "we also had our proper official duties to perform . . . including the care of eight men of Col Baxter's regiment of loyal Arkansans wounded by bushwhackers on the march here."

At any rate, the Bloomfield effort folded after that first edition, probably because those Illinois boys were in hot pursuit of the Rebels who, according to reports, were hiding out in nearby swamps.

Another one-edition paper sprang up in Thibodaux, La. This edition was printed on wallpaper because there wasn't anything else available in the confiscated offices of the Thibodaux Banner.

Other Civil War editions of The Stars and Stripes appeared in Boston, Jacksonport, Ark., and New Orleans. But each was unrelated to the other.

Probably the longest running Stripes of the Civil War was the New Orleans edition. This paper was published in longhand in Parish Prison, a PW camp for Northern troops.

Before dropping the Civil War, note that Southern troops also put out army papers. There was a Daily Rebel Banner, an Army Argus and Crisis, the Army and Navy Herald, the Vidette, and the Missouri Army Argus.

Stripes faded away only to reappear again 57 years later.

That first edition of World War I Stripes was published Feb. 8, 1918. Seventy-one weekly issues were put out, the last on June 13, 1919.

Sgt Joyce Kilmer, the soldier-poet best known for "Trees," was a frequent contributor until his death in action July 30, 1918.

On the staff was an impressive list of soldier writers who went on to become journalistic greats in the postwar civilian press.

Among them were Pvt Harold Ross, who later founded and edited the New Yorker magazine; Sgt Alexander Woollcott, noted drama critic; Lt Grantland Rice, top-notch sports writer, and Capt Franklin P. Adams, syndicated columnist.

The World War I paper was different from the one you know today. It was a seven-column, eight-page affair, instead of the tabloid style of Stripes today.

The Civil War and World War I forebears were different in another way: They carried advertising and editorials.

Perhaps the most radical departure World War I Stripes took from the rest of U.S. journalism was the elimination of the sports page. This came about five months after the paper began publishing. On July 26, 1918, Grantland Rice told the reason:

"There is no space left for the Cobbs, the Ruths, the Johnsons, the Willards and the Fultons in the ease and safety of home when the Spinx, the Smiths, the Larsens, the Bernsteins and others are charging machine guns and plugging along through shrapnel or grinding out 12-hour details 200 miles in the rear."

World War I Stripes began publication in Paris, which is never a bad place to get good things started. Its offices were in the old Continental Daily Mail building.

The doughboys' version of Stripes was known as the "Official Newspaper of the AEF." Gen John J. Pershing declared that the paper was to be entirely for and by the soldier—a policy that was followed by General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower throughout World War II.

B17 named "Stars and Stripes" was lost in air raid.

B Bag, B17s, 'Bookies' and Buzz Bombs

By SID SCHAPIRO, Staff Writer

EDITOR'S NOTE: The wartime staff of The Stars and Stripes *in London came through the German air raids, dodged the V-1 and V-2 buzz bombs, and acquired a taste for warm beer, tea and fish & chips. On the occasion of the newspaper's 20th anniversary, Sid Schapiro, who became an S&S staffer early in 1945 and is now supervisory editor in Stripes' New York Bureau, offers some recollections.*

EIGHT MEMBERS of the staff took a hike that went down in the annals as the "longest pub crawl" in modern London history.

The Stripes officer-in-charge, Maj Ensley M. Llewellyn, called a Friday morning inspection. All those "gigged" for various out-of-uniform infractions were ordered to take a 10-mile hike.

The OIC designated a crossroads spot five miles out of the heart of London as the goal. Fear of a spot check kept the men marching in formation on the way out. But on the way back it began to sprinkle.

"Looks like rain, lieutenant," said one of the hikers. "Better take cover, got to keep your troops dry."

"Well, dry on the outside, anyway," said the lieutenant, marching them into the nearest pub. There were a lot of other pubs on the way!

* * *

AMONG THE LEGENDARY tales is one on Warren McDonnell, who handled business affairs for the paper. Whenever, McDonnell, a private at the time, would suggest something to the OIC, Llewellyn would reply, "Fine, Mac, change it."

One day, McDonnell was concerned about the unpredictable English weather delaying prompt air delivery of the newspaper. "Major," he began, "I'm worried about the weather . . ."

"Change it, Mac, just change it."

* * *

"BLOW IT OUT your B-Bag!" griping GIs would bellow at each other in World War II. It was staffer Charlie White who wrote the story that led ultimately to *The Stars and Stripes'* B-Bag department.

An infantryman named Dewey Livingston needed a pair of size 13 EEEE shoes. In desperation, he wrote a plaintive plea for help to the paper.

Charlie wrote a story asking if anyone in the Army could help Pvt Livingston find a pair of shoes to fit him.

But Dewey Livingston had disappeared, and Charlie began to get tired of being custodian of a growing pile of huge brogans. He wrote a daily story about his shoe inventory, and pleaded with Dewey to please come get his shoes.

Charlie never did hear from Dewey, but instead began receiving pleas from other soldiers asking for odd-sized shoes. Out of this grew a Help Wanted column run by Pvt Lou Rakin, a former New Jersey police court judge. And, later, the column's title became B-Bag.

* * *

A FLYING FORTRESS group christened one of its B17s "Stars and Stripes." S&S reporter Charles Kiley flew the first mission with its crew.

A few months later when it was ready for its 25th and final—mission he returned to fly again. There was a siege of typically bad English weather that grounded all planes for five days. After being assured the soupy weather would continue, Kiley returned to London on an assignment.

Late that afternoon an officer called from the base to tell Kiley the weather had cleared unexpectedly that morning and "The Stars and Stripes" had gone out. Its bombs had hit the target in Germany, but on the way back an ME109 had shot the Fortress into the North Sea. None of its occupants was ever found.

* * *

STRIPES HAD its share of characters. This one came to the paper from a replacement depot in England when a call went out for an enlisted man with newspaper circulation experience.

A depot lieutenant checked service records and was impressed when he found Pvt William D. Estoff's civilian occupation listed as "bookmaker." (Bill Estoff, a successful night club operator and businessman in civilian life, as a lark had listed himself as a bookie.)

"Bookmaker," the lieutenant said aloud "That's something like what *The Stars and Stripes* needs. Books — newspapers — can't be much different."

The "bookie" became an indispensable member of the organization.

* * *

NEVER A DULL MOMENT at Stripes. There was the night talk spread around London of a pilotless plane shot down. The next day we learned it was the German V-1 buzz bomb.

During these buzz bomb days it was the practice of the air raid warden on duty on the roof of the building to signal when a roaring V-1 was headed in our direction. The newsroom's lights would flick off and on in signaling us to get away from the windows in case of shattering glass.

For the first dozen or so of the buzz bombs we bounced up from our seats and headed for the glassless corridor. But you can't get out a paper that way—so we just kept banging away at our typewriters as the lights flickered after that.

Then came the V-2—the missile that made its mark unannounced. The bang was its calling card.

Prize-winning editorial cartoonist for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Then there's Dick Wingert, whose cartoon "Hubert" still appears in Stripes, and Dave Breger.

Today American, allied and local civilians gather the news, write the headlines, print the paper, man the newsstands and keep the accounts.

Things slowed down in the postwar days, and the U.S. Army of Occupation dropped to a single division and some constabulary forces.

Things began warming up again in 1948 with the Russian blockade of Berlin. On August 24, 1949, NATO came into being and on Oct. 24, 1950, the U.S. 7th Army was reactivated. This time Stripes was ready and waiting when the Yanks came over again.

Four divisions were sent to Europe and circulation figures began to mount from a low of about 40,000 to peacetime records.

Not only has Stripes grown to 24 pages, but 142,000 copies are sold daily in 33 countries from Iceland to Ghana and as far east as Calcutta in the San Francisco APO zone.

Since World War II reporter-photographer teams have flown faster than sound in jet fighters, gotten soaked at sea with the Navy and plodded through the mud that is always there when the infantry goes on an exercise.

Life since the war hasn't been as dangerous as in combat days, but it has had its excitements.

On March 8, 1948, Stripes correspondent Ernie Reed, then covering Vienna, got into a fight with a Russian soldier who was trying to kidnap an Austrian girl.

Ernie had arrived in front of the Grand Hotel minutes after the Russian had shot the girl's companion, U.S. Pfc Jack L. Grundes. Ernie had wrested the girl from the soldier, but the couple had gone only a few feet when they were surrounded by a dozen Soviet soldiers with fixed bayonets who spirited the girl away.

ABOUT 13 years later in the same city, photographer Guenther Schuettler stole a march on other photographers covering the Kennedy-Khrushchev meetings.

Three pool photographers from among the hundreds gathered were chosen to cover the actual conference and Schuettler wasn't among them.

On the day of the conference, German-born lensman Schuettler waited outside the American ambassador's residence where the meeting was to be held. He was standing in a driving downpour wondering how he could get in, when four Russian TV men, loaded with equipment, approached him.

Taking him for a local Austrian, the Russians asked ex-GI Schuettler, in broken German, how they could find the conference hall. The Russians were wearing the green press cards that could gain them admittance to the meeting.

Thinking fast, Guenther said, "Ja, tovarish, I'll help you." Then, grabbing a tripod from one of the Russians and slinging it over his shoulder, he herded the four past the guards, following close behind.

Since he wasn't required to share his photos with the newsmen's pool, Schuettler got Stripes an armful of exclusives.

The photo staff has always done well professionally, but Red Grundy, chief photographer hit a double jackpot in April 1961.

On April 12, he was with Gen Eisenhower when the SHAPE commander got the word that President Truman had fired Gen Douglas MacArthur. The famous "Well-I'll-Be-Darned" photo that Red took hit the press circuits of the world and won an award as the best spot news photo of the year.

Nine days later, Red hit paydirt again when he caught the tender reunion scene of Mrs. Robert A. Vagoler greeting her husband who had just been released after 17 months in a Communist Hungary jail.

As technological advances shrank our world, Stripes' area of coverage increased and one of our reporter-photographers, Marty Gershen, can boast that he suffered a frostbitten finger covering news in Iceland and dysentery while covering the Air Force in Chittagong, East Pakistan.

Stripes has become a rather quiet outfit today. For while its readers still are primarily U.S. military or government civilian personnel, there now are thousands of family people looking to Stripes for their daily news. So the paper has become concerned over the postwar years with Christmas coloring contests, school news and fashion advice.

But it is a serviceman's newspaper dedicated to the U.S. soldier, sailor, airman and marine serving his country abroad. And while Stripes sells the paper today, it was distributed free to U.S. troops in Lebanon during the crisis there, and it is always delivered free to troops engaged in a division-size exercise or larger.

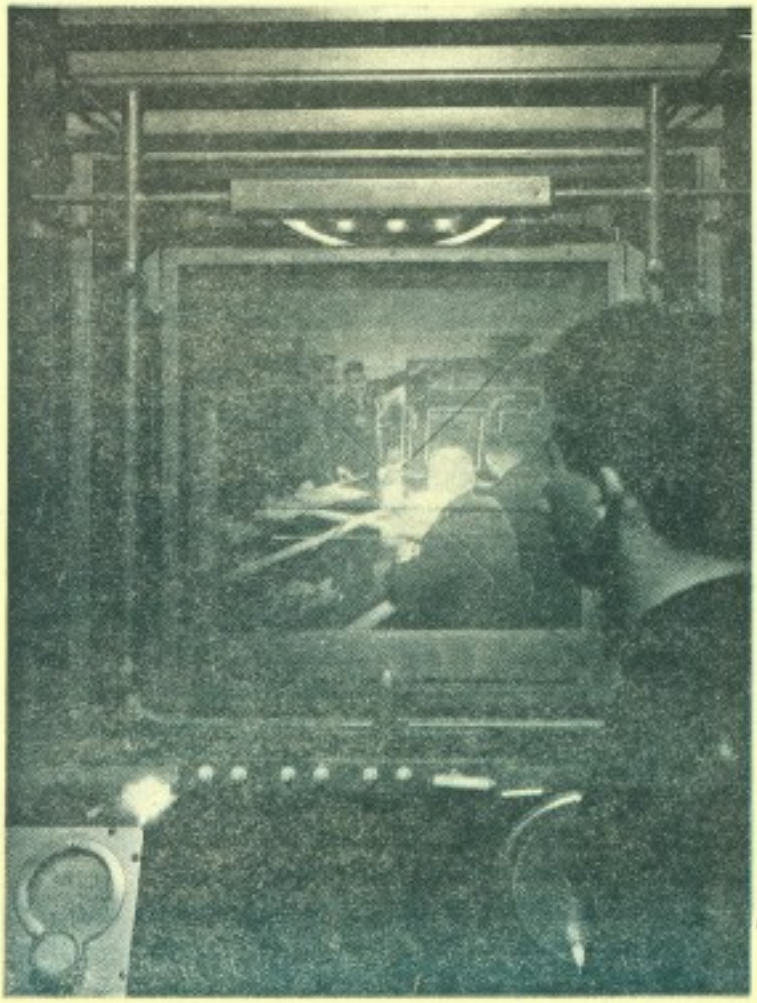
London, 1945: Extras announcing surrender of Nazi Germany pour from presses.

The S

From idea to finished product, here are steps involved in getting article to you.

1 Planning story are feature editor Ralph Kennan, managing editor Arnold Burnett and assignments editor Homer Cable.

2 Munich correspondent Bob Hoyer research the story, does interviews and writes it.



5 Engraver sizes photo. He's looking at photo through huge camera used to make engraving negatives.

6 The story, meanwhile, has been edited and prepared for the composing room, where it is set in type.

STORY

Behind a STORY

3 Chief photographer Red Grandy goes over negatives with lab assistant Gisela Enthoven.

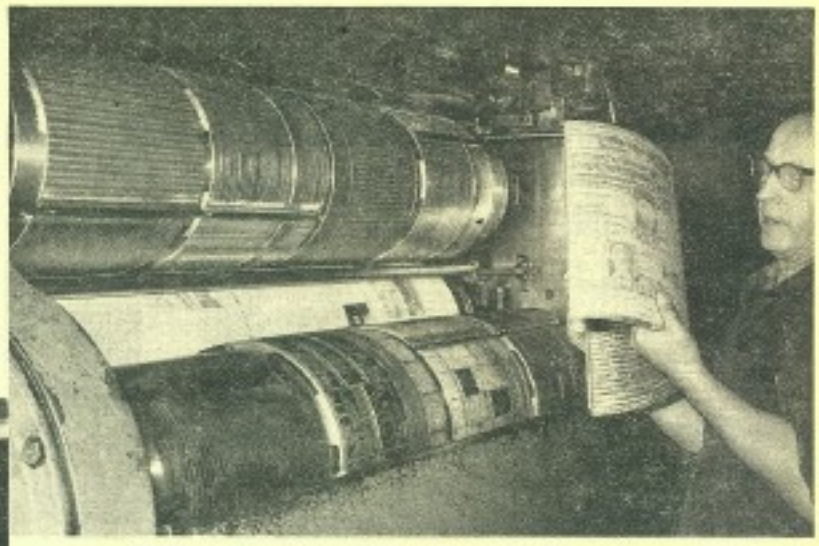
4 Art supervisor Paul Fontaine (seated) and assistant art supervisor John Hauser work on layout with photos.

7 Assistant feature editor Emmett Williams checks layout as printer Richard Balduc assembles story and engravings in page form.

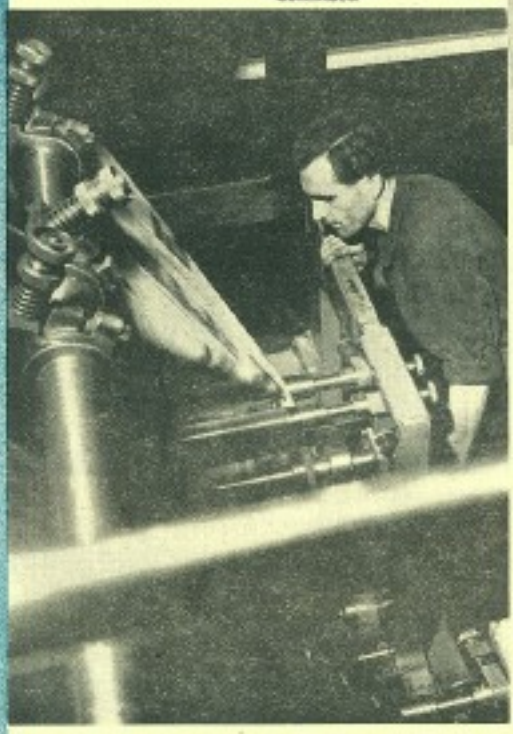
8 Mat pressman Franz Buerger makes matrice of the pages. Rotary plate for press is then made from matrice. (Continued on page 8)

The Story Behind a Story

Continued



9 Pressman puts rotary plate on the press in Darmstadt as workers prepare to start the press rolling on one of the newspaper's four daily editions.



10 Pressman keeps eagle eye on papers as they come roaring off the press at plant in Darmstadt.

11 As the papers come flipping off the press, they are baled and labeled and loaded into trucks to start their long journey to you, the reader.

12 Copies of the paper go into housing area mailboxes before the sun is up each morning.

13 The paper follows its readers to the field and to Army, Navy and Air Force bases.

The STARS and STRIPES Today

Col Ridgway P. Smith Jr.
. . . editor-in-chief

Lt Col John J. Canfield
. . . deputy editor-in-chief

Army of 2,000 operates complex news, circulation system to bring you your 'Hometown Paper Away From Home'

THE EUROPEAN EDITION of *The Stars and Stripes* today is a $10 million-plus a year business that does not receive one cent from the American taxpayer, although it is set up to serve only U.S. military personnel, government civilians, and their dependents stationed in Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

Headquartered at a former Luftwaffe airfield outside of Darmstadt, Germany, *Stripes* daily prints about 160,000 copies of its 24-page newspaper. The four editions of the paper are sent by truck, train, plane and even mule to circulation points as distant as Peshawar on the Khyber pass in Pakistan, the Azores, Oslo in Norway, and Asmara, Ethiopia.

In addition, subscribers receive the paper by mail at such faraway places as Kabul, Afghanistan; Calcutta, India; Dakar, Senegal; Lagos, Nigeria, and Accra, Ghana.

Of course, the paper goes to Paris, London, Madrid, Berlin, New York and Washington as well as to Wasserkuppe, Schwabisch Gmund, Diyabekir, Pordenone and Chateauroux, and dozens of other bases in Western Europe, where the main body of U.S. military forces in this half of the world are stationed.

Stripes loses more than $1 million a year selling the newspaper for 5 cents daily and 10 cents on Sunday. It costs an average of 8 cents a copy to print and distribute the paper on weekdays and 12 cents on Sundays.

To keep the organization from going broke, however, *Stripes* operates more than 400 newsstands at Army and Air Force installations in its circulation area. It is largely through the sale of books, magazines and other publications that *Stripes* takes in enough money to make up the deficit on the newspaper and still contribute to the Army-Air Force welfare funds from its modest profits.

Other sources of revenue include job printing, which is done for other U.S. agencies, and the sale of scrap and surplus. The result is that since 1953, *Stripes* has been able to contribute $2,615,250 to USAREUR and USAFE welfare funds. These funds are used to provide recreational services for U.S. Forces overseas.

Getting *Stripes* into the hands of its readers, as well as providing them with other newspapers, magazines and books, requires an army of nearly 3,000 persons, including 367 U.S. and Allied civilian employes and 23 U.S. military personnel. The remainder includes 805 employes of other nationalities and 976 persons associated with *Stripes* as delivery boys, newsstand operators and concessionaires.

News is channeled into Darmstadt through a New York office, which culls the domestic wires of the Associated Press and United Press International and relays selected sports and general U.S. news by wire to Europe. International news flows directly into Darmstadt through the European wires of the two major U.S. wire services.

Other dispatches flow in by wire, telephone and mail from *Stripes'* own network of news bureaus in Berlin, Munich, Stuttgart and Ramstein-Kaiserslautern in Germany, and London, Paris and Madrid. Roving teams of reporter-photographers, both military and civilian, gather news, features and pictures in other parts of Europe, Africa and the Middle East. News releases from U.S. military information offices and private firms add to the flood.

At the same time, *Stripes'* prize winning photo staff covers 1,000 assignments each year, while photos are also received daily from three worldwide picture agencies and from military sources.

From about a quarter of a million words that arrive in Darmstadt daily, *Stripes* editors select the total of about 25,000 words and 40 pictures—the equivalent of a sizable book—that goes into the paper every day.

The production plant includes 13 Intertype machines and two Ludlows for casting the stories and headlines into type. The three-unit rotary press can print 40,000 papers an hour. Two of the units are capable of printing in four colors, such as in the 16-page Sunday comic supplement.

Each year, 4,400 tons of newsprint is used to publish *Stripes* while a fleet of more than 200 vehicles carry the copies across European highways and to airports and railroad stations for distribution throughout Europe, North Africa and the Middle East.

Getting *The Stars and Stripes* to its readers involves circulation problems not usually encountered among even the largest metropolitan dailies back home.

In the States, a paper's circulation area seldom extends beyond a 100-mile radius from the city.

But Stripes circulation area is about the size of the United States.

Climate, censors and customs officials may complicate circulation matters any day of the year. If a plane can't take off because of weather, other connections can't be made and schedules are knocked awry.

Sometimes censors ban all foreign news-difficulties.

There aren't too many problems when the paper is carried by truck to its destination as is done throughout most of Germany and part of France.

But look what happens to the Stripes issues destinated for Captieux, France.

The 170 papers are carried by Stripes truck to the Frankfurt airport, from where they are flown to Paris. There a Stripes truck picks them up and carries them to a railroad station, and the papers are hauled by train to Langon.

A local fireman who works at Captieux picks up the papers each morning on his way to work and drives them the 20 miles to the installation.

The process becomes more difficult the farther you get from Germany. Take the papers destined for Adana, Turkey.

They are part of the 4,200 papers sent

(Continued on Page 10)

More than 250,000 words pour into the paper's communications section daily. About 25,000 words appear in print daily.

The Stars and Stripes Today

Staffer Marty Gershen with Dr. Albert Schweitzer in Africa.

Below, Mort Gudebrod covering exercise on French coast.

(Continued from Page 3)

daily to Greece and Turkey. A Stripes truck carries the papers to Frankfurt airport. From there they are flown commercially to Athens, where the shipment for Greece is dropped. The rest are placed in another plane and flown to Istanbul.

In Istanbul, the shipment again changes planes and proceeds to Ankara.

Here the Adana papers are picked up by taxi and taken to a bus terminal. A bus carries Stripes overland to Adana 312 miles away and the papers are dropped at the terminal there.

In Adana, another vehicle, owned by a private contractor, takes the papers to the air base, 30 minutes' drive away, thus ending a 1,734-mile trip.

Meanwhile, another division of the New York office maintains liaison with major U.S. publishers and book houses. More than 400 tons of merchandise, including 3,500 different U.S. books and periodicals, are received and transshipped from the Brooklyn Army Terminal every month to Darmstadt and London, the major redistribution points. From these places the material is shipped to a network of 18 circulation offices, which in turn distribute *Stripes*, other newspapers, books and magazines to individual newsstands.

Stripes is published under the jurisdiction of the U.S. European Command, headquartered in Paris. U.S. EUCOM has delegated operational responsibility to the USAREUR commander-in-chief in Heidelberg.

The USAREUR public affairs division is responsible for staff supervision of *Stripes*, while day-to-day operating responsibilities fall to the editor-in-chief, currently Army Col Ridgway P. Smith Jr. The deputy editor-in-chief is Air Force Lt Col John J. Caulfield.

Governing the complex *Stripes* organization are two committees, the Stars and Stripes Fund Council and the Editorial Policy Board.

The former, which meets quarterly to study financial statements and approve expenditures, is made up of the editor-in-chief as president and one representative each from one of these major military headquarters: USAREUR, USAFE, 7th Army and Com Z.

The latter also meets quarterly in Darmstadt to review editorial policies. It is made up of representatives from Stripes, AFN and the top Army, Navy and Air Force commands in Europe.

Stripes differs from privately owned metropolitan dailies in the U.S. only in that there are no ads or editorials. It does not seek to influence public opinion. Its goal is simply to give its readers factual, unbiased news coverage, plus as many entertaining features as possible. It serves as a hometown newspaper away from home for readers from all the states and territories and of all political persuasions.

It has received many tributes for its impartial reporting. Reps. Edward Hebert, D-La., and William Hess, R-Ohio, for example, had this to say of *Stripes* after a fact-finding tour of Europe for the House Armed Services Committee:

"If we could have our choice of the newspaper we would prefer to have on the breakfast table each morning, the one that would win 'hands down' would be the U.S. military's Stars and Stripes. From the standpoint of unbiased reporting there is none better."

YOU Are There With Stripes PHOTOGRAPHERS

Stars and Stripes photographers range over Europe, North Africa and the Middle East in the course of covering nearly 1,000 assignments a year. The seven-man staff shoots nearly 40,000 pictures annually—VIPs coming and going, disasters, maneuvers, sports events, personalities, military life and dozens of other subjects. Some of the outstanding pictures they have taken are shown on this page.

"Well I'll Be Darned," Ike told of MacArthur dismissal, 1951.

"Bottoms Up," Hanau north regionals, 1957.

"Willie and Joe," Wintershield II in 1961.

"Berbers" in Morocco Atlas Mountains, 1957.

"Reunion in Vienna," Hungary Reds release Robert Vogeler in 1951.

"Earthquake," French troops removing dead in Agadir, March 1960.

Wartime Cartoons

There were many like these

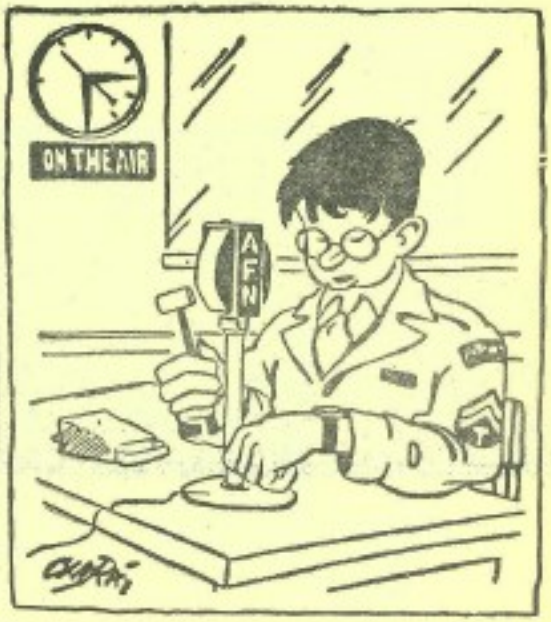
"I just wanna see if I been missing anything."

"No fuss, no bother, no dish-pan hands."

"Would you mind firing from the Herren doorway for about five minutes?"

"By god, sir, I tried!"

"Spring is here."



"When you hear the gong, the little hand will be on the three and the big hand will be on the six."