

Recovery Is Seen Near in Trieste



This is an airview of the city of Trieste. The view is looking northeast with rail yards at the lower left and apartment buildings lower center. Part of the Trieste harbor is at the upper left. —Acme

By ED CLARK
Staff Correspondent

TRIESTE—Trieste's chances of living by herself and getting along no matter how her political foes may like it are today as good if not better than those of many of her big European neighbors.

After the first three months of her existence, the world's newest state is by no means out of the economic woods, but neither are things going from bad to worse. If present trends continue, the pessimists appear wrong who predicted she must become a glorified Monte Carlo to survive.

True, as her western neighbors now awaiting U.S. aid and the Marshall Plan, Trieste needs much help from abroad in both money and goods. The exact amount of her necessities will be studied soon by Allied economic experts.

Meanwhile, some Allied authorities on the spot roughly estimate expenditures from \$250,000,000 to \$500,000,000, spread out over a 10-year period, as necessary to prime Trieste's pump, reconstruct some of her damaged industries and port facilities and eventually make her self-sustaining.

Presently, the part Trieste plays as a supply port for Anglo-American forces stationed in the city, as well as for U.S. troops in Austria, must be recognized and interpreted in its true light as a temporary and somewhat artificial factor. Despite this, however, the most heartening economic development is that non-Allied shipping, commerce and industry is showing a slight and gradual upswing.

In her primary function as Central Europe's port, the city re-

ceived some 300,000 tons of goods from abroad during the last month, an amount almost 60 per cent of that handled in November 1932. And this figure was attained, Chamber of Commerce authorities pointed out, despite the critical economic condition of Austria, once Trieste's principal customer, as well as in the face of stiff competition offered by other northern ports for Central European trade.

Because of the large-scale American military use of Trieste, the U.S. was last month's leading marine shipper, moving in approximately 75,000 tons or one quarter of the November total. Italy, however, led during last month in total Trieste imports and exports by both sea and rail, handling more than 83,000 tons of the November total. Besides her port, refineries and shipyards, Trieste also has a small steel mill

busy processing imported pig iron into some 2,000 tons of steel plate monthly. Considerable plate has been produced here recently for Italy but the primary purpose of the plant is to supply local shipyards.

Business is also active with a dozen secondary industries, which include an oil seed pressing plant and establishments for preparing food, liquor, paints and varnishes, soap, cigaret papers and playing cards. At the end of the list, although probably busiest of all, is the association of 5,000 "artigiani" or craftsmen—the shoe and furniture makers, the leather and wood workers.

Caught in the middle of the European economic and political storm, Trieste has no wild-eyed dreams of business expansion, but she does have hopes certain interests will soon take advantage of her port facilities.

New Officer Requirements Discussed in TI & E Bulletin

WHERE America will obtain officers for its Armed Forces of the future and how they will be chosen are questions answered in the next issue of the Troop Information and Education Bulletin.

The bulletin for Jan. 4 summarizes the plan put into effect in 1947 in an attempt to cope with a problem which is as old as U.S. military history.

The bulletin commences with a survey of the history of the commissioned professional soldier from earliest times. It reviews the contrasting methods of officer selection in democratic Athens and militaristic Sparta. It glances at the military set-up of medieval and early modern military states and at the growing problem of procurement with the development of modern total war.

Tracing the methods employed in choosing officers in the U.S. from the Nation's beginning through World War II, it points out the inadequacy of these methods.

"Now that the challenge of war does not attract all potential officers to the colors, continues the bulletin, "the Army still faces the problem of officer procurement." It explains that, to meet this need, it has launched its new officer career plan.

The bulletin then proceeds to outline the Officers Personnel Act of 1947 which lays down the new promotional and retirement policies.

The entire officer career man-

agement system and plans are then reviewed—how they operate and why they are important. The bulletin also looks at the Organized Reserve Corps and discusses its place in the system.

In this manner the reader is given a wellrounded picture of the role of the commissioned officer in our postwar Army—the possibilities of the new set-up as well as its nature and purpose.

1,000 Doctors Ask Empire State to OK Mercy Deaths

NEW YORK (UP)—More than 1,000 physicians signed a petition asking the New York Legislature to legalize voluntary death for those who suffer from incurable illness.

The Euthanasia Society and Committee of 1776 Physicians for the Legalization of Voluntary Euthanasia demanded in a petition sent to all legislators that euthanasia be brought into the open and "safeguard against abuse."

Many incurable sufferers now seek release by suicide, the physicians said. They added that others "were secretly put out of their misery by relatives who can no longer stand the sight of their pain and are willing to render themselves liable to the penalty of murder."

B Bag

Address all letters to: B Bag Editor, 7744th Stars and Stripes Unit, APO 175, U. S. Army. Include name and address (names are deleted on request). Due to space limitations, letters may be cut for publication, provided such editing does not alter the meaning of the original.

Shipment of Household Goods to U.S. at Government Expense

What are dependents, including alien wives married to American personnel, allowed to take to the U.S. with them in the way of household goods and personal effects? Is such property shipped at Government expense? If so, what are the weight allowances?

—Wondering

EDITOR'S NOTE: Military personnel, regardless of rank or grade, and fulltime civilian employes directly employed by the Army Department whose dependents are issued travel orders are authorized transportation at Government expense of household effects from the dependents' place of residence at time of issuance of orders to destination in continental U.S. Only those household effects will be shipped which are in the bona fide possession of the dependent at the time of the issuance of travel orders by the Theater commander.

Owner must submit to the commander of the military post six copies of WD AGO Form 55-109 (Request for Shipment of Authorized Baggage) and seven copies of orders directing movement of owner.

The maximum gross weight allowances, including 25 per cent packing and crating material allowance, of authorized household goods upon permanent change of station are as follows:

General Officers	15,000-30,000 pounds
Colonels	13,750 pounds
Lt. Colonels and Majors	11,875 pounds
Captains	10,625 pounds
1/Lts. and Contract Surgeons	9,375 pounds
2/Lts., Warrant Officers and Flight Officers	7,500 pounds
NCOs, 1st three grades	5,625 pounds
NCOs, fourth grade, and EM of fifth, sixth and seventh grades	3,750 pounds

Army Department civilian employes having dependents are allowed 6,250 pounds; Army Department civilian employes who have no dependents are authorized 3,125 pounds.

Army nurses, dieticians and physical therapy aides are authorized the weight prescribed for officers of the corresponding relative rank or grade. Technical and professional female personnel (Medical Department) are authorized the weight prescribed for officers and enlisted personnel of the corresponding relative rank or grade.

The military post household goods inspecting officer will inspect the contents of the shipment in the presence of the owner. Among prohibited items are: Narcotic drugs; articles bearing names or marks which copy or simulate registered and recorded trademarks or recorded trade names (except that such articles are not prohibited if the name or mark is completely removed before the article enters the U.S.); obscene and immoral articles, books, films or publications; counterfeit coins, securities, obligations or postage or revenue stamps; and swords, knives or other cutlery, unless they are sheathed or suitably protected so that no sharp edges or points are exposed.

Also prohibited are arms and ammunition when not specifically issued or, in the case of arms, when not in one of the following categories:

- 1—Lawfully brought into the Theater by owner.
- 2—Lawfully acquired under Military Government regulations.
- 3—Lawfully acquired under the provisions of War Department Circular 107 (1946)—war trophies acquired by veterans who were in Europe on V-E Day and acquired the weapon prior to April 2, 1946.
- 4—Shotguns purchased from post exchanges.

(For more detailed information, refer to EUCOM SOP 101 (1947), as amended, War Department Circular 83 (1946), and AR 55-160, as amended.)

'A Character We Could Do Without'

Someone we could do without: The GI I overheard in front of the Headquarters Building in Frankfurt last week.

A few American children had thrown a snowball at a jeep—as any youngster will do. The man in the jeep stopped and was dressing the children down when this GI who was nearby yelled in a loud foul language "They should send those blankety-blank brats back to America where they belong."

I just want to say this to that GI. Joe, those youngsters did not ask to be here. They only want to be with their father who is doing a job here. They don't live a normal life in the Occupation Zone and I think they have a right to be here. I wonder what the Germans standing nearby thought about hearing an American soldier telling an American kid to go to . . . Why curse at these kids? I think we all should admire them.

—An American Mother

Years Ago..

Jan. 4, 1943
In North Africa, French headquarters reports an attack by German tanks.

Jan. 4, 1944
Soviet dispatches report that Ukrainian troops crossed the 1939 border between Poland and Russia.

Jan. 4, 1945
U.S. planes bomb Brenner Pass rail line between Austria and northern Italy.

Jan. 4, 1946
The War Department announced the Armies of Occupation are dangerously understaffed.

Jan. 4, 1947
Army announces it hopes to extend draft 'holiday' for another month.

THE STARS AND STRIPES

Vol. 2, No. 29 Sunday, January 4, 1948

Editor-in-Chief Lt. Col. William M. Summers
Executive Editor John F. Kelly
Managing Editor Ken Zumwalt
Sports Editor Jack Ellis

Executive Manager Maurice R. Kirkwood
Chief, Distribution Service Bernard J. McGuigan

NEWS BUREAUS

Frankfurt	22813-22814	Bremen	20905
Berlin	84-6681-45342	Wiesbaden	7602-7590
Bremervaven	22280-22202	Heidelberg	5394-5451
Stuttgart	93104-76516	Trieste	29718-5092
Munich	Civil 480352-55 or Military 2929		

The European Edition is published daily at Pfungstadt, Hesse, Germany, for the U.S. Occupation Forces under the auspices of the Troop Information and Education Service, EUCOM, Tel. Frankfurt 21151-21152, The Stars and Stripes, Pfungstadt. Correspondence should be addressed to 7744th Stars and Stripes Unit, APO 175, U.S. Army. Mail to the New York office should be sent to 641 Washington Street, N.Y. This is not an official publication of the U.S. Army. Reentered as second class matter Sept. 22, 1947, at the Postoffice at New York, N.Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.