

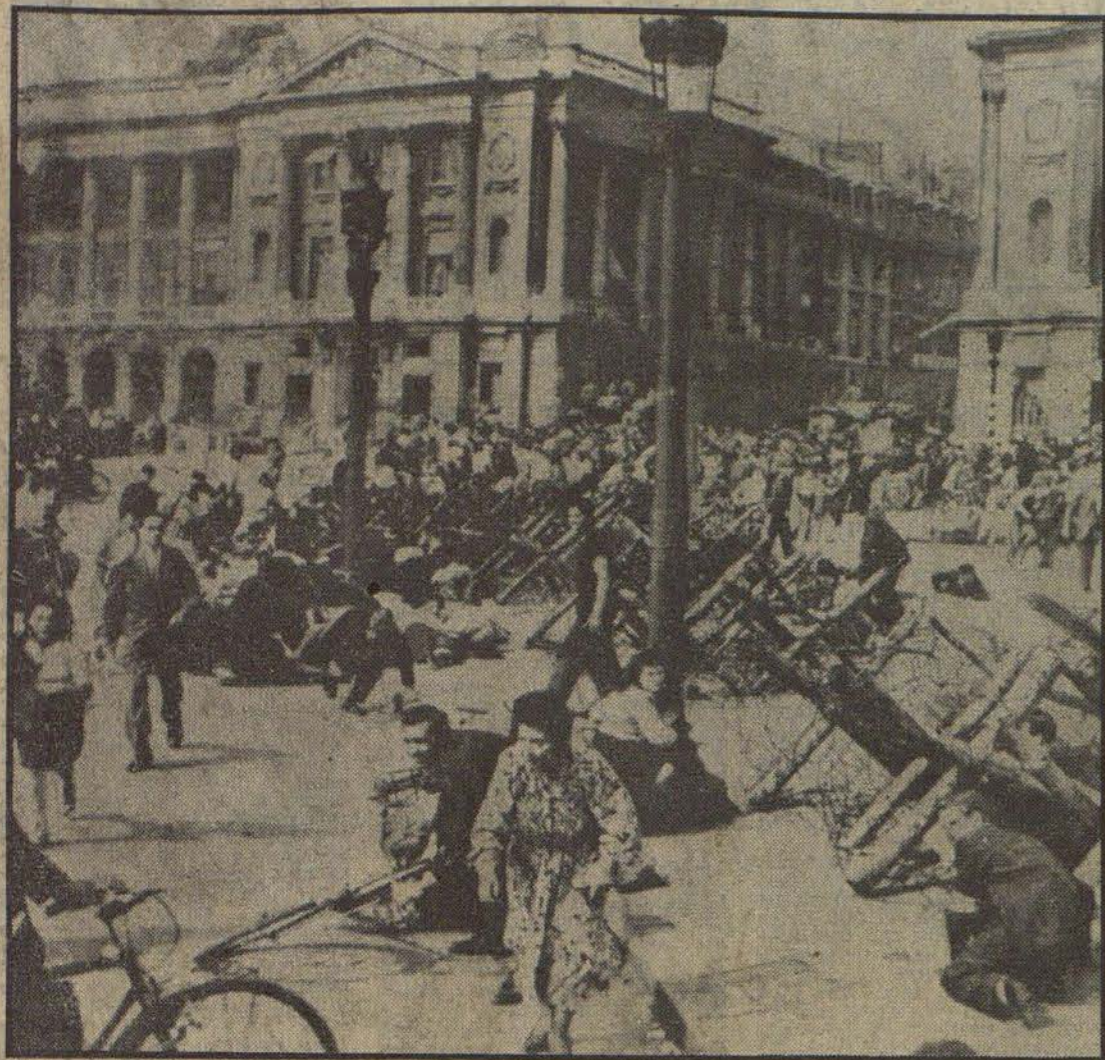


## The amazing weekend: Parisians take cover from bullets—then bombs

# PARIS: THE END IN PICTURES

### Snipers open fire in Notre Dame

### THEY DROP, THEY RUN, OR JUST GAZE UP



PARISIANS celebrating the entry of the Allies into the capital scatter for shelter as a sniper fires wildly among them from a building in the Place de la Concorde. Some try to find cover behind barbed-wire entanglements.

## 5 attempts on de Gaulle

### 102 KILLED IN RAID

DESPATCHES reaching London last night told of the most dramatic weekend in the long history of Paris—with attempts on the life of General de Gaulle as he stood in Notre Dame Cathedral and drove through the streets, and then a heavy raid by German bombers during the night.

In the air raid, which came in two waves at 11 p.m. and 3 a.m., 102 people were killed and more than 700 injured. Shells were also dropped on the city during the night.

Paul Holt, who drove with de Gaulle through the city, reports that there were at least five outbursts of shooting, apparently directed against the general.

They caused wild panic and many casualties in the streets, which were teeming a moment before with hysterically happy Parisians.

Other accounts say that the shooting inside Notre Dame during a solemn Te Deum was by Germans who had been left behind, dressed in grey flannels. They hid near the roof. Four were caught and marched away. Among the assailants elsewhere were the fanatical Darnand Fascists.

It is believed that there were few casualties in the cathedral, although it was full of people. Women and children ran for cover behind the great pillars. A priest carried a frightened child to safety, shielding it with his body. Many people dropped to the floor.

The air was thick with the smell of powder, and the sound of the shots echoed round the high roof. Four people were brought out on stretchers. The shots inside were apparently the signal for an outbreak of shooting outside.

Panic-stricken crowds stampeded, fell in the gutters, or covered in the shelter of walls.

### NO PROTECTION

The streets are wide and open between the cathedral and the Place de la Concorde, and there was no protection from the shooting for thousands there. Fires there were isolated shots, then a vicious chatter of machine-guns. Shooting went on for 30 minutes.

Many terror-stricken people lay in the street, praying aloud. Many who had been frantically cheering de Gaulle a few minutes before were silent.

De Gaulle was untouched. Looking utterly weary, he did not seem to notice the shooting. Then, when night fell, the excitement had died away and the streets were deserted, the German bombers came.

They dropped many high explosive and incendiary bombs indiscriminately all over the city. Principal districts hit were the Latin Quarter, the streets round the Gare de l'Est, the Arc de Triomphe, Montmartre, and the Gare St Lazare.

### Swiss let German wounded through

Hospital trains carrying severely wounded Germans from Italy are to be allowed to pass through Switzerland, said German radio yesterday.

### POLICE SWARM ON ROOF

From PAUL HOLT

PARIS, Sunday.—I was within 100 yards of General de Gaulle all the way down the Champs Elysees, past the Place de la Concorde, the Rue de Rivoli, the Hotel de Ville, and finally across the river to Notre Dame, and there was shooting. There were more than five bursts of shooting.

Last night the quiet streets of Paris, at last cleared of a city gone mad with joy, occasionally gave out a tatter of pistol fire. But who started it? There is no doubt there are fanatical French devotees of the Darnand Mystique, the few French Himmler boys left. They were in the top stories, too, waiting an opportunity.

But the shots they fired would hardly have been heard above the delirious roar that went on for four hours yesterday afternoon. Yet two hours of this intoxication of freedom were marred and scarred by a blast of small fire and artillery above the heads of this stiff, hoarse and weeping crowd.

### FROM NOWHERE

It started from nowhere in particular and grew to a mad peak when 10,000 people were lying flat as though asleep, under the trees, on the cobbles and asphalt, under the tanks, the cars, the jeeps, crouching and pitifully crying under the parapets of the Seine while the guns of their liberators bled and nagged away at things always unseen.

It all started, as I remember, at the peak of that unbelievable day. De Gaulle, pale and tired to death, had marched on foot between the crowds, followed by the tanks, the solemn pacing generals, and roaring, jolting cars piled high with anybody, all the two miles down the broad Champs Elysees, past the Place de la Concorde, and had reached the Hotel de Ville, seat of the Government of Free Paris.

As he arrived I heard the sound of the gendarmes, gallantly medieval in brass helmets, cuirasses and white buckskin breeches, playing "Tipperary." The general had paused in his pilgrimage of triumph here to meet M. Georges Bidault, president of the National Committee of Resistance. And their grasp of hands was to have been the token of the rebirth of the French Republic.

A shot hardly disturbed our

→ BACK PAGE, COL. SIX

## Montgomery regrets

Could not get away for triumph tour

PARIS, Sunday.—Headed by General Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces, leaders of the armed Services of the United Nations made a ceremonial tour of Paris today to mark the liberation of the French capital.

General Eisenhower, greeting the city, said: "I have come here to pay the tribute of the Allied forces to the indomitable spirit of Paris." He was nearly mobbed by frantic Parisians.

He entered Paris this morning accompanied by Allied leaders, including Air Chief Marshal Tedder, Deputy Supreme Commander, and Air-Marshal Coningham.

General Eisenhower had asked General Montgomery to take part in the procession, but he was unable to come because of "pressure of other affairs." Preceded by armoured cars and

## Rations crisis in Germany

BIG NEW CUTS

By GUY EDEN

NEUTRAL diplomats in touch with affairs inside Germany believe that more political trouble is brewing there. One reason may be the new and severe rationing of the civil population which, I understand, has been ordered.

The rationing of food and "consumer" goods of all kinds is to be imposed for three reasons:—

- 1—Shortage of materials and labour.
- 2—Lack of transport.

3—"The need to 'bring home to the civilians the gravity of the present war situation'."

There is evidence that the German Government has staved off as long as possible the imposition of more severe rationing, but that the "total mobilisation" of man-power the shattering Allied air raids, and finally, the loss of food supplies from Rumania and Bulgaria, have forced the situation.

Rumania and Bulgaria contain some of the richest grain-producing land in Europe.

### 'We must hold'

The Nazis now are plugging the line of propaganda: "We must hold out in the fortress of Germany," which means that Germans must live entirely on home-produced food.

Coming after more than five years of rationing—Germany was rationed fairly severely before the war began—the new cuts may, in the view of some close observers of European affairs, upset the finely balanced scale and cause big political trouble.

## Allied terms 'discussed' in Bulgaria

Last night's reports of the Balkan shake-up:—

BULGARIA: Ankara messages say that the Bulgarian Crown Council is discussing the Allied reply to its peace offer, which was taken to Sofia by the Minister to Turkey.

SLOVAKIA: The puppet Government has declared martial law. It reports that parachutists have been dropped to stir up revolt.

Berlin says that the Allies have made "certain promises" to Slovakia.

RUMANIA: Bucharest has been completely cleared of the last nests of German resistance and is now free from any threat, says Bucharest radio.

HUNGARY: A call to cease fighting has been made by the Hungarian Council in Britain. The German News Agency declared: "Hungary will fight the Rumanians to the end if they try to get back Transylvania."

## Finns may go in 24 hours

STOCKHOLM, Sunday.—Reports in Stockholm late tonight say that an armistice is impending in Finland, and may be announced within the next 24 hours.—Express News Service.

### Railwaymen back

French railwaymen, who have been striking against the Germans, are returning to work today, says French National Radio.

## 'ALLIES 45 MILES FROM VERDUN'

### Onwards to the Rhine

By MORLEY RICHARDS

GERMANY'S power to keep the Allies on the western bank of the Rhine deteriorated gravely, perhaps fatally, this weekend.

At the dawn of unbroken sunshine were the immediate cause. The pocket near the Seine mouth—on both sides of the river—became a channel—house for both enemy troops and equipment.

Allied aircraft have never had more opportunities—used them better—to complete the destruction of a very large part of what is left of the Wehrmacht in the west.

By last night it was possible to estimate that not more than a fifth of all the German troops that were lined up against us two months ago now remain in being.

Perhaps not more than 100-150 tanks go with them.

Increasing signs of chaos and disorder are to be seen in the enemy ranks. While parcels of troops are being hurried from Belgium to meet the Allied avalanche, great streams of vehicles are panicking in the opposite direction.

### On the move

But there is another factor to account for the stupendous worsening of Germany's military position.

It is more than a week since the Americans set up firm bridgeheads over the Seine. With the good weather this must mean that a great weight of armour has been put across the river—with the enemy powerless to do anything about it.

Now the British and the Canadians, who fought the infantry battle so that the Americans were able to get their war of movement, have themselves crossed the Seine.

By now the Americans will have established forward dumps for their tanks, so that the real blitz towards the Rhine can get into complete swing. They can race forward confident that the infantry is coming on to consolidate the areas they take.

### Allied air fleet feeding Paris

Five hundred tons of food and other necessities for Paris were transported from Britain by air in British and American planes yesterday.

This is the first of a series of such operations. Food for children, mothers, and invalids was given priority.



### 9 Seine bridgeheads

GENERAL EISENHOWER'S four armies were rolling forward towards Belgium and Germany on a front of 200 miles last night.

One American tank spearhead, pushing straight towards the German frontier beyond Troyes, has reached Vitry, only 45 miles from Verdun, according to Algiers radio.

This would put the advance within 100 miles of German soil. The news is not confirmed, but it is officially announced that the Americans have pushed ten miles north of Troyes and have reached the Marne at Lagny, 15 miles east of Paris.

Between the Marne and the Seine Allied columns have reached Provins. On the Upper Seine they are at Nogent and are closing in on Romilly.

Berlin said last night that Eisenhower had switched his main blows to the Troyes sector south-east of Paris in readiness for "a grand-style mobile battle."

The Allies now have at least nine bridgeheads across the Seine from which to strike at the Somme and the Marne, and the dwindling pocket south of Havre and Rouen is likely to be finally liquidated within 48 hours.

With Canadian troops on the outskirts of Rouen and a non-stop air blitz of German crossings of the river the enemy is rapidly evacuating the flying-bomb coast of the Havre Peninsula.

Canadians have crossed the Seine in strength south of Rouen and have met little resistance from the Germans, who seem completely disorganised.

### 'A LONG WAY'

One of General Dempsey's senior British staff officers predicted yesterday that British troops, now extending their Seine bridgehead at Vernon, will "probably break through and go a very long way."

He said that would probably happen "once we have collected all the stuff on the east side."

General Dempsey's forces consolidating and extending the bridgehead are pushing up the east side of the river to build up along the high ground, which is an ideal springboard for further offensive operations.

## Brest ships knocked out

British heavy bombers yesterday attacked shipping at Brest. Bombing was effective. It was announced last night that American Thunderbolts on Friday throttled an effort at Brest similar to the vain German attempt to evacuate Cape Bon in the African campaign.

Sixteen planes dived to bomb and strafe the harbour, destroying a German light cruiser and causing heavy damage to a destroyer and 14 merchant ships.

In spite of an intense wall of flak no Thunderbolts were lost. No enemy aircraft challenged them.

### 3 a.m. LATEST

## RUMANIANS SAY 'WE ARE MASTERS'

Rumanian statement says the Government is "master of situation throughout country."

## GALATZ FALLS

Germans cut off in Rumania

THE Germans in southern Rumania are either smashed or cut off. Two Orders of the Day by Marshal Stalin announced last night that the Russians had captured Galatz and Focsani.

These towns form the 45-mile gap between the Danube and the Carpathians.

Galatz is the large port at the head of the Danube delta, and Focsani is the northern gatepost on the main railway from the north to the oilfield town of Ploesti.

As these victories were announced in Moscow, a Rumanian communiqué disclosed that Rumanian troops had already captured 12,000 Germans.

### 7 more generals

The Soviet night communiqué disclosed that Hitler had sent seven more generals and 18,000 more men in Russian mopping-up operations. The bodies of Major-General Sperl, of the 15th German Infantry Division, Major-General Elchstedt, 294th Infantry Division and the general commanding the 384th Infantry Division were found on the battlefield south-west of Kishinev.

Among the 10,000 troops captured during the day in that area was General Possel, commander of the 39th German Army Corps, two divisional commanders, and another corps commander. Another 8,000 Germans were captured by the Soviet Second Ukrainian Army.

The German Supreme Command, in a statement broadcast by the German News Agency, said: "Chaotic conditions in Rumania have permitted the Soviet forces to hammer their way through the German lines at many points."

Colonel Ernst von Hammer, military correspondent of the German Overseas News Agency, said last night that the position of the German troops had become "extremely precarious."

As well as the unhindered advance of Soviet tank and motorised columns Rumanian troops had opened hostilities against German formations, and there was unusually fierce fighting in the Ploesti area and on the northern edge of Bucharest.

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# Spitfires cover Ruhr raid

## TARGET: OIL

Express Air Reporter

FOR the first time yesterday Spitfires gave fighter cover to an R.A.F. bombing force over Germany itself.

And blasting a Ruhr objective in daylight, the R.A.F. bombers made their deepest penetration into Germany.

The attack was made by Hurricanes and their target was a synthetic oil plant at Homberg-Meerbeck.

No enemy fighters were seen by the bombers, and despite heavy flak they all returned.

Bombing was done by target indicators, and all crews said that the attack seemed well concentrated.

Smoke curled up from the targets until it merged with the clouds at about 4,000 feet.

The Halifaxes yesterday followed up a night attack by Lancasters which flew 2,000 miles to make a 91 minute saturation attack on Koenigsberg, capital of East Prussia.

These Lancasters were part of a force of "great strength" which went over Germany on Saturday night, the larger number to bomb Kiel and the remainder to make a major attack on Koenigsberg.

### BERLIN ATTACKED

While these operations were going on, Mosquitoes attacked Berlin and Hamburg.

With the Russian Army only 100 miles away, Koenigsberg has become an advance base for the German Army.

The Kiel raiders dropped 1,700 tons of bombs, and from all the night's operations, which included sea mining, 20 bombers were lost. Of these only five were lost in the attack on Koenigsberg.

American heavies—up to 500, with an escort of between 750 and 1,000 fighters—also took a hand in the daylight bombing of Germany yesterday.

Their target was "military objectives" in north-west Germany.

An A.P. message from Rome said:

A strong force of American heavies escorted by fighters yesterday attacked two synthetic oil refineries at Blechhammer, in Silesia, and also dropped tons of high explosives on railways and bridges in north-eastern Italy.

## Germans get border blitz

Between 750 and 1,000 Eighth Air Force Thunderbolts yesterday strafed targets on the Franco-German border.

More than 200 Spitfires made a seven-hour attack on transport around the Franco-Belgian border during the weekend.

Pilots of one motor found a camouflaged motor transport crammed with Germans racing towards Flemish towns.

Marauders and Havocs yesterday in their second attack on the Rouen loop in 18 hours, dropped heavy loads of fragmentation and H.E. bombs on remnants of the German Seventh Army trying to escape eastward.

## 500 Allied bombers strike in Rumania

ROME, Sunday.—About 500 Allied heavy bombers yesterday attacked German troop concentrations and an airfield in Rumania to assist the Rumanian Government forces defending Bucharest.

The Opieni airfield which was bombed is eight miles north of Bucharest, and was used by the Germans on Friday.—Exchange.

## Fleet bomb Sumatra

### 'Complete surprise'

SEAC, H.Q., Sunday.—An Eastern Fleet task force has caught the Japanese on Sumatra completely by surprise with an attack on Padang and Emmahaven on the west coast.

Heavy bombs were dropped on wharves, warehouses, the rail yard, and two merchant ships in Emmahaven, and fighters strafed the port installations.

Padang airport was strafed, and the nearby cement plant, at Indarong bombed and left in a cloud of smoke and flame.

No attempt was made by the Japanese to intercept the surface force. Only one plane was shot down.—B.U.P.



BRITISH TROOPS take up positions along the riverside near Vernon to give covering fire as the first detachment crosses the Seine.

OTHERS cluster round lowering the first boats for the take-off. This was made under an artillery barrage. Evening of August 25.

# The jeeps reach Swiss frontier

## 250-MILE ADVANCE

From ERNEST ASHWICK

ST JULIEN (Haute-Savoie), Sunday.—American troops have reached the Swiss frontier after advancing more than 250 miles through southern France in less than a fortnight. For the first time in four years the Nazi-bound wall that encircled Switzerland has been broken.

At 2 p.m. yesterday an F.F.I. despatch rider arrived at terrific speed in Annecy, declaring: "The Americans are coming."

A few minutes later, in a cloud of dust, several jeeps arrived. Some had huge American flags waving out behind, while others had the French Lorraine Tricolor.

Commander Nizier, Chief of the F.F.I. in Annecy, received them, while the townspeople sang all the songs of the last war that they still remembered. Women crowded forward to kiss the Americans.

The jeeps then went on to St Julien, where they arrived an hour and a-half later. Jumping from his jeep one American shouted: "He we are, the Yanks are coming!"

The detachment made a short trip to the barbed wire separating France from Switzerland. A few seconds later the jeeps shot away for their next objective.

Other detachments reached the frontier at Ferri, three miles south of Geneva.

A joint-up has been made. Switzerland for the first time since the Armistice has an outlet to the sea without passing through German-occupied territory.

Reuter's reporter at Allied H.Q. cables:

In the Rhone valley to the west twin American columns thrusting up both sides of the river are reported to be in hot pursuit of the Germans in the area just south of Lyons.

Far behind these spearheads resistance in the great naval base of Toulon has come to an end.

Heavy casualties were inflicted on the Germans in Toulon, and a large number of prisoners were taken.

At Marseilles mopping-up continues. Allied bombers made 12 attacks on German gun positions on the isles of Pomègues and Ratonneau in Marseilles harbour.

On the left flank of the Riviera the Allied troops are pushing east from Antibes towards Nice, a few miles away.

Prisoners taken in the brief campaign in the south of France total more than 23,000, including a fourth German general—Major-General Sigurd Bose, commander of the administrative headquarters of Marseilles.

British push down Mandalay Road.

First 25 miles cleared

SEAC, H.Q., Sunday.—Men of the British 36th Division have cleared the first 25 miles of the Mandalay Road.

South of Myittha the British forces are advancing parallel with the Chinese troops towards Bhamo.

The 14th Army has cleared a 70-mile stretch of the Tiddim-road in the Chin Hills area in the past six weeks.—B.U.P. and Reuter.

## 8th nearer Gothic Line outposts

ALLIED H.Q., Italy, Sunday.

—Eighth Army troops on the central Italian front are pressing forward into the first outposts of the Gothic Line.

In a three-mile advance in the mountains along both banks of the Upper Arno and along the Tiber Valley, British and Indian troops have now taken up positions well within gun-range of the German defences.

North-east of Florence other Indian forces also nibbled at the Gothic Line following their advance from Pontassieve.

The German forces in this area have abandoned their positions three to four miles north-west of the town.

In the Adriatic sector other Eighth Army troops have followed up the retreating enemy north of the Metauro river.

Our forces along a 12-mile front inland from the sea have further consolidated their position, and a bridgehead in strength has been established on the north bank of the river.

We now hold the high ground about Monte Della Matura, just south of Monte Montorio.

On the Fifth Army front our patrols were active across the River Arno.—B.U.P.

## 'Strong Allied reinforcements'

Berlin radio said last night that in the Florence area the British forces have brought up considerable reinforcements of tanks and infantry during the past few days.

## Chevalier is reported killed

PARIS, Sunday.—Maurice Chevalier, 64-year-old star of French films and music-halls, was killed by the Maquis on Friday, according to French patriots.

Chevalier achieved world fame when he made his first Hollywood film with Jeanette MacDonald. He accepted a contract to appear at the Dominion Theatre, London, at a guaranteed minimum of £4,000 a week.

He married Yvonne Valles in 1922, and the marriage was dissolved in 1933.—Reuter.

French headquarters in London had received no confirmation yesterday of the report that Chevalier had been shot. A spokesman said that if it were so, he would be very surprised, because the orders were that any suspects were to be arrested and tried, not shot immediately.

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SMOKE from the shellfire throws a haze over the river as the first boat makes its crossing to "the German side."

# PETAIN AND LAVAL ARRESTED

Express Staff Reporter: FRANCO-SWISS FRONTIER, Sunday

CONFLICTING reports on the whereabouts of Petain and Laval have been reaching here during the last 48 hours, but I have received information from a most reliable source in Belfort that they have been taken to Germany under strong S.S. escort.

Six German military cars arrived at Chateau Morvillars, near the Swiss frontier, and Petain and Madame Petain were ordered to enter the car with their suite. The cars immediately left in the direction of Strasbourg.

It is reported from there that the same six cars with drawn blinds crossed the Kehl bridge across the Rhine into Germany.

Laval was taken away in the same manner a few hours later.

## German ruse

A ruse was used by the Germans to get Petain and Laval away from the Swiss frontier without opposition. They were told that 6,000 F.F.I. were preparing for an attack on the Belfort region and that the Germans were not strong enough to safeguard them.

The whereabouts of Darnand, (Vichy) Himmler's unknown son, was at Mulhouse and went about with a heavily armed escort of German S.S.

Since Friday he has not been seen. He goes in constant fear of assassination as there are many F.F.I. in the district who have sworn to get him. Even his food

was prepared specially by S.S. cooks.

A Reuter cable from the Swiss frontier last night said:

Before he left Vichy Petain sent a protest to Hitler in which he said: "I, a Frenchman, am being taken away from my country and my people, and I am being taken to Germany, a country which I have never seen."

"I raise a solemn protest against this act of force which makes it impossible for me to exercise my rights as chief of the French State."

'Japs evacuating Manila'

German radio reported last night that the Japanese are evacuating Manila, capital of the Philippines. Only people with special permits will be allowed in the city.

The evacuation is on the west coast of the island of Luzon. It is 1,270 miles north-west of New Guinea.

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# POLICE ON ROOFTOP

FROM PAGE ONE

tumult of excitement... then, looking up across the square at the building of the Ministry of Public Relief, I could see police swarming the roof, straddling the window sills, firing hard at the end window along from them, maybe ten yards away.

The crowd glanced, quietened for a minute, wavered, and began to walk like a poppy field struck by a harsh wind. But among them some stood upright, and they had guns. The Resistance who had marched and sung and danced in the streets all the summer afternoon began to fire.

Then, following the grimed Frenchmen in their tanks, the red-capped Spanish in their armoured cars joined in.

And just as on Friday, when General Leclerc, impressive too, had his own procession of flowers and bullets into the city, the police were shrilling their whistles to quieten this outburst. It died down for a minute, then started again a second time, a third time, and the Spanish grimed their fingers on the trigger, and the Free French resistance boys by now crouching, too, behind jeeps, were cocking their revolvers and Sten guns suddenly, and then the bursts would come.

There were some killed and more injured. One figure I heard was 10 killed outside the Hotel de Ville, and 20 injured. It might be fewer, and probably would not be more.

There were perhaps a dozen Red Cross wagons and stretcher-bearers in white. But they might have been there to collect the casualties that any experienced St. John ambulance man might expect from such a crowd on such an occasion.

I cannot forget the faces of these Parisians who ran and crouched and hid and drifted away as they could from this huge throng. They looked like disappointed children about to see a circus, indeed, but they were desperate, and for the most part they were brimming with sadness. There was no real end to it.

At Notre Dame the same thing began with shots across the Seine. De Gaulle had gone to attend a Solemn Mass. And again the ceremony did not but outside the people wavered, crouched, and ran.

I heard that there were shots in the cathedral. Four people were brought down the steps and carried to ambulance during the ceremony. And again I heard—for nobody who had followed all this great confusion all this way, this time, to the cathedral, could have stood a way in—that de Gaulle did not hesitate.

I never saw a man more tired than the one in Paris yesterday who did not smile.

And so many were happy. A million, maybe more. They gave all their spirit, all their wonderful gift of high emotion to the greatest though most confused day in the history of the city.

By early morning they had been coming to the Champs Elysees, pressing as near as they could to the eternal flame which burns beneath the Arc de Triomphe.

De Gaulle was coming by bicycle these days. The only cars are manned and piled high with fierce young men and women of the Resistance, armed and shouting. The trim, cool girls rode on the steps, the handlebars of their men's bicycles, and the others came on foot. By noon every side street off the great highway was 200 yards deep with a chanting crowd.

De Gaulle did not come that way—there was too much celebration and confusion. He arrived at three o'clock at the Arc de Triomphe by a side way screened by the Arc de Triomphe.

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# U.S. Newsfront

## FDR PLANS SHAKE-UP AT TOP

From NEWELL ROGERS

NEW YORK, Sunday.—President Roosevelt is planning a major reorganization in the top offices of his Government. This shake-up is expected to precede the gradual shift from a war to a peace economy.

The President is leaning on the counsel of Henry J. Kaiser, the shipbuilder, industrialist, who has spent the weekend at the White House.

The President would like to have Kaiser in the Government. But, the magnate has insisted that his industrial empire, employing 300,000 people, requires all his attention.

Then James F. Byrnes, "Assistant President" in charge of war mobilization, is eager to retire and a pending demobilization Bill creating an Office of War Mobilization and Post-war Adjustment is expected to bring new faces to Washington.

The President's attention is being focused on reorganization by the policy quarrels between high officials in his War Production Board, which led to the resignation of Vice-Chairman Charles E. Wilson.

Tomorrow Congress will start investigating the Board by calling in as first witness Julius Krug, 36-year-old lieutenant commander, temporary chairman.

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